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PHILLIPS ACADEMY

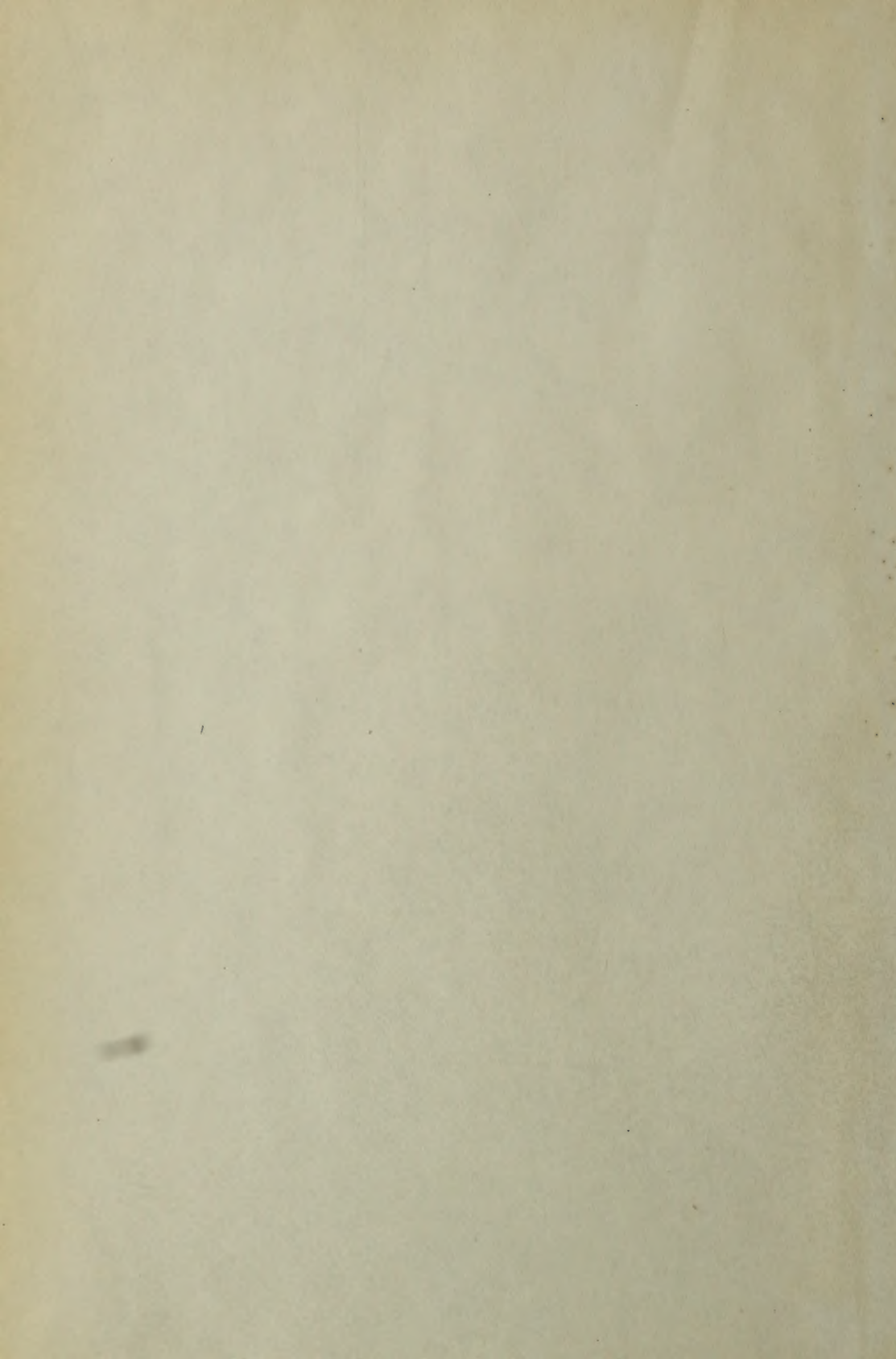


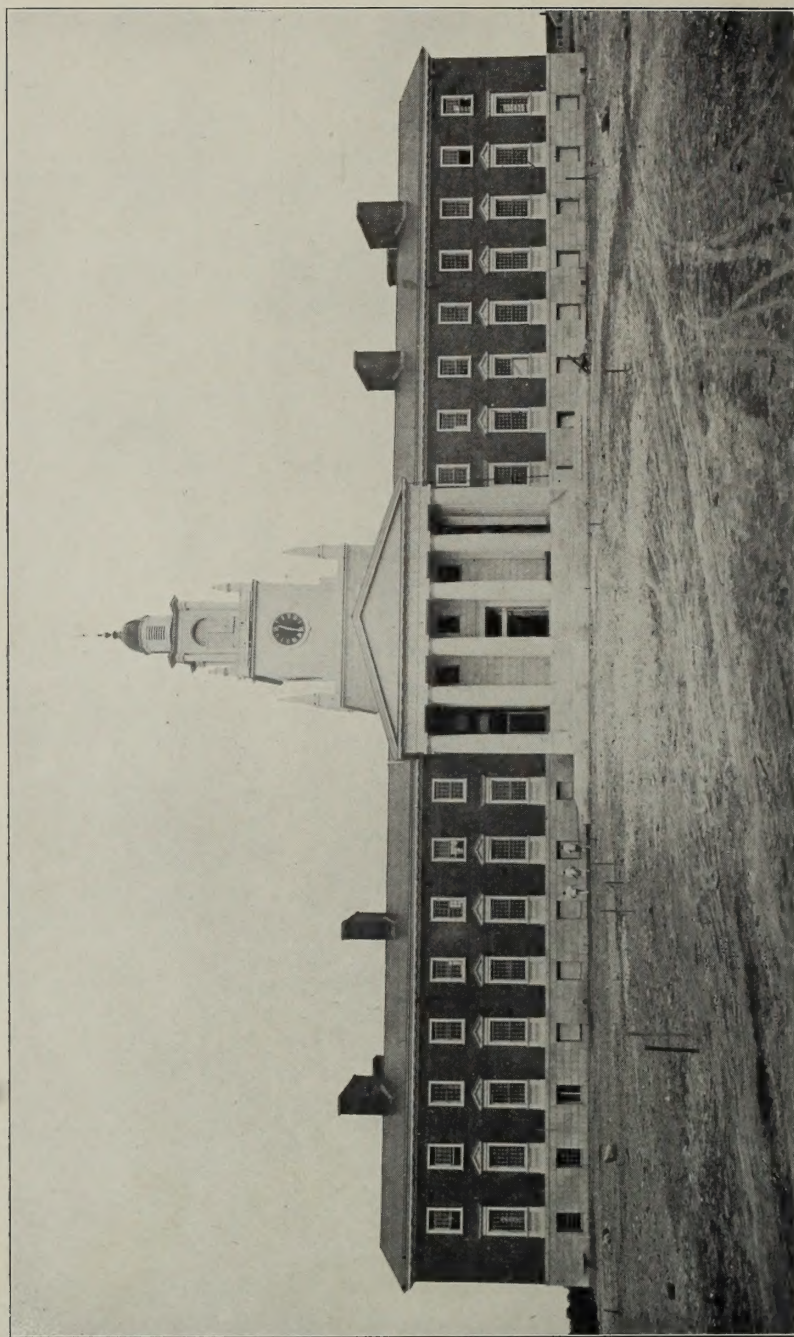
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THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
HAROLD C. STEARNS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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No. 1

EDITORIAL

'As the PHILLIPS BULLETIN opens its eighteenth year, it is natural that its sponsors should look back to August, 1906, when the first issue was rather timidly offered to the alumni body. That little pamphlet of sixteen pages, prepared for the most part by Principal Stearns's own hand, was, we believe, unique at that time and period. No preparatory school in this country had ever undertaken quite such a project, and its originators were not without their misgivings. It was unnecessary, it was expensive, it would not be read, — these were criticisms which naturally had weight with the Trustees. Furthermore it seemed to some observers that it was too obviously an adjunct to the Alumni Fund, and might, therefore, seem like a perennial assault upon the pocket-books of our graduates. But somehow the BULLETIN appeared, survived, and grew in influence. In January, 1911, it assumed its present form, with the grey cover and illustrations, — which represented to some people a startling innovation. The supervision of

the magazine also changed; Mr. Charles C. Clough, '07, had a hand in its management, as did also Mr. W. Huston Lillard, who was then a teacher in the Academy. In January, 1913, Professor Forbes took it in charge, and in the following year the present editor assumed his office, although his name did not appear until October, 1917. Meanwhile it had received the undoubted compliment of imitation, until to-day there is hardly a school of our type which does not maintain a similar organ of publicity. The scope of the BULLETIN has inevitably been somewhat enlarged with the steady expansion of the Academy; but its aim is still that stated in the Principal's first editorial, — "to give to Andover alumni everywhere a concise and interesting account of the school's activity and progress, and news of its former students."

One interesting and little-understood feature of our academic evolution during the last decade is the system by which responsibility has been delegated by

the Principal to members of the teaching and administrative staff. The rapid increase, not only in the number of students, but also in our financial and material resources, has made it impossible for one man, or indeed for several men, to have eyes for all that takes place within our boundaries. The consequence has been an assignment of authority in various degrees to many individual persons. In a sense, there is hardly an instructor who does not have some control over a special phase of school activity, entirely aside from class-room work. Virtually every one has a dormitory to supervise; each, as a Division Officer, is a mentor and friend to the boys in his particular group; and various ones are in charge of athletic and intellectual interests within the undergraduate body. The business accomplished by faculty committees, moreover, has become increasingly complex and significant. This development has been both logical and inevitable. In no school of much more than one hundred boys can a Headmaster watch every detail. Once let the registration reach two or three hundred, and the burden of attending to routine inquiries and minor complaints becomes too oppressive and fatiguing for any one executive. The Andover of to-day runs smoothly because each instructor attends sedulously to his own especial duties, working in harmony with his associates. At the same time, the Principal's influence with the boys, exerted in chapel addresses, in home hospitality, and in personal interviews, is undoubtedly greater than it ever was before.

steadily increasing during recent years, has been greater than ever this past year and it has been hard to resist. Ever since the five-hundred mark was passed a few years back, trustees and faculty alike have been forced to give serious consideration to the question of the ultimate and proper limit in size and the best means to establish and hold it. The problem, seemingly so simple, has proved increasingly perplexing. The limit, tentatively set at five hundred and fifty boys, has been gradually but steadily surpassed. For the current year the number enrolled represents an increase of twenty-three over the number of the past school year, and this in spite of a sincere and constant effort to hold to a definite limit.

An outsider, unfamiliar with the character of this increasing pressure for admission, would very naturally think that nothing could be simpler or easier than to set a definite limit and hold to it. But those who wrestle with the problem at first hand realize that this theoretical assumption does not work out in actual practice. Special claims, personal pleas, and exceptional cases cannot be dismissed without receiving fair consideration based on individual merit. All applications regularly pass through the channels of the Academy office; but during the past summer the number of appeals from the necessary decision of the office reached such figures as to lead the Principal to remark frequently that it would be easily possible to fill up the student body with the objects of these appeals alone and to cancel the admissions of all those earlier and regularly accepted. Prominent alumni, influential friends, even individual trustees urged the admission of their relatives and friends and to an extent that rendered it difficult and embarrassing to say no.

Phillips Academy begins the new school year with an enrolment of six hundred and thirty-four, the largest in its history. The pressure for admission,

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One definite and wise limit the school authorities are agreed shall not be exceeded. On this point they will not waver; and we are confident that public opinion will support them even when personal disappointment is involved. No more boys will be admitted than can be properly housed under the school roof and with proper and uniform supervision. The old-time plan of locating boys in private houses, necessary as it was when the school had almost no dormitory accommodations of its own, has been tried and found wanting. That the school survived it even is almost a miracle. That it will never again resort to it is sure. And it is this condition that is determining the size of the school to-day. It will undoubtedly continue to do so. Those who have lived through the hectic and unfortunate conditions of earlier days will not knowingly invite their return.

There is one feature of the latest and largest enrolment which should not be overlooked. In itself it indicates the success that has attended the efforts of the school authorities to strengthen the lower classes and so build up a more permanent and hence a more dependable student body. With an increase of twenty-three in the present school enrolment it is noteworthy that there are still sixteen fewer new boys in the present student body than there were last year. More boys are coming to us for the longer course; and they are staying. This is as it should be. But with an increasing number clamoring to come in, and with fewer vacancies to fill, the problem which confronts the office becomes by just so much the more difficult and perplexing.

Phillips Academy is reputed to be classed among the more conservative

schools, from which startling innovations are hardly to be expected. Nevertheless the faculty, in solemn conclave assembled, took last spring, a step which had a suspiciously Bolshevistic leaning; they voted to put back the chapel hour in the morning from seven-forty-five to seven-thirty. This autumn, with the opening of the school year, the new scheme was put into operation. As teachers arose amid the chilly shadows of a September dawn, they marvelled that a quarter of an hour could put them so much in the dark. The boys were late, or rushed into church even less adorned than usual. Silent discontent surged into secret mutterings, and then turned into maledictions. No one was satisfied, not even the original advocates of early rising; yet no one cared to be the first to complain. And then, at a faculty meeting, someone timidly voiced a query, only to be hailed with acclamation as a hero. With one spontaneous gesture, the obnoxious edict was repealed. On the following morning the chapel bell rang out at the old accustomed hour, and teachers and students could now snatch those extra precious minutes of beauty sleep. Phillips Academy has regained its customary serenity, no longer to be swept from its moorings by the winds and waves of radicalism. Conservatism has had an easy triumph.

The delay in the arrival of the bells from England has necessitated the postponement of Founders' Day, probably until next spring. The new Main Building also has been moving rather more slowly than was originally expected, and will not be ready for occupation until after Christmas. There is, however, no reason for any excessive hurry in completing business like this. It is to be hoped that the Trustees are

doing their work not for ten or twenty years only, but for five hundred years ahead. Compared with such a period, three short months are nothing. Meanwhile the school work is being carried on in the same quarters as last year, a little uncomfortably, perhaps, but no more so than for the last decade.

The BULLETIN wishes to congratulate The Phillips Exeter Academy on the admirable history of that ancient foundation recently published by Mr. Laurence M. Crosbie, of its teaching staff. The story of Exeter runs parallel with

that of Andover straight through the nineteenth century. There were some divergences, theological and otherwise, but the two schools, established by the same family, have remained singularly alike in spirit. Mr. Crosbie has told his story with uncommon vividness and picturesqueness of language, which animate a narrative distinguished by careful research. Andover men will find it profitable to read this history, and to note the way in which the Phillips traditions have been preserved unblemished in New Hampshire as well as in Massachusetts.

A GREEK PLAY AT OXFORD

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

The sensuous delights of springtime in Oxford were enhanced for the classicist, last June, by several out-of-door performances of the "Rhesus", a play doubtfully attributed to Euripides. On the twenty-fifth, I broke away from the engrossing turmoil of London and ran out to the little university city. It was in the festive mood of Commemoration Week. How like our own Commencement season! Happy mothers and proud fathers, parading in the effulgence of conquering sons; sisters, and the other fellows' sisters, strolling with flannel-clad heroes along wooded paths, or singularly absorbed in deciphering dim inscriptions on the walls of particularly secluded cloisters. Fundamentally our own people are these, speaking our language, thinking our thoughts, and sharing our outlook. An American of Anglo-Saxon or Celtic blood feels comfortably at home in Oxford.

As I strolled about the grounds of the colleges, I was grieved to observe the decadence of the famous lawns. Wartime neglect and economic distress since the armistice are accountable for the weeds and daisies and moss that everywhere disfigure the once perfect grass. We recall the proud reply of the old gardener, when an American tourist inquired of him how they managed to get such beautiful lawns in Oxford. "Ah," said he, "we use good soil and good seed; we trim them and roll them, and then — we

give them a *hundred years* to settle down!" A few years of neglect have made that boasting vain. To-day thousands of our lawns surpass in condition, color, and texture, any lawns that I have seen in England, or indeed on the continent of Europe. Money has made it feasible to form soil, select seed, and care for grass almost anywhere; and money is not superabundant, alas, in Oxford to-day.

Time-stained walls, however, are not the children of the dollar, and Oxford is netted within meandering, mossy stones that, like the beams of the House of Seven Gables, "ooze as with the moisture of a human heart." Through the lovely forms of an architecture of long ago, her buildings speak the peculiar language of culture and taste to every receptive ear. Where the feebler hand of later architects has dared to erect competing forms, one knits one's brows in a frown of disapproval. Sir Christopher Wren did not wear the proper wedding gown at the feast of Oxford. Almost all that is grand and lovely in the buildings of Oxford belongs to the days when the forefathers of many of us were subjects of Britain. Hence it is a part of our family heritage and pride. We need not suffer any very profound regret that we cannot share in the responsibility for English institutional architecture of recent times; our own furnishes us with ample exercise of that emotion when we care to consider it. The

inspiration of English University Gothic, however, is carried on to-day more nobly in America than in its native home. Such buildings as the Harkness group at New Haven, or the charming structures at Princeton, for instance, have no rivals in the modern efforts in Gothic in England, so far as I know. But it is not my purpose to give way to the American pastime of self-laudation. In fact, as the debutante would say, I "simply adore" Oxford, but it could scarcely have a history without traces of human failings; in truth, we should not like it, if it were inhumanly perfect.

On the 25th of June, then, in the Gardens of New College, the *Oxford University Dramatic Society*, mercifully dubbed the *O U D S*, presented the "Rhesus", in Greek. The Gardens of New College are justly famous for their beauty, so whatever the effect of the play, nobody in the audience could cavil at the captivating setting of the stage. Few indeed in the assembly could understand more of the Greek than they would have comprehended if the play were in Italian. Yet they appeared to enjoy something, whether play, or setting, or the witchery of a mystical blending of both in the faultless atmosphere of a June afternoon, I will not venture to discuss. It was quite apparent that most of the onlookers were not of scholastic temperament, though they may have been lovers of literature; but in any case they were having a good time, utterly oblivious of the ridicule to which the jocular buffoonery of a Stephen Leacock might subject them for being so simple. They did not look like prigs, nor could they fold their ears over their heads. In another mood these people might even enjoy the humorist's fun, and agree with him that a Greek tragedy is not a pie-hurling farce.

Behind the quadrangle of New College spreads a noble lawn encompassed by high walls of gray stone. On one side is a wide walk shaded by great beeches. Nestling against the opposite wall, across the lawn, is the renowned garden of flowers, its blossoms then thrilling with gorgeous colors. A great mound bulges up near the end of the grass and is covered with a small grove of trees, and many shrubs, and plants in lovely tangles. Behind it is another area of grass, and then the old city walls of Oxford, with bold battlements and a half-ruined tower. A second lawn stretches to the south of the mound at right angles to the main lawn, in size about 75 by 50 yards. Its long sides are bounded, one by the city wall, and the other by the college walls. The wooded mound we have mentioned above, partially blocks the junction with the main lawn. Near it was set up the

brown canvas tent of Hector, splashed with bold strokes of bright color. A screen near the city wall concealed an orchestra. On the grass were the chairs for the audience.

The "Rhesus" is, perhaps, an unfamiliar bit of literature to many Americans. It may not be amiss to give a brief résumé of the plot, which is frankly drawn from the tenth book of the *Iliad*. While Achilles is sulking in his "tent", the Trojans have won many successes. Their army is encamped on the plains of Troy. Hector is elated, but somewhat testy, in temper. He wishes to know what the Greeks are doing and offers a prize for any one who will go as a spy to their camp and bring him information. Dolon offers to go, and sets forth dressed in a wolf-skin, never to return, for Odysseus and Diomedes catch him and force him to tell where Hector is and where the Thracians, with their king Rhesus, are encamped. Then they slay him.

Night deepens. A shepherd rushes in from the fields to announce to Hector the approach of the Thracian host to assist him. The Trojan chief, arrogant with success, waxes indignant with King Rhesus, who has seemingly neglected his appeals for assistance for an unwarranted time, and who now appears to come to share in a victory already assured without him. One feels that "grousing" is as facile in Greek as in English. The Chorus solemnly takes him to task for his ungracious spirit and warns him not to scorn the proffered aid. Grudgingly he yields to its counsel, as Rhesus appears in his golden chariot drawn by marvellous white horses. [It must be admitted that the gentle creatures of the play succeeded admirably in a modest concealment of their fiery energies.] Hector, however, has not relented to such a degree that he denies himself the pleasure of greeting Rhesus with a tongue-lashing on his dilatory behavior. The king replies with dignity that wars in his own land have detained him, but that now he will destroy the Greeks himself, and Hector may rest. The Trojan, scornful of the boaster, curtly assigns a camping-ground for the Thracians. All retire to sleep. The chorus, now acting as guard, chants a beautiful song of the night. Then, thinking the relief guard is arriving, the men retire.

Odysseus and Diomedes creep stealthily to the tent of Hector, intent on slaying him, but discover that he is not there. Diomedes insists on killing somebody, but canny Odysseus counsels a prompt retreat while the going is good. In the familiar fashion of the gods of old, Athena suddenly stands before them and urges them to seek out Rhesus and slay him. This they proceed to do. But the guard,

suspicious of hostile spies, runs upon them and detains them. Odysseus disarms suspicion with the watchword of the night which he has secured from Dolon, and starts them off on a false scent, while he and his comrade make off for the Greek camp.

The guard has just settled down again, when the charioteer of Rhesus, sorely wounded and more sorely wailing, limps to the scene and gasps out the tale of his master's murder. He even hints at betrayal by Hector, who rejects the insinuation with dignity. On the ruined tower of the city wall miraculously stands the Muse over the dead body of her son, Rhesus. In beautiful verse she laments her loss and proclaims Athena as the instigator of Odysseus's ghastly deed. Hector, enraged, orders his host to prepare for an attack on the Greeks and marches off with his guard.

The play is a bit of actual life, not an analysis of it. It is not great, nor did the ancient Greeks so esteem it. Nevertheless it is interesting, without stirring our souls. Too great praise can hardly be bestowed on the handsome boys who took the parts, for the vigor and polish of the performance. There are many long speeches, yet not a momentary hesitancy in utterance was observable throughout the play. The actors were letter perfect, and their enunciation and elocution were more than satisfactory. To one reared in the good old days when poetry was akin to music,

and not a queer child of stilted prose, the frank acknowledgment of the rhythm of the verse was grateful. The chorus boldly *chanted* its melodious lines to the accompaniment of music composed for the occasion and in exquisite taste subordinated to the loveliness of the verse.

I was particularly pleased with the fine fellows who represented Hector, the Leader of the Chorus, the Charioteer, Dolon, and the Muse. Hector was bodily fashioned for a sculptor's dream of a Greek god. The Charioteer has the bearing of a nobleman. In fact, I never saw a finer lot of young athletes; yet here they were talking Greek! And revelling in their parts! No bookworms, no emaciated burners of the midnight oil, were these young men, but healthy, out-of-doors, sport-loving Englishmen, who by and by will put their sturdy shoulders to the wheels of their imperial chariot and help to roll it on its course.

The old Greek play, in that adorable setting, seemed to exalt the ancient glory of Oxford; her traditions, her dignity, her gentle humanity, and her firm grasp on whatsoever she has found to be good. I walked away with memory thrilling with an unworldly pleasure and mellow charm, evoked, perhaps, not wholly by the play itself. Yet one might readily give way to the belief that the age-old Greek still waves its mystic wand of enchantment over the mind of him who will heed it.

MORE UNPUBLISHED PHILLIPS LETTERS

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

Letter 1:—This was written December 11, 1765, by William Phillips (1722-1804), of Boston, to his older brother, John Phillips (1719-95), of Exeter, New Hampshire, who had just lost his first wife by death, October 9, 1765. The first Mrs. John Phillips had been a widow, Mrs. Sarah (Emery) Gilman, who was eighteen years older than he. Both William and John Phillips were sons of the Reverend Samuel Phillips, of Andover.

Dear Bro,—

Your fav'r of 8th inst. is before me & condole with you on the loss of your dear Comfort & pray God more than to make up this trying Dispensation in himself, to Whom I doubt not you have surrender'd your all.

The other Troubles you mention are very surprising, but am rejoice'd to find you bear them without an unchristian despondency; we know not what is best for us, but trust this also will work for your good.

As you are now in an unsettled State, shall depend on seeing you very soon, and desire you would spend the Winter with us, or if we cannot obtain so great a favour, shall expect a considerable Visit from you, & doubt not you will meet with some agreeable amusements & perhaps God in his Providence may point out some new engagements to you in which you may serve him &

your Generation. I have nothing particular in view, but doubt not some opening in some other place than Exeter & that will be more agreeable to your Friends. For my own part must say it is my Desire & Wish that you do not return there, to dwell, any more,—of which Hope you'll put yourself in the way by coming to Town speedily & making my House your Home. I should have wrote you before had I known of your being at Andover.

Mrs. Phillips joins with me in Love, as well as in the above Desires.

Who am your Loving Brother & Servant

WM. PHILLIPS

Letter 2: — This was written by Samuel Phillips, Jr., to his parents in Andover, shortly after he entered Harvard College, December 1, 1767.

Ever Honour'd Parents,—

It is now Evening and my Eyesight pretty poor. My Chum keeps joggeling and my Brain discomposed, therefore it is probable my Epistle will be chiefly Confusion, but as I have a diverting Piece of Information, I cannot forbear to insert it. Last Sabbath morning in common Time Colo. Brattle came to College & went into the Kitchen among the Negros & there took his Seat. His Habit, which may be better conceived than describ'd, I will give a short Description of, he had on a very remarkable Cap, such as I never saw before, and I do not think there is such another, an old rusty, dirty, greasy, red, Hat & thick Coat bound on with an old Belt, a Pair of miserable Shoes, & slipshod. He invited Mr. Willard, one Master Ross, Mr. Marset, Mr. Hall, Sr., my Chum, Saltonstall, Governor's son, and me to dine with him. We all waited upon him, and were entertained with the following Delicacies, (viz), 1st, an Indian Pudding, 2d, an uncommon soup consisting of Cabbage, turnips, Carrots, Biscakes, Meat, etc., etc., etc., 3d, some cold meat; 4th, neat's tongue, 5th, Hog's Harslet, 6th, a Rost'd Goose, 7th, 2 Rost'd Ducks, 8th, a Chicken Pye, we were tended by 3 Negros, defended by 8 Swords with many other Instruments of War; thus he.

We have had no disturbances of late. Our tutors are well liked. I was much pleased with Mr. Elliot's Conduct in particular. Last Saturday when I went to carry up my English, he stop'd me and ask'd me how I employ'd my leasure Time, told me I said my recitations very well. He approved of the account I gave him. He ask'd how I spent holy Time, inquir'd particularly whether I ever read Doddridge's Sermons, told me when I had done what I was about (viz) Shirloc on Death, to come to him and he would lend me.

Should be glad of two Dollars by my Chum if he will be Faithfull.

Mr. Russell gives his Duty to you and says he hopes to make some Remittances by Cole Rowell. Please to remember me to all enquiring Friends.

I still am

Your very dutifull Son

SAMUEL PHILLIPS

Letter 3: — This was written by Elizabeth (Barnard) Phillips, wife of Esquire Samuel Phillips, of North Andover, and mother of Samuel Phillips, Jr., to the latter on March 7, 1768, while he was a Freshman at Harvard. Elizabeth Phillips's letters are almost illiterate. The handwriting is childish; words are crossed out and written in; the spelling is inconsistent; but the mother's love is apparent in all that she says.

Dear Samuel,—

I am Sensible of your Love to us. Hope you Dont Doubt of our Love to you. My Constant Love & Concern is for your Temporal & Eternal Welfair. Hope your various Employments wont take your mind of from the Things of the Gratest Moment. There is no Compare between time & Eternite,—between the Favors of God & the Friendship of the World. You are in the midst of temptations, enemies within as well as enemies without. If it should be suggested such a Sin is Littel, Let it be askt is the End a Littel Hell. Let us have Peace of Conscience now, it will be as a thousand witnesses. Let us Labour more & more to know our State. Our Saveiour sayes except a man be Born again, he cant enter into the kingdom of heaven. Let us plead his free Grace. I commit you to the Care of a kind Providence.

I remain your ever Effectionate Mother

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS

P. S. Your father has subscribed toward the Librare beside yours. Keepe your mind easy, it will be much for your Advantage upon all Accounts. Endeavour to conduct so as to lay no foundation for uneasiness.

Letter 4: — Samuel Phillips, Jr., writes, August 21, 1790, from Andover to his uncle, John Phillips, announcing the death of his father, Esquire Samuel Phillips, the first President of the Board of Trustees of Phillips Academy.

Ever Honoured Sir,—

The melancholy errand of this line, is to convey the tidings of the decease of my honoured Father, who breathed his last ten minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon;—he had been manifestly wasting and sinking from the time of my honoured mother's decease, 'till Wednesday morning last, when, at about 3 o'clock, he awoke with great sickness & faintness, which was very distressing for about 10 hours;—his complaints loudly indicated the necessity of an emetick, but his physician judged it unsafe, on account of weakness, to give him one;—after this period, he was much relieved from distress, except at intervals, when it returned in a smaller degree;—his situation after his last seizure, admitted of very little conversation, and last night he was bewildered in his reason and continued so in the main, till his departure yesterday.

Yesterday morning & this morning he & his Friends thought him very near his change, but he revived again, and at the solemn period before mentioned took his leave of this scene of trial, and we humbly hope through the merits of the Glorious Redeemer has made an happy exchange.

Thus in less than 9 months am I bereaved of both my parents and shall no more enjoy counsels & warnings, labors & prayers, in the present State, of which I stood in great need & on which I placed an high estimate. When supplicating our Heavenly Father, for a sanctified improvement of this bereavement, I trust you will not be unmindful of him whom you have treated with the affection of a *Father*, and who wishes you, most ardently, now to consider yourself, more than ever, in that endearing character.

I should consider it as a smile of Providence if you should be able to attend the solemnity of his funeral, which is proposed to be on tuesday at 4 o'clock, without injury to your health. This would be a great aggravation of my trouble;—it is doubtful whether my uncle Wm. will be able to attend, as I was informed tuesday, that he was taken very ill on the thursday before with the cramps in his Stomach, that he was then very weak & low, but much better than he had been;—how *affecting & numerous* are the admonitions of Heaven, not to delay but to do with our might, what of duty is before us!

Please to accept for yourself & my honoured Aunt genuine emotions of duty & gratitude, from Mrs. Phillips & our tender offspring, as well as from your afflicted & unworthy Nephew.

S. PHILLIPS, JR.

P. S. I shall give notice of the funeral to all the Trustees,—Mr. French thinks it proper that Mr. Pemberton sh'd pronounce a short oration at the solemnity. This matter I shall submit entirely to the Trustees in town to determine.

Letter 5: — Madame Phoebe Foxcroft Phillips writes, Thursday, September 9, 1796, to her husband, who is in Boston presiding over the Massachusetts Senate. Madame Phillips was a devoted wife, not without some of the amiable weaknesses of a good housekeeper.

I have the pleasing power my dear friend of enclosing letters from our Son; could not resist the desire of being acquainted with their contents till I might see you, & have open'd them. Have time only to observe that in *them* we have a *fresh* proof of the *necessity* of referring all our concerns to the wisdom of Divine Providence. How absolutely incapable we are of caring for ourselves,—and,—that it is of the first consequence to our happiness,—cultivating a disposition to have our *Will & Affection* not only govern'd by but swallow'd up in the *Divine Will*.

So numerous are the disappointments which await us here, we can have no rational ground of Hope for the expectation of happiness, exclusive of a firm belief in the wisdom, power, & goodness of that Being Who rules the World.

I need not tell you I have suffer'd on acc't of the weather, lest it sh'd prove injurious to you. What can I say, that I wish you to resign all public offices? It seems as if you sacrificed too much when I realize what you have & are suffering daily for an ungrateful, unthankful People! But here a truth breaks in to silence inquiry. A God of Infinite Compassion rules All Events!

Accounts from Newbury again alarming! 'Tis said no person sick last friday, & yesterday a greater number than have been at any time! Young Jewett brings this on, who, Mr. Kendall will tell you, meditates offering for Colledge.

Betsy leaves me with her usual firmness, caring very little upon the subject. I should think what you mention'd hansom, considering all things, but wish never to bound your generosity. As to Sally F., beg it as a favor you would be uniform respecting her. If you say anything of her

coming to see us, you may depend upon its proving troublesome; as to an idea of company for me or supplying Betsy's place, I do not wish for a successor, & she is no company for me, & any young person of her complexion makes more work than they can perform. As it strikes *my* mind, if she be *invited* to the house, we can never enter a protest to any intimacy, which in our present view seems improper and intelligible. You will excuse my requesting you to use great caution, & to think coolly & deliberately upon the subject. Don't be concerned for me, you may rely upon its being my choice not to have the vacancy fill'd at present; as to my thoughts having freer range, & power more uninterruptedly to dwell upon that subject which now occupies many, very many hours, I hope I can say with Truth, I do not wish to be diverted, & that Profit is mixed with my Pain.

I could fill the page, but decency forbids. Pray be as careful of yourself as possible, & come in season to-morrow, or else tarry till Saturday. Let me beg of you not to ride in the night, or even, ever.

Yours affectionately,

P. PHILLIPS

SCHOLARSHIP IN THE SCHOOL SOCIETIES

BY JAMES C. GRAHAM, Chairman of the Committee on Societies.

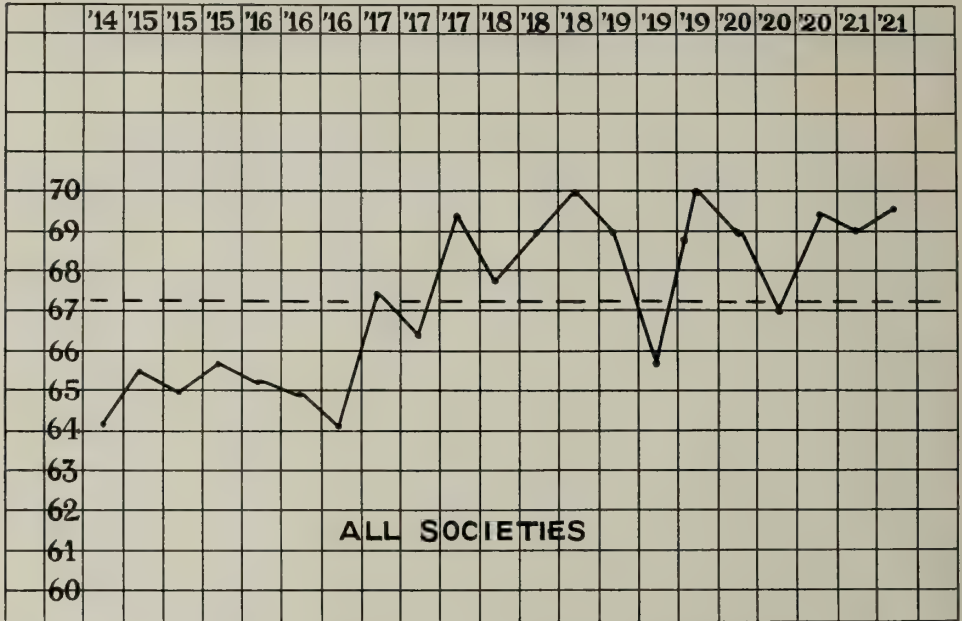
Whether secret societies shall be allowed in schools is purely (and surely) an academic question. They exist in practically all of the larger schools and colleges: in some officially recognized and openly flaunting their name and mystic symbols; in some not officially recognized and more or less perfectly concealing their names and existences in the shadow of the rose; and in others officially recognized but given other names so that, though the essence still remains, there is mingled with it that which suggests the culinary, rather than the horticultural, department. Taken as a whole, the good done by these organizations is about equal to the evil; and with the human clan-instinct as it is, there is no likelihood that they will cease to exist. The problem which confronts us is, then, not whether such societies shall be allowed a place in the school life, but what can be done to increase the amount of good that in them lies, and to diminish the evil.

"Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting, get understanding." While the words were written for universal application, they are particularly true for the youth in school and college; not only because "love her, and she shall keep thee", but because such "getting" is, in school life, the first duty of almost all, and the doing of one's duty is *the test* of moral character. Such being the case, if it can be shown that the scholarship of the boys in the societies is markedly below that of the other boys, that should give us pause.

Some years ago, after a rather rough investigation, I became convinced that the

average scholarship of the boys in the societies was distinctly below that of the remainder of the school. Two methods were devised by the Committee on Societies, with the end in view of altering that situation. One was the giving of a silver loving-cup each year to the society which had maintained the highest scholarship for the previous year; and the other was the granting extra "late-meeting" excuses to those which had maintained high grades during the previous term, and diminishing the number of such excuses given to the society which had done most poorly. In connection with the awarding of these prizes and privileges it became necessary to keep an accurate account of the grades of the different organizations, and it is from the data so accumulated that the "curve" has been plotted.

In reckoning the grades the following method has been adopted:—In the column marked "A" was placed the number of hours of work in which a grade of "A" was maintained by each member of a society. then the "B" hours were similarly tabulated, and so on for all the marks. The total number of "A" hours was then multiplied by 95, the "B's" by 85, etc., and the sum of these products was divided by the total number of hours of work taken by all the members of each society. The result gave the average mark per hour of the society. The calculation was made for each term for the past seven years, beginning with the fall term of 1914 and ending with the spring term of 1921. In the graph the term is indicated by the figure at the top and the grade for that term by a point placed oppo-



THE SCHOLASTIC RECORD OF ANDOVER SECRET SOCIETIES, 1914-21

site the appropriate grade at the left. The graph represents the average grades of all the societies. The broken horizontal line at 67.25 represents the average grade of all the societies for the seven years.

It is evident that the scholarship of the most of the societies has decidedly improved during the past seven years. Whether it has done so relatively to the rest of the school is not so easily ascertained. To get the average standing of five or six hundred boys for each

of the three terms of the past seven years is too great a task to be undertaken. I have, however, calculated the average grade of 110 boys taken at random for the last term. It is 70.6 as against 69.6 as the average society grade during the same term. The difference of one per cent is so small that the loss of that amount of classroom "understanding" is more than counterbalanced by the gains in other directions.

THE NEW MAIN BUILDING

The new Main Building made possible through the generous contributions of the alumni to the Building and Endowment Fund has now assumed substantial form, and will shortly be ready for occupancy. When completed, it will meet a need which has been growing greater with each passing year, and it will stand as an enduring monument to Andover men who were educated under conditions less attractive than those which now greet newcomers to the school.

The new building faces the west, being located about two hundred feet to the rear of the space left vacant by the removal of Pearson Hall. The approach to the entrance

is by a flight of granite steps more than seventy feet wide, to a granolithic platform, from which eleven more steps lead to the main entrance door. Rising from this platform are six Doric columns, above which is placed the central tower of wood, standing on a granite base. This tower has supporting columns at each of the four corners. A clock, with a face of Andover blue and with gold figures and hands, is placed in front. The bell-tower has a balustrade and a cupola with a copper dome and a weather-vane, finished in gold leaf. The total height is 117 feet. The total effect, viewed from Main street, is very imposing.

The building itself is of granite and brick, 250 feet long and 33 feet deep, with north and south wings 31 feet, 4 inches wide and 36 feet, 8 inches deep. A middle wing is 51 feet, 9 inches wide, with a depth of 36 feet, 8 inches.

The windows throughout have small-paned sashes, suitable to the American Colonial architecture of the building. Those of the first storey are made especially interesting by a pillared balustrade below, and a pointed pediment over each one.

On each side of the central tower, and at each end of the building, is a steel stairway, with a slate tread, connecting the basement and the upper storey with the main floor. In the basement are six classrooms and two examination rooms, as well as receiving stations for the electric power and steam heat. On the first floor are ten classrooms and one faculty room; and the same arrangement prevails on the floor above. One of the faculty rooms has a domed ceiling and deep bookshelves. Each room has a closet, and there

are additional large storage closets. The toilet facilities are ample.

The floors will be finished in battleship linoleum. The finish is of whitewood, painted white. The blackboards are to be of slate. The windows are recessed, and beneath each one is a radiator, the total number of radiators being more than two hundred, — sufficient to mitigate the terrors of even an Andover winter. Two new boilers have been added to the central heating plant in order to provide for keeping the rooms warm.

Fifteen of the recitation rooms will be named in memory of generous donors to the Building and Endowment Fund, the name of the contributor being placed in the tympanum over the doorway. In several cases the rooms will be furnished by the families of subscribers.

It is expected that space will be set aside in the vestibule for panels giving the names of all the contributors to the Building and Endowment Fund, to the number of approximately 2500.

General School Interests

Opening of the One Hundred and Forty-Sixth School Year

With a perfectly normal rush and bustle, Phillips Academy opened its doors for newcomers on Tuesday, September 11, on which day the fall examinations for admission began. For two days the Hill was covered with inquiring youngsters, sprinkled with a saving modicum of sophisticated old men. Recitations for all students were started on Thursday, September 13. The enrollment for 1923-24 is considerably larger than at a similar period in any previous year, the figures up to October 1, running as follows:

Seniors	182
Upper Middlers	194
Lower Middlers	153
Juniors	105
	634

This registration means that every available room on Andover Hill is occupied, and that a large number of qualified applicants have been refused admission simply because of lack of adequate accommodations for them.

A few changes have been made in the housing arrangements for instructors. Mr. and Mrs. James Williams have left Bancroft

Hall and have been assigned apartments in John Phelps Taylor Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Boyce have moved from Taylor Hall into the Fay House on Main Street, formerly occupied by Miss Butterfield, but now altered so that rooms are provided for several boys. Bancroft Hall will be proctored by Mr. Frederick J. Daly and Mr. John E. Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Fraser have been given quarters in the former Clough House, which will now be called the Blanchard House and has been fitted up for boys. Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Newton have moved into the Merrill House, next to the Dining Hall. Dr. and Mrs. Carl F. Pfatteicher moved early in the summer into the Park House on Main Street, recently left vacant by the resignation of Dr. George E. Dimock. Dr. Pfatteicher's old rooms in Eaton Cottage will be occupied by Mr. Winfield M. Sides, and Mr. Sides's quarters in Day Hall have been taken by Mr. M. Lawrence Shields.

The old Johnson House on Salem Street has been renamed the Berry House, and will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Percival Dove, who will manage a boarding house for about sixty boys.

The new Main Building, which has not as yet received any official name, is well on the



PEARSON HALL IN ITS NEW LOCATION



THE SEMINARY ROW OF A PAST GENERATION

way to completion, and the contractors are now at work on the interior. It should be ready for occupation early in the Winter Term. Many of the trees in front and around the building have been removed during the summer, and the area in that vicinity is being carefully graded and sown.

The Phillips Club

The annual meeting of the Phillips Club was called by President Warren K. Moorehead on Monday, September 24, in the club building. Reports were read by Mr. Parmelee, the Treasurer, and Dr. Fuess, the chairman of the Entertainment Committee, showing the finances to be in excellent condition. Mr. Bancroft, the Secretary, presented an account of the club activities for the preceding season. Mr. Moorehead then called upon Mr. Bancroft, who spoke briefly of his tour through Holland, Switzerland, and Italy in quest of unusual varieties of cheeses. He was followed by Professor Forbes, who gave an account of his year in Italy, France, and England, telling many diverting anecdotes of his adventures. The nominating committee,—Mr. George T. Eaton, Professor Charles H. Forbes, and Mr. Cecil K. Bancroft,—then presented their report, as follows: President, Charles A. Parmelee; Secretary, Cecil K. Bancroft; Treasurer, Roy H. Spencer. The newly-elected president was then escorted to the throne, and the meeting was closed. The two important committees have since been named as follows: House Committee, Howard W. Church (Chairman), Winfield M. Sides, Henry P. Kelley, Roscoe E. Drake, and James W. Williams. Entertainment Committee, Claude M. Fuess (Chairman), Charles H. Forbes, Bartlett H. Hayes, Warren K. Moorehead, Horace M. Poynter. Circulars have been sent out asking for contributions to the entertainment fund, and the regular program of smoke talks will soon be under way.

Preachers for the Fall Term

- Sept. 16. Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Phillips Academy.
 Sept. 23. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., of New York City.
 Sept. 30. President Bernard I. Bell, St. Stephen's College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Oct. 7. Rev. Samuel McComb, D.D., Episcopal Theological School Cambridge.
 Oct. 14. Rev. Palfrey Perkins, Boston.
 Oct. 21. Prof. T. Hayes Proctor, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

- Oct. 28. Prof. William Lyon Phelps, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
 Nov. 4. Open.
 Nov. 11. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., New York City.
 Nov. 18. President C. A. Barbour, D.D., Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.
 Nov. 25. Open.
 Dec. 2. Rev. John T. Dallas, Hanover, N.H.
 Dec. 9. Rev. Boyd Edwards, D.D., Pottstown, P. A.
 Dec. 16. Rev. Harold E. B. Speight, King's Chapel, Boston.

Building and Endowment Fund

Most of the final installments on pledges to the Building and Endowment Fund are due on November 1, 1923, and notices are now being sent out to this effect from the office of the Alumni Secretary. By the end of the current year nearly all of the accounts should be closed. Receipts from this fund to date amount to \$1,285,858.38, and there is about \$250,000 still due from subscribers. In view of the fact that the new Main Building is now virtually completed and that the Trustees are badly in need of funds to meet the expense of this construction, the Directors urge the alumni to complete payments as soon as possible.

Sullivan Scholars, 1923-1924

The Roger C. Sullivan Scholarships were founded in 1921 by Boetius H. Sullivan, P. A. 1905, in memory of his father. Four scholarships of \$300 each are awarded annually to those members of the Junior, Lower Middle, Upper Middle, and Senior Classes respectively who have made the greatest improvement in scholarship during the school year. The awards are made in September and the scholarships become available to the recipients during the following academic year. The awards for 1923 have been announced as follows:

Senior—William Blackstone Chappell, New London, Conn.

Upper Middler—Mark DeWolfe Howe, Boston.

Lower Middler—Francis Smith Linn, South Zanesville, Ohio.

Junior—William Joseph Bain, Jr., Lawrence.

Honorable Mention is made of Clinton Frederick Parkinson, Lawrence, 1923; Richard Martin Paskus, White Plains, 1924; Harold Perrine Rich, Buffalo, N. Y., 1925; David Lindsay, 3d, Wilmington, Del., 1925; John Alden McClellan, Andover, 1926, and Robert John Caine, Germantown, Pa., 1926.

Faculty Notes

Principal Alfred E. Stearns has been occupied during the summer in writing and correcting the proofs of his forthcoming new book, *The Challenge of Youth*, which will be published this fall by the W. A. Wilde Company, of Boston. The book will contain about 200 pages, and will sell for \$1.25. In it, Dr. Stearns has discussed fearlessly and frankly the problems of young people in this generation, developing in further detail the theories of which he has been the exponent in many addresses during the past two years before large audiences. The book will be awaited with keen interest by all those who have anything to do with the training of youth or the guidance of children.

Dr. Stearns's tentative list of engagements for the fall term includes preaching at Amherst College, Trinity Church (Boston), Pennsylvania State College, Princeton University, and the Hill School, as well as addresses before the Boston Yale Club, the Lothrop Club of Beverly, Massachusetts, and the Arlington Woman's Club.

Professor Forbes, fresh from his European experiences, has been invited to speak before several organizations. He will give the opening talk at the Phillips Club, and will also at later dates address the November Club and the Shawsheen Women's Club.

Dr. Howard W. Church was an Instructor of German at the Columbia University Summer School during last July and August, and delivered a public lecture in German on Hauptman's sojourn in America.

At the recent state convention of the American Legion, held at Marblehead, Dr. Claude M. Fuess was a delegate and was elected Department Historian. Dr. Fuess is also a delegate to the national convention of the American Legion, to be held in San Francisco in October.

Dr. Fuess's new book, *The Life of Caleb Cushing*, was published by Harcourt, Brace and Company in September. It contains two volumes, each fully illustrated, and gives a full account of the career of one of the most picturesque of American statesmen.

Among those of the teaching staff who spent the summer in Europe were Mr. Charles A. Parmelee and Mr. Cecil K. Bancroft. Professor and Mrs. Charles H. Forbes have returned to Andover after a year in Italy, France, and England.

Mr. Edwin T. Brewster's new book, *The Understanding of Religion*, has had a considerable sale and has aroused much favorable criticism in the press. It is published by Houghton Mifflin Company.



MR. HENRY HOWARD EDDY
Assistant in Physics

Mr. Henry Howard Eddy, Middlebury College, '23, has been appointed Assistant in Physics. Mr. Eddy was born in 1899 in Atkinson, New Hampshire, graduated from Rutland High School in 1919, and at Middlebury took the degree of Bachelor of Science. At college he was prominent in literary work with the various publications. He is a member of Tau Kappa Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa, and the Senior Honor Society at Middlebury. He is at present carrying on studies for the degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. John Edward Foster, Dartmouth '23, is teaching English and acting as assistant coach of football. In the winter he will coach hockey. Mr. Foster in college made his freshman football, hockey, and baseball teams. He played on the Dartmouth eleven for two years as end and fullback, and on the



CHEEVER HOUSE

hockey seven as left defense. He is a member of Psi Upsilon and of Casque and Gauntlet (Senior Honorary Society), and is Permanent Treasurer of his class.



MR. JOHN E. FOSTER
Instructor in English

John S. Barss was born at Sharon, Connecticut, in 1900, prepared for college at The Hotchkiss School, where his father was head of the Latin department. He entered Harvard in the fall of 1918, graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1922, received his master's degree last June, and begins at Phillips as Instructor in Mathematics.

Death of Miss Ella Cheever

Miss Ella Cheever, for many years landlady of the Cheever House and well-known to generations of Phillips boys, died during the summer. Miss Cheever was typical of the landlady of a period now fading into the past. Warm-hearted, conscientious, and efficient, she took pride in the conduct of her house, and kept a watchful eye on the students under her jurisdiction. As returning alumni, her former boys never failed to call upon her and pay their respects; and she was always quick to call each one by name. Her dwelling now reverts to Phillips Academy, and will be

maintained as a school house with a resident instructor. Her estate will ultimately belong to Phillips Academy, which will thus acquire property aggregating more than \$30,000. Miss Cheever was a lifelong friend and supporter of the school, and she will not soon be forgotten.

The Lund Scholarship

A scholarship has recently been established at Harvard College in memory of Joseph Wheelock Lund, P. A. '86, Harvard '90, by his Harvard classmates. Among those who are to be especially preferred in making the award are students who come to Harvard from Phillips Academy. The total amount contributed was approximately \$8500, given by 183 men.



JOHN S. BARSS
Instructor in Mathematics

Bequest to Phillips Academy

By the will of the late Clarence Wesley Austin of Fayetteville, New York, a member of the class of 1888, Phillips Academy receives the sum of \$1000, which will be added to the general funds of the school.

Andover Men at Yale

THE BULLETIN prints with interest and satisfaction the record of those Phillipians at Yale who are maintaining an honorable standing. Our record is one of which we may be proud, and we congratulate these men who have thus brought credit on the school and college.

Ranking Scholars in the studies of Freshman Year, Class of 1926. Second Term, 1922-23

Scholars of First Rank — General Average 90% or above:

Charles Hastings Willard

Scholars of Second Rank — 80-90%:

Robert Ober Clark

Kennedy Creevey

Henry Stetson Crosby

Richard Derby Elwell

Burnham Morris Fisk

Albert Spear Harris

Henry Forbush Howe

Loren Hart Loomis

Henry Godfrey Philipps, Jr.

William Alton Riley

Sydney Frederick Thomas

Ranking Grades in Individual Subjects

English (average of 90-100% for entire year):

Henry Stetson Crosby

Paul Brainard Sargent

Charles Hastings Willard

History

Charles Hastings Willard

Mathematics

Kennedy Creevey

Sydney Frederick Thomas

Chemistry

Sydney Frederick Thomas

French

Nicholas Guyot Cameron

Gordon Butler Wadhams

German

Loren Hart Loomis

Spanish

Edmund Petrie Cottle, Jr.

Latin

William Alton Riley

Greek

Charles Hastings Willard

Drawing

Louie Gustave Wienecke

Music Notes — Arrival of the Carillon

Doubtless the outstanding fact of interest in the music situation on the hill is the arrival of the new carillon of thirty bells for the Memorial Tower. The work of installation is being rapidly pushed forward, and the bells will probably be heard about the middle of November. The bells are played from a console consisting of thirty hand levers and

ten foot pedals, the larger bells being duplicated in the pedals. The four largest of the bells will be connected with the clock, and will play the Westminster Chime on the quarter hour. As the carillon permits of much more elaborate playing than the ordinary American chime, it is anticipated that there will be recitals about twice a week, probably on Wednesdays and Sundays, of programs ranging from classical and sacred music, to lighter compositions, operatic airs, ballads, popular and college songs. The console from which the bells are played is placed immediately beneath the bell chamber. The bells are from the foundry of Taylor and Company of Loughborough, England. Concerning Mr. Denison Taylor, the head of the firm, M. Anton Brees, of Antwerp, Belgium, one of the world's greater carilloneurs, recently wrote: "My most sincere congratulations to Mr. Denison Taylor for his remarkable bells. I owe my success to this bell-founder — he is a real, great artist. Loughborough may be proud of its carillon, but it must also be proud of Mr. E. Denison Taylor" — the reference being to the very large new carillon — one of the largest, if not the largest in the world, — recently installed by the Taylors as a war memorial in their native city of Loughborough. Let us hope that the playing of these bells on Andover Hill will not give rise to comments similar to the one of Robert Louis Stevenson, who speaks of Edinburgh on a Sunday morning as a place "where all manner of loud bells join, or rather disjoin, in one swelling, brutal babblement of noise."

The various other musical activities of the school have gotten under way — the choir, glee club, and orchestra. As yet it is too early to prognosticate what may be done with the material at hand.

The Inter-Preparatory School Musical Contest has been tentatively scheduled for the evening of February 2nd, in the Town Hall, New York City.

Two prizes of fifty dollars are being presented at the end of the present school year by Mr. G. F. Cutler, P. A. '71, of Low Fell, Gateshead, England, for proficiency in string and wood-wind instruments.

For the Wednesdays of the winter term Mr. Pfattheicher has planned a series of talks that are to be illustrated at three evening concerts by the Boston Symphony Ensemble. The subjects of the talks will be: The Symphony Orchestra; Classical and Modern Dance Music; The Symphony; Programme Music; The National Element in Music. The subject of the remaining talks will be: "Shakespeare, Schiller, and Goethe in Opera."

Alumni Fund

The annual report of the Alumni Fund, now being prepared for sending out to all the

alumni, will show the receipt of \$18,639.07 from 1553 contributors. This is the largest amount ever received from this source in any single year.

Undergraduate Interests

Society Averages

The following averages of the various school societies have been compiled by Mr. James C. Graham. They represent the results for the spring term:

E. D. P.	69.54
A. G. C.	69.20
F. L. D.	68.89
A. U. V.	67.22
K. O. A.	65.81
P. L. S.	64.91
P. A. E.	63.19
P. B. X.	60.92

The average of all the societies for the term was 67.17.

Undergraduate Officers

The Advisory Board has appointed William Barksdale Jones, of Vaughan, Mississippi, as Undergraduate Treasurer.

The fall police force will be made up of Charles Hamilton Sanford, Jr., of Syracuse, New York (Chief), George Harriman Larsen, of Brookline, Richard Custer Knight, of Melrose, Weller Burns Evans, of East Orange, New Jersey, and Morris Houghton Reed, Jr., of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Honor List for the Spring Term

The Honor List in scholarship for the spring term contains the following names:
Scholarship of the First Grade:

Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., Annapolis, Md.
George Alfred Eddy, Newtonville.
John Paulding Farnham, New York, N. Y.
Allen Quimby, Jr., Portland, Me.
Stuart Nash Scott, Madison, Wis.
William Stephens, Plymouth.
Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d, New York, N. Y.

Alden Darling White, Syracuse, N. Y.
Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Scholarship of the Second Grade:

Jairus Searle Hurlbut Allis, of Springfield.
Warren Wilcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.
William Joseph Bain, Jr., Lawrence.
Frederick Barton Bradeen, Jr., Essex, Conn.
Robert John Caine, Germantown, Penn.
Charles Brewster Conwell, Somerville.
John Landells Drummond, of Bronxville, N. Y.

Ralph Merrill Evans, Haverhill.
Owen Richardson Garfield, Middleboro.
Robert Auel Goodwin, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.

Francis Valentine Keesling, Jr., San Francisco, Calif.

Malcolm Stuart McComb, New York, N. Y.
Robert Moulthrop Mears, Mansfield.
Frank Watson Newman, Tunkhannock, Penna.

Richard Martin Paskus, White Plains, N. Y.
Edward Pechmann Renouf, Andover.
John Ferguson Robertson, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Francis Clark Rogers, Methuen.
Sargent Stephen Rowe, Waltham.
George Knight Sanborn, Andover.
John Howard Speer, Bridgeport, Conn.
Walter Egan Trevvett, Buffalo, N. Y.
Roland Walker, Oberlin, Ohio.
Gordon Read Weaver, Waterbury, Conn.
Harold Albert William West, New York, N. Y.

James Lister Wolcott, Dover, Del.

Senior Officers

At a recent meeting of the Senior Class, the following were elected as officers for the fall term: President, Wilbur Roy Shoop, of Northport, Long Island, New York; Vice-President, William Barksdale Jones, of Vaughan, Mississippi; Secretary-Treasurer, Vanderbilt Johnstone, of Pasadena, California.



THE FOOTBALL SQUAD

A t h l e t i c s

The first call for football candidates was issued by Coach Frederick J. Daly on the opening day of the school year. While only a few reported at that time, the number increased rapidly, and the total is now well over a hundred. The men were soon divided into two squads, A and B, this arranging making it possible to retain a larger number than usual. Mr. Daly and Mr. Foster are in charge of Squad A, with Mr. Benton handling Squad B. Thus far the new plan has been entirely satisfactory, and it has given both squads valuable experience which would not have been theirs under the old system.

Among the candidates are the following who won their letters in the Exeter game a year ago: Captain Bradley (tackle), Tweedy (guard), Healey (guard), Johnstone (guard), Wingate (center), Prior (end), Randall (quarterback), Parisien (halfback), and Foote (halfback). There are also several members of last year's squad who should be heard from this season. In addition, several new men have shown ability which may later be put to account.

The schedule of games is as follows:

Sept. 29 — Dean.

Oct. 6 — Worcester.

Oct. 13 — Harvard Freshmen.

Oct. 20 — M. I. T. Sophomores.

Oct. 27 — Yale Freshmen (at New Haven).

Oct. 31 — Harvard 2nd.

Nov. 3 — Lawrenceville.

Nov. 10 — Brown Freshmen.

Nov. 17 — Exeter (at Exeter).

It will be of interest to the alumni to note that, after a lapse of more than two decades, we are again to play Lawrenceville in a home and home arrangement, our team to play at Lawrenceville in 1924. Many of the alumni who cannot make the trip to Andover every fall will thus be able to see the eleven when it plays in the vicinity of New York.

The New Athletic Field

As most of the alumni know, the Academy has been for some time planning additions to the playing fields, to be located to the east of

Main Street and south of the present running track. A new football field has, during the past summer, been graded, filled in, and sowed, so that it will be ready for use a year from this fall. All the home games this season will be played on the old gridiron near the Case Memorial.

Track Athletics

In reply to Coach Shepard's call for fall track work, over one hundred and sixty responded. From this number will be selected those who will represent the school in the fall cross country meets, the schedule for which is as follows:

October 27 — Williams Freshmen.

November 3 — Harvard Interscholastics, at Cambridge.

November 9 — Harvard Freshmen, at Andover.

On October 27, at Intersquad meet will be held for the whole school.

Tennis

Coach Kelley has been able to obtain a large number of candidates for the fall work, among them being several players of marked ability. The annual fall tournament will be held during the month of October, and is of much importance in the development of a team for the important matches of the spring.

Soccer

About thirty men have reported for the soccer squad, of which number, six represented the school last year, — Samper, Flynn, Tsai, Potter, Ransom, and Tseng. The schedule for the fall term is as follows:

October 10 — M. I. T. Freshmen.

October 17 — Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge.

October 20 — Chinese Team.

October 27 — Tabor Academy at Marion.

October 31 — Harvard Freshmen at Andover.

November 3 — Worcester Academy at Worcester.

Alumni Gatherings

Reunion of the Class of 1903

The twentieth reunion of the Class of 1903 was a real success, though, due in some measure to the fact that the class has reached a degree of antiquity which makes it difficult for some of the members to get about, the attendance as was not large as was hoped for.

The members of the class, accompanied by wives and families, began to assemble on Wednesday evening, and were immediately assigned to the very comfortable quarters provided for them by the Academy in Williams Hall under the guardianship of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Thursday morning was spent in a general inspection of the Academy plant which has expanded so remarkably since we were in school. That noon we had luncheon at the North Andover Country Club, engaging thereafter in such mild forms of exercise as befitted men of our age and dignity.

After attending Al Stearns's reception Thursday afternoon we assembled at the Peabody House for our Class Dinner. True to custom, speeches were barred, and the occasion was consequently a most enjoyable one. The question of the feasibility of publishing a complete class record at the time of

our twenty-fifth reunion was discussed without any final decision being reached.

That evening the performance of the school glee club and dramatic association at the gymnasium was compared with the efforts of the same organizations in our day, the result being distinctly in favor of the present.

Friday we busied ourselves attending the regular school functions, — Commencement, the dedication of the baseball cage, the alumni dinner and the baseball game.

The Prom girls began to arrive that afternoon and demanded our quarters, so we bowed to youth and disbanded, with the firm conviction, however, that the reunion had been distinctly worth while, and with the resolve to bring this home to all absent members of the class so that our twenty-fifth reunion would be an even greater success.

The following were present: John Benbow, J. M. Cates, E. B. Chapin and Mrs. Chapin, S. T. Crawford, S. B. Gavitt and Mrs. Gavitt, R. H. Gillis, Mrs. Gillis, Robert Gillis, and Irwin Gillis, L. B. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Miss Helen Kirkpatrick, and John Kirkpatrick, A. M. Mourad, H. G. Tyer, L. T. Wilcox.





1903 AT ITS TWENTIETH REUNION



FAMILIES OF THE CLASS OF 1903

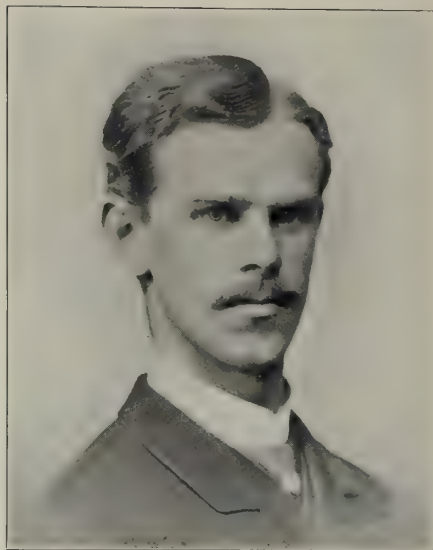
ATTENTION

Any clue as to subsequent history of the following students will be welcome. Any hint as to parentage or any living relative is desired. Address Biographical Catalogue, Phillips Academy.

NAME	CLASS OR YEAR		HOME
	OF ENTRANCE	AGE	
Andrew Jackson Hadley	1860	20	Lunenburg
L. J. Hadlock	1834		Deering, N. H.
Daniel Dwight Haldeman	1872		Cleveland, O.
Amos L. Hale	1848	17	Newton
William Hale	1862		Detroit, Mich.
Albert Baring Hall	1853	15	Augusta, Me.
Albert Greene Hall	1853	15	Augusta, Ga.
Sylvester Hall	1836		Lowell
Timothy Hall	1833		Windsor, Vt.
William Hall	1844		Alfred, Me.
William B. Hall	1832		Guildhall, Vt.
Ezekiel Lewis Hamilton	1860		New York City, N. Y.
Gideon Henry Hamilton	1860		New York City, N. Y.
DeLorma Brooks Harbaugh	1868		Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alexander Hatch	1839	23	Wells, Me.
Benjamin Hathaway	1847	17	Shrewsbury, N. J.
James Hathaway	1836		Fall River
Charles Carroll Haven	1864	16	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Curtis Smithton Haven	1864	18	Pittsburgh, Pa.
William Wells Hewitt	1860		Boston
George Frederick Hill	1851	19	St. Stephen, N. B.
John S. Hill	1840	24	Loudon, N. H.
Adolphus Hitchcock	1837		Mobile, Ala.
George A. Hitchcock	1861		Jamaica Plain
John H. Hitchcock	1837	17	Vergennes, Vt.



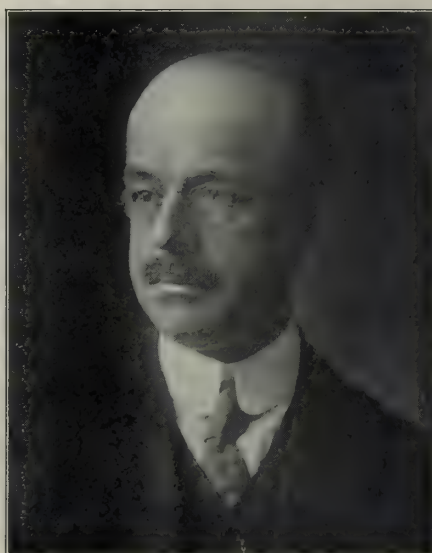
REV. JOSEPH B. SEABURY, '65



E. H. NORTON, JR., '83
Teacher 1887-1889



FRANK E. THOMPSON
Teacher at Phillips Academy, 1871-1873



CLARENCE W. AUSTIN, '88
Teacher, 1891-1893

Obituaries

Joseph Bartlett Seabury, Class of 1865

During the spring of 1915, Mr. Seabury was very active in persuading his classmates to gather in Andover for their fifty-year reunion and was eminently successful. His interest in the school and town had never wavered in all the half-century, for he graduated in Andover, married in Andover, prepared for his life work in the ministry in Andover, sent two sons to Andover, and was a frequent attendant at commencement and alumni dinners.

Born of the stock of the Pilgrims, he labored incessantly to make the world a nobler thing and through his gracious, Christian spirit, brought comfort and inspiration to many lives.

He passed out of our fellowship on July 5, at a hospital in Natick.

Frank Edgar Thompson, Teacher 1871-1873

When Mr. Tilton assumed the principalship of Phillips Academy, three recent graduates of Exeter were chosen as his associates on the Andover faculty, Mr. LaRoy F. Griffin, Mr. Henry P. Starbuck and Mr. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was a Dartmouth graduate of the class of 1871 and came to Phillips with all the zeal and vitality that is ordinarily possessed by one just out of college halls. Remaining but two years, he made a distinct and lasting impression upon those who came under his instruction. He passed directly in 1873, to be sub-master, under Mr. Tilton, at the Rogers High School in Newport, R. I., and was soon chosen master, remaining in those two positions for fifty years, till his death the past summer.

Edward Hiram Norton, Jr., 1862-1923

A boy, somewhat more mature than his classmates, more accustomed to manual labor than his fellows, entered the class of 1883 at the opening of its middle year and with earnest effort, graduated with his class and passed creditably through Yale and came back and taught two years at Phillips. During the rest of his life he was connected with publishing houses, first with Dodd, Mead & Co., and later with G. & C. Merriam, a most successful business man, esteemed highly by his employers. He died in Springfield, July 16, 1923.

Clarence Wesley Austin, 1870-1923

By reason of his excellent preparation at Phillips and through his application to the studies prescribed, Mr. Austin was enabled to graduate from Williams College after three years of residence with the class of 1891. He came at

once to his former school to teach Latin and remained two years. His mind moved in clear, logical order and his preferences were for legal procedure, so that it was natural that his life thereafter should be spent as a lawyer. The writer of this sketch frequently saw him in his summer vacations on the coast of Maine and was charmed by his varied interests along many lines outside of his profession. He was conversant with the political life of his chosen city of residence, Syracuse, New York, where he died in harness the past summer.

Roland Davis Swoope, Class of 1876. Born 1856. Died 1923

A young lad of distinguished lineage of the days of the American Revolution, entered the middle class of Phillips Academy in the fall of 1874, and roomed in what was then known as the Blunt House, now the America House. He was active, resolute, companionable, and on the 15th of September, he became the founder of the K. O. A. Society.

His after life as lawyer and political leader revealed him as a fearless and effective speaker and an indomitable worker for temperance and good government.

1854 — Joseph Bourne Clark, son of Joseph Sylvester and Harriet Bates Bourne Clark, was born in Sturbridge, October 7, 1836 and graduated from Amherst in 1858 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1861. He was a pastor in Massachusetts until 1879, and since 1882 has been connected with the Congregational Home Missionary Society. During the Civil war he was attached to the Army of the Potomac as an agent of the Christian Commission. He wrote *The Leavening of the Nation* and *Blue Sky*. He was a man of unfailing humor, tact and character. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1923. A son, Allen L., was in the Phillips class of 1887.

1858 — Frederic Adams, son of Frederic Augustus and Mary Jane Means Adams, was born in Amherst, N. H., October 9, 1840, and graduated from Yale in 1862. He attended the Harvard Law School. For many years he lived in Orange, N. J., practicing law. He was Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and was also Circuit Court Judge. After retiring from the legal profession, he went to Hollywood, Calif., where he died July 24, 1923.

1861 — Henry Augustus Wilder, son of Augustus and Abigail Tilton Wilder, was born in Methuen, served in the Civil War, practiced law

in Chicago, Ill., for fifty years and died in that city, April 9, 1923. He was a past commander of the Old Glory post, G. A. R. of Chicago.

1862 — Charles Daniel Hine, son of Orlo Daniel and Ellen Caroline Whittelsey Hine, was born in Fair Haven, Vt., February 26, 1845, and graduated from Yale in 1871. He attended the Iowa University law school, was principal of the High School in Omaha, Neb., and superintendent of schools in Saginaw, Mich., and in Norwich, Conn. During the rest of his life he was secretary of the state board of education of Connecticut. Mr. Hine died in Winsted, Conn., August 27, 1923.

1864 — James Alexander Dupee Hughes, son of Aaron Porter and Charlotte Locke Sawyer Hughes, was born in Nashua, N. H., September 6, 1846, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1868. He attended the General Theological Seminary in New York City and graduated from the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Philadelphia in 1874. He conducted missions in Missouri and Illinois and served as rector in Woodstock, Vt., and in Philadelphia. In 1878, he was pastor of a Presbyterian church in Plattsburg, Mo. He died in Boston, September 29, 1923. A brother, Aaron P., was in the Phillips class of 1867.

1865 — Charles Parker Chase, son of Samuel Sewall and Eunice Noyes Colby Chase, was born in West Newbury, May 6, 1845, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1869. He was professor of mathematics in Olivet College for two years and for the rest of his life was connected with Dartmouth, teaching Latin and Greek and as treasurer of the college since 1890. He was president of the Dartmouth National Bank and vice-president of the Dartmouth Savings Bank in Hanover, N. H. Mr. Chase died in Hanover.

1865 — Frederick Augustus Gardiner, son of David L. and Abigail Ann Gardiner, was born in Farmington, Me., January 7, 1848. He was a commission merchant in Boston and Grand Rapids, Mich. He died in East Barnard, Vt., July 29, 1923.

1865 — Joseph Bartlett Seabury, son of Joseph and Catherine Colburn Bartlett Seabury, was born in New Bedford, March 17, 1846 and graduated from Amherst in 1869 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1874. He was pastor in Lowell and Dedham and during the later years of his life supplied various pulpits while living at Wellesley Hills. He was the author of *Porto Rico and Its People*, and edited many English classics for school use. He died in Natick, July 5, 1923. Two sons attended Phillips, Joseph S., 1901, and Mortimer A., 1905.

1868 — Walter Livingston Conwell, son of David and Almina Taylor Conwell, was born in Provincetown, October 9, 1849 and was owner and manager of fish weirs. He died in his native town, August 16, 1917.

1871 — William Allen Butler, son of William Allen and Mary Russell Marshall Butler, was born in New York City, July 14, 1853 and graduated from Princeton in 1876 and from the Columbia Law School in 1878. He was a noted admiralty lawyer of the firm of Butler, Wyckoff & Reid and was a director and trustee in many corporations and was the founder and only president of the Lawyers' Club. Mr. Butler died in Southampton, Long Island, N. Y., July 1, 1923.

1874 — Edwin Abiel Coddington, son of Abiel and Ann Maria Richards Coddington, was born in North Attleboro, December 26, 1854, and became a manufacturing jeweler in his native town. He died in North Attleboro, January 12, 1923. A son, Joseph A., was in the Phillips class of 1900.

1876 — Abbott Erving, son of William and Joanna Abbott Erving, was born in New York City, May 27, 1858, and was a gardener and caretaker in Andover and died in that town, July 24, 1923. Three sons attended Phillips, Harry B., 1904, William G., 1905, and John M., 1914. His three daughters also served the Academy in official capacities.

1876 — Roland Davis Swoope, son of Henry Bucher and Susanna Patton Irvin Swoope, was born in Curwensville, Pa., August 26, 1856, and studied at the Western University of Pennsylvania. He practiced law in his native city, was editor of *The Curwensville Mountaineer*, a director of banking interests and a prominent operator in the coal industry. A brother W. I., was in the Phillips class of 1882. A grandson has this year entered Phillips. Mr. Swoope died in Curwensville, July 20, 1923.

1878 — Henry Horatio Parker, son of Henry Elijah and Mary Elizabeth Brackett Parker, was born in Concord, N. H., February 26, 1860, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1882 and from the Albany Law school in 1886. He practiced his profession in Albany and Gloversville, N. Y. For nearly ten years he was connected with the Farmers' Deposit Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., as its legal adviser. He died in Albany, March 23, 1923.

1880 — Sidney Wright Hopkins, son of Sidney Wright and Anna Maria Clark Hopkins, was born in New York City, February 18, 1862, and graduated from Yale in 1884 and from the

Columbia Law school in 1886. He was the contract attorney for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and died in East Orange, N. J., August 7, 1923.

1883 — Edward Hiram Norton, Jr., son of Edward Hiram and Catherine Elizabeth Sharp Norton, was born in Richmond, June 17, 1862, and graduated from Yale in 1887. He taught in Phillips the two following years, for ten years was with Dodd, Mead & Co., book-publishers, and since 1900 has been subscription manager for the G. and C. Merriam Company of Springfield. He died in Springfield, July 16, 1923. A son, Frank W., was in the Phillips class of 1917.

1884 — Julian Vallette Wright, son of Richard Briggs and Julia Vallette Wright, was born in Nashville, Tenn., August 13, 1866, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1889 and also from Sheffield in the same year. He was engaged in investments in Hartford, Conn., and died in that city, July 27, 1923.

1886 — George Henry Danforth, son of George Henry and Emeline Young Jenkins Danforth, was born in Morristown, N. J., July 16, 1868, and graduated from Yale in 1890. He was secretary of the American Bank Note Company of New York City and died in Summit, N. J., June 27, 1923. Three sons have attended Phillips, George H., 1922, Nicholas W., 1924 and, Noel, 1927.

1888 — Clarence Wesley Austin, son of William and Josephine Frances Milliman Austin, was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., May 1, 1870, and graduated from Williams in 1891. For the next two years he was a teacher in Phillips Academy and for the rest of his life was a lawyer in Syracuse, N. Y., where he died the last of July. The Academy has received through a bequest of Mr. Austin, the sum of one thousand dollars.

1893 — Jay K Secor, son of James and Charlotte Abigail Steele Secor, was born in Toledo, O., April 28, 1873 and became a broker in his native city. He died recently.

1895 — Tredwell Gardner Hopkins, son of Stephen Tyng and Mary Warner Munn Hopkins, was born in New York City, May 13, 1878 and was a member of the Yale class of 1899. He was a trade journalist, editing *Voice of the Retail Druggist*, and also *The Practical Dairyman*. He was sales manager of the M. P. Gould Company, an advertising agency of New York City. At the close of his life, he was president of the Hopkins-Burmeister Co., of Chicago, Ill. He died June 1, 1923.

1897 — William Edward Davis, son of William Edward and Sophie Tomlinson Davis, was born in Whitneyville, Conn., February 1, 1879, and graduated from Yale in 1902. He engaged in the bond business in New York City, and in New Haven, Conn. He was president of the William E. Davis Co., brick manufacturers, and died in Atlantic City, N. J., August 23, 1923.

1897 — Samuel Gilbert VanCamp, son of Cortland and Fannie Patterson VanCamp, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., March 10, 1878, and became vice-president of the VanCamp Hardware and Iron Co. He died July 5, 1923, in New York City.

1900 — Charles Blaine Warner, son of Charles Mortimer and Alice Emerick Warner, was born in Jordan, N. Y., June 24, 1878, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1902. He was vice-president of the Warner Sugar Refining Co. of New York City and president of the George Washington Coffee Sales Co. He was director in other corporations, and died in Great Neck, N. Y., August 12, 1923.

Personals

1855 — A bronze tablet in memory of Franklin Carter, sixth president of Williams College, has been presented to the college and placed in the vestibule of the Thompson Chapel.

1868 — Edward H. Jenkins retired July 1, as director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven, Conn., a position which he has held since 1900.

1871 — Dr. Charles F. Thwing has written, *Human Australasia* which The Macmillan Company publish.

1879 — At the fortieth reunion of the Amherst class of 1883 last June, George B. Foster read an original poem.

1886 — *A Professor of Life, A Sketch of Arthur Latham Perry of Williams College*, has been written by his son, Carroll Perry, and published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

1888 — Hugh A. Bayne gave an address on July 4, at the tomb of Lafayette in Picpus Cemetery in Paris.

1888 — Dean Henry S. Graves is a member of the Department of Public Parks of New Haven, Conn.

1892 — George S. McLaren is first assistant clerk of the Superior Court in New Haven, Conn.

1894 — Edgar R. Burroughs, creator of Tarzan, has written *Pellucidar*, a sequel to *At the Earth's Core*, published by A. C. McClurg & Co.

1895 — Laurance Tweedy is president of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York City.

1896 — Boyd Edwards has been elected Alumni Trustee of Williams College.

1896 — Harrison Gray and Miss Irène Wilde were married in New Haven, Conn., July 10, 1923.

1899 — John Joseph Mahoney and Miss Mildred Hodgman were married at Roxbury, June 27, 1923.

1900 — Fred L. Collins has written *This King Business*, published by the Century Co.

1901 — Howard Pardee and Miss Edith Anna Maria Faninger were married in Lucerne, Switzerland, July 21, 1923.

1903 — Edwin J. Beinecke is president of the Sperry & Hutchinson Company of New York City and is a director of the Commonwealth Bank.

1905 — Gould Shelton Bissell and Miss Anna Gehman were married in Ephrata, Pa., July 7, 1923.

1907 — William Griswold Beach, Jr., and Miss Laura Alice Youdale were married in New York City, July 29, 1923.

1909 — Oliver E. Mosser is assistant United States attorney in First Assembly District of Brooklyn, N. Y.

1910 — Hugh P. Brady is president of the Colby Lumber Company, Inc., of Seattle, Wash.

1911 — Thomas Jerome Hudner and Miss Mary Elizabeth Brown were married in Paradise, Pa., September 20, 1923.

1912 — Donald Franklin Frost and Miss Ruth Burgess were married in Rockport, July 29, 1923.

1914 — Lieutenant Leo Thomas McMahon and Miss May Belle Harris were married in Leavenworth, Kans., June 9, 1923.

1914 — Walter W. Toomey is with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston.

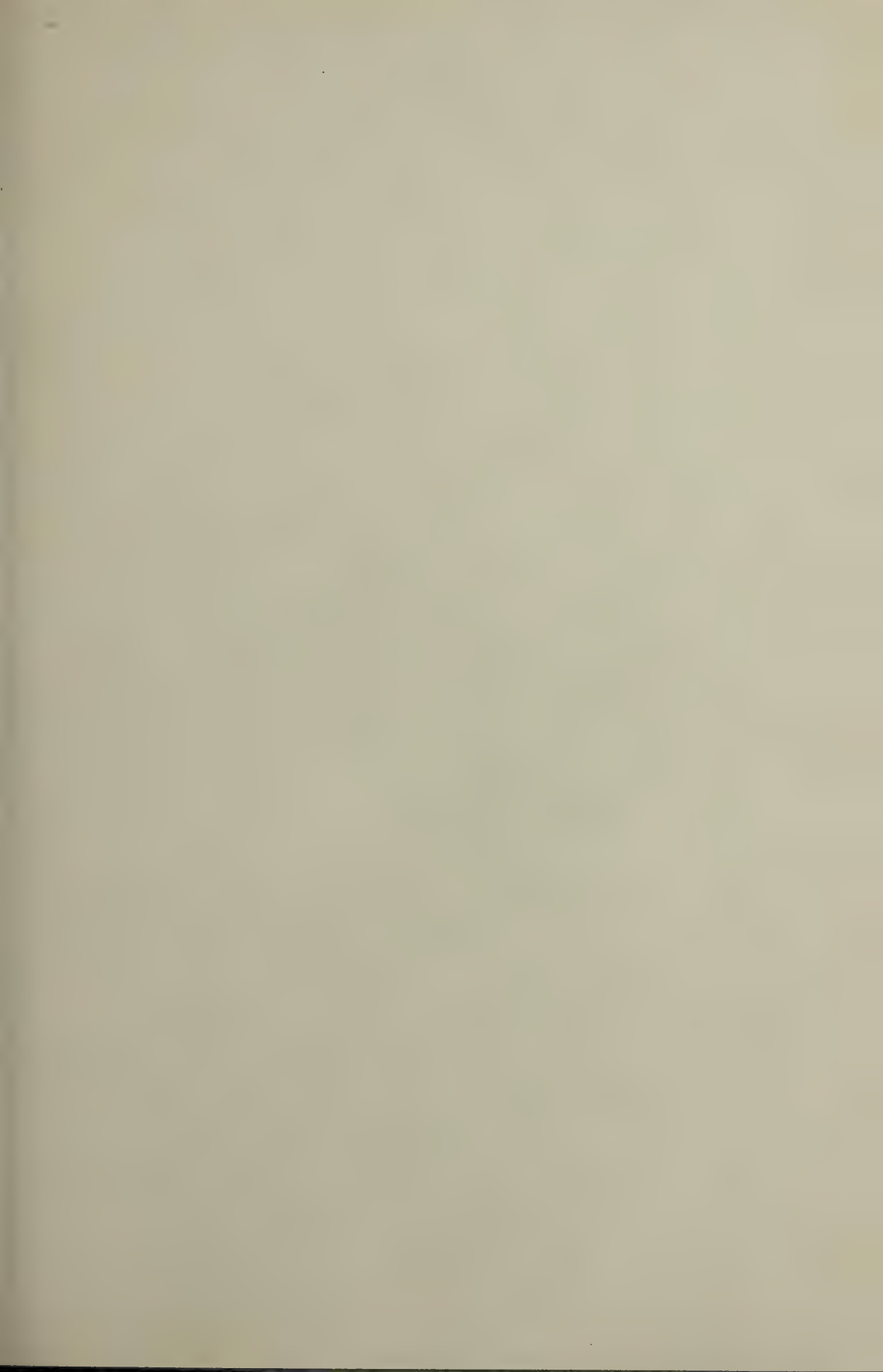
1915 — Francis Brownell Avery and Miss Vinola Hudson were married in Gaffney, S. C., June 21, 1923.

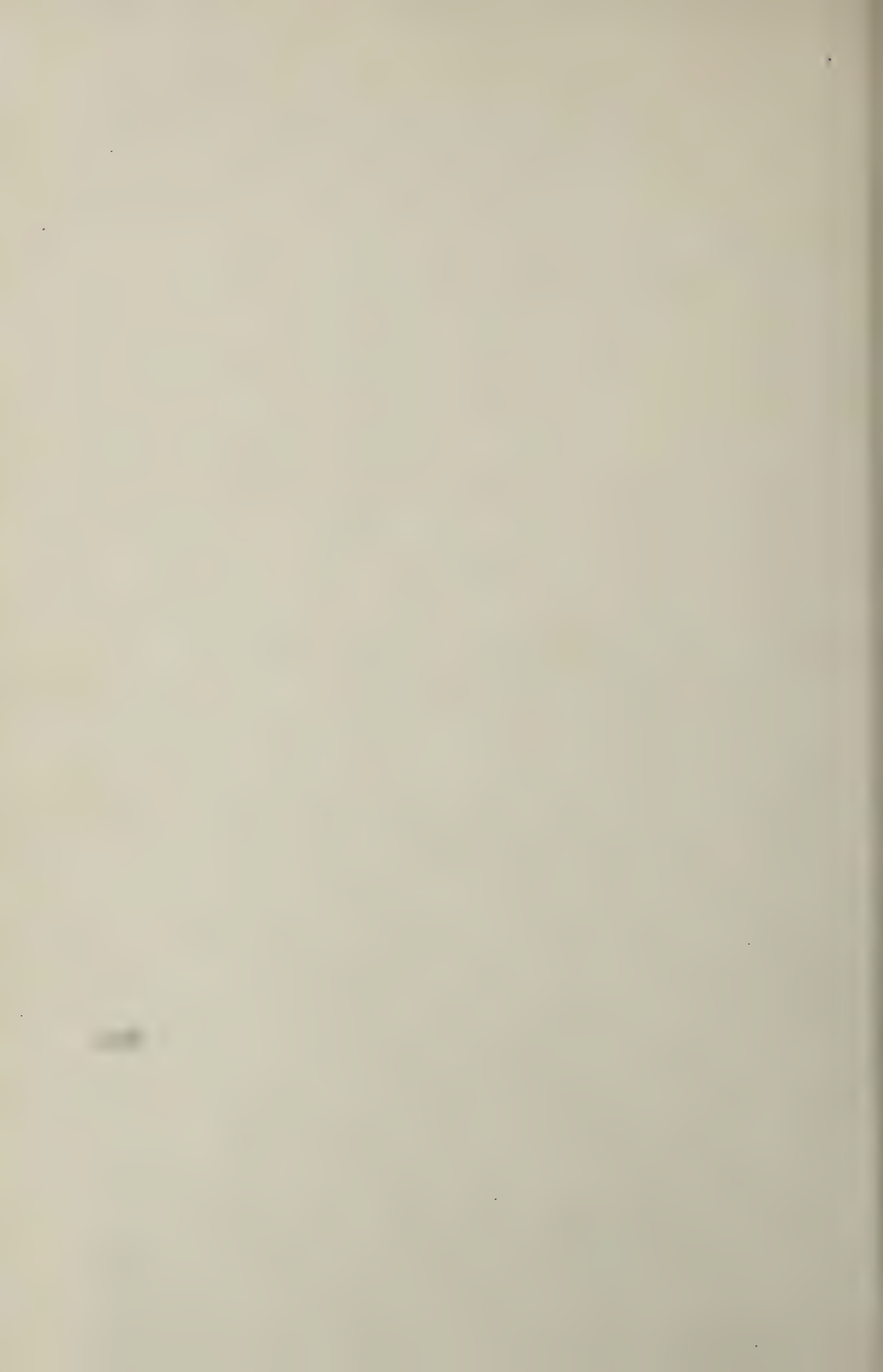
1915 — Lieut. Edward A. Fellowes, United States Marines, is detailed as Post Quartermaster at the Marine Barracks at Washington, D. C.

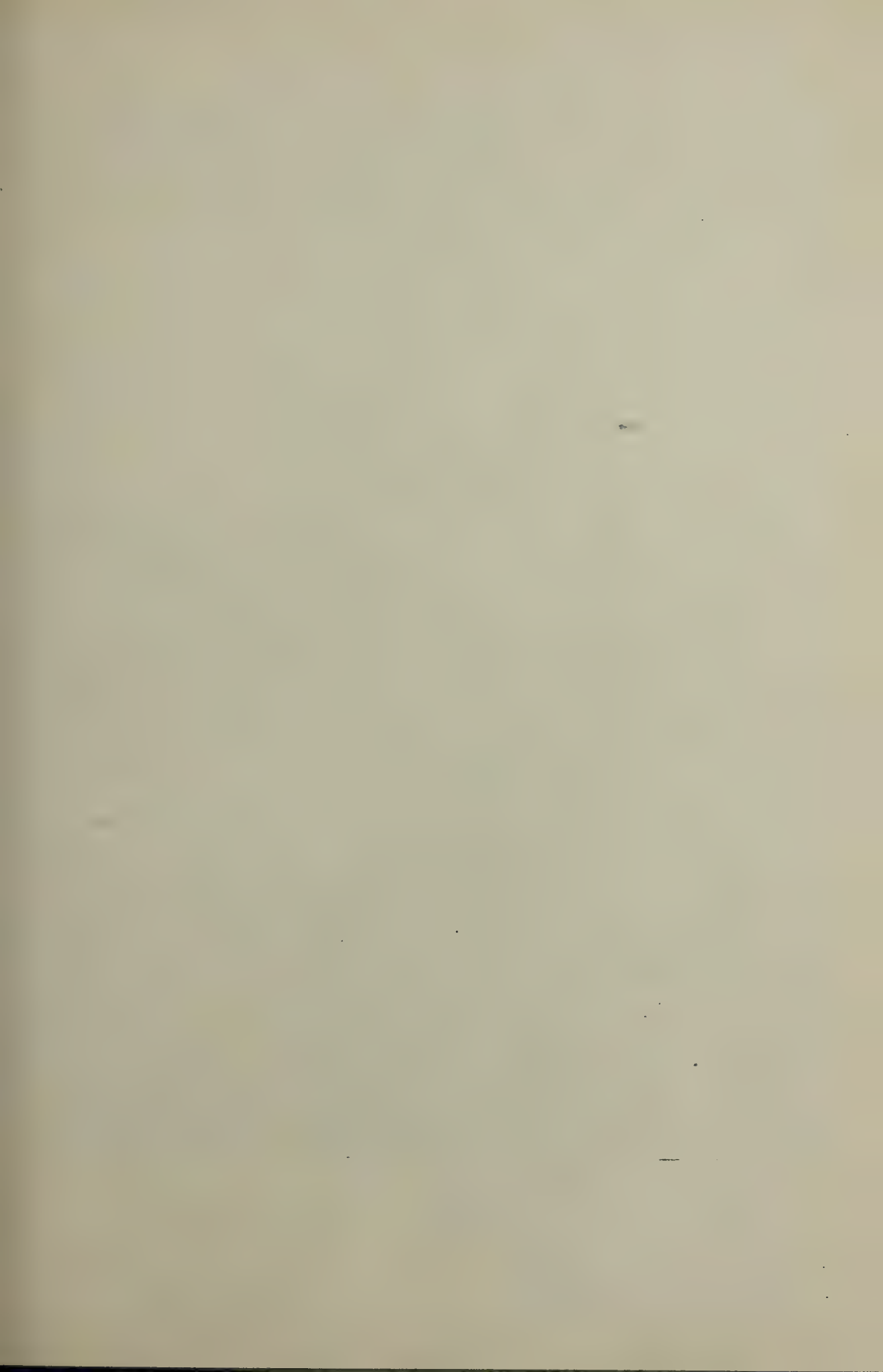
1916 — Wilhelmus Bogart Bryan, Jr., and Miss Katherine MacKenty were married in New York City, September 22, 1923.

1916 — William Holden and Miss Vora Moore were married in Malden, June 9, 1923.

1917 — William Watson Russell and Miss Elizabeth Parkes Burnam were married in Richmond, Ky., July 25, 1923.









THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS,
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
HAROLD C. STEARNS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.
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AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

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JANUARY, 1924

No. 2

EDITORIAL

The significant event of the Fall Term at Phillips Academy was undoubtedly the installation and dedication of the new carillon in the Memorial Tower. Bells are obviously in but a slight degree utilitarian; they bring in no additional revenue in dollars and cents, and, although they mark the progress of time, they probably do little to promote punctuality. They belong in the category of "beautiful, useless things." And yet how much that beauty is worth to Andover! We venture to predict that in future years much of the sentiment of our alumni will gather around our Tower and our bells. For, after all, these are distinctive possessions, peculiar to our school, and therefore in a special degree *ours*. It was interesting to notice how, when the chimes are being played, passing motorists stop and listen, until the parking spaces in the vicinity are filled with cars. Already the Tower has become a place which people come to visit, and they always linger to read the names carved in the stone at its base. Its lofty spire is visible for miles through

the surrounding low country, and its bells can be heard for long distances. In its conspicuous location, the Tower, with its rich associations, is rapidly becoming the soul of the school.

When, at the opening of 1924, recitations were conducted for the first time in the new Main Building, it is fair to say that one chapter in the Academy history was closed and another begun. Since 1866, when the old Main Building was dedicated and occupied, the logical center of school activities has been on the west side of Main Street. Now that center is abruptly shifted to the east side, where most of the recent developments have been undertaken. To the west are still the physical and chemical laboratories, and several dormitories; but most of the business of the school will from now on be settled near the new Main Building, the Gymnasium, the Dining Hall, the Brothers' Field, and the Administration Building, all of which are east of Main street. That there be less necessity for going from one side of Main Street to the

other will gratify those who have been afraid of fatal accidents at congested points.

Furthermore, for the first time in the Academy annals, each instructor will now have his own individual recitation room, adequately lighted, comfortably arranged, and decently clean. Brick and mortar, desks and blackboards, do not in themselves produce an education, but they are of some assistance towards that end. Those graduates who recall some of the dingy and poorly-equipped rooms in which they used to recite will be astounded when they see the conveniences in the new quarters. The new Main Building is a model of its kind, and offers every facility for work under modern hygienic conditions.

Nor is it merely the utilitarian features which make it a desirable addition to our equipment. Those alumni who have recently revisited the Hill have been impressed by the stately dignity and charm of the new structure, which is in perfect harmony with the best of the older architecture around it. Those of a conservative tendency, whose natural inclination it is to resist and regret radical changes anywhere at any time, have been led to modify their views and compelled to admit that the total effect is "not bad." Comments from outside sources confirm this opinion.

Everything considered, the alumni who gave this Main Building will be satisfied with the result. The whole lay-out of the Hill has been changed, but entirely for the better. At last, after many years of patient waiting, the school has equipment, adequate to its need for a long time to come. Best of all, the old type of architecture has been so carefully preserved that even the most critical cannot accuse the Trustees of tampering with artistic ideals.

As the time limit for payments on the Building and Endowment Fund is reached, one cannot help marvelling at the extent of the achievement. Probably at no other period could such an enterprise have been carried through with so little friction. The time when that campaign was at its height, — from September, 1919, to January, 1920, — was psychologically "right", a period when everybody was both prosperous and generous, — in the "giving mood," so to speak. This happy combination of factors is not always easy to find or to create. Furthermore the promptness with which these obligations have been met is worth mentioning. It is easy in moments of prosperity to make promises; it is another matter to pay up when times become harder. But the Andover alumni have fulfilled their pledges with a completeness which is inspiring, and, even in cases where postponement has been necessary, men have written excusing themselves and expressing their intention of helping at some later date. Cases of definite or implied repudiation have been very few. For all this we have to thank the committee, who made their plans on solid ground, not on sand, and who insisted that their responsibility was not over until the money was collected. In a sense Phillips Academy during the past five years has been built anew, on the foundations of the old.

Among certain groups of thinking men to-day there seem to be still those who are suspicious of any statement that education should equip young people for life, or should develop character, or should promote good citizenship. Those critics sincerely believe, as one of them has said, that "Education's basic function is to make men wise, to promote their intelligence." With this conten-

tion, so far as it goes, there are few who will wish to quarrel; but we do submit that it is but a partial view of the aims which educators should keep before them. Simply to be intelligent is not enough. The scholar who lives to and for himself, who spends his time giving us "the doctrine of the enclitic *De*," is no ideal for young men. The words of Milton are still inspiring, — "I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and sees her adversary, but slinks out of the race, where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat." There will, of course, always be a place in the world for the secluded scholar, as for the recluse of every kind, but we may be pardoned for feeling that the richer life is that which descends, as Jesus and Socrates did, into the marketplace. We submit that merely to *be* wise is a poor ideal, unless that wisdom is in some degree productive and directed to good ends. This is why we still at Andover uphold the theory that education may best concern itself with teaching others "the great and real business of living," and that good citizenship is fully as important as skill in quadratics or an acquaintance with Cicero.

When we read of the preposterous restrictions on textbooks imposed by local school committees and when we are confronted with propaganda aimed against the revelation of historical truth, we thank our stars that independent schools like Lawrenceville and Exeter and Andover still exist. The time may conceivably arrive when a committee of German-Americans will protest against any mention of Hessian mercenaries or a body of enthusiastic patriots will object to a reference in our histories to American defeats at Camden or at Bladensburg. Fortunately the institutions just mentioned can afford to ignore the obsessions of fanatics. They are independent of all these various religious, national, and racial movements, the chief object of which is to obscure the truth or to advocate some special interest. From such motives the authorities at these endowed academies are completely free, and in this respect their thorough democracy is certainly less assailable than that of the high school which is subject to the whims and controversies of community politics. Even the most conscientious investigators do not invariably succeed in accumulating authentic evidence and disseminating the facts; but the aim at Andover is certainly in that direction. May it always be so!





A GROUP OF STUDENTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY

ANDOVER DEMOCRACY—THEN AND NOW

BY PRINCIPAL ALFRED E. STEARNS

From time to time we are confronted with criticisms, even from good friends, which imply that the Phillips Academy of the present day is less democratic than it was in the historic days of the past. We are told that the material development of recent years, so significant and so pronounced, has been accompanied by a tendency in the direction of a more aristocratic school. So at least says a recent writer in *Education*.

This kind of criticism is commonly directed against private schools in general; but those who indulge in it generally make no distinction between private and endowed schools, and seemingly have taken little pains to inform themselves of the widely different types of schools that exist under both of these classifications. Starting with the assumption that only the public schools are democratic, they easily reach the conclusion that no other type of school can be. With those who know the animus back of most of this criticism it carries little weight. But if real friends have their misgivings they are surely entitled to the facts; and the facts, we believe, will set them right.

The terms democracy and aristocracy were never harder to define than they are to-day. Few persons are agreed as to just what is meant by either. We shall only add to the confusion if we attempt to define them here. Nor do we need to. For on one point at least our honest critics are seemingly agreed. The old Phillips Academy was democratic. This then can be our starting point. Measured by the old standards has the Phillips Academy of to-day departed from the old traditions and followed after strange gods?

It is a long step from the single recitation building, the bleak and unsanitary Commons, and the barren gymnasium of a little over a quarter of a century ago to the nearly fifty modern buildings that make up the school plant of the present day. But, after all, this expansion in itself represents only an outward and a material growth, quite in accord with the material development of the country at large. But democracy cannot be measured by material standards alone either in school or nation. Modern life and modern demands have compelled us to provide better and more attractive facilities for the boys who come to us. This we have done, generously too, thanks to loyal alumni and friends. To this

charge we willingly plead guilty, though with no consciousness that this wise and necessary step has impaired our long cherished democracy. Increased and improved grounds and buildings have not deprived us of the spirit we have always prized as one of, if not the best of, our possessions. To-day, as of yore, Phillips Academy welcomes the sons of rich and poor, from every corner of these United States, and even from lands across the seas. Never has its catalogue revealed a more wide-spread representation, a fairer cross-cut of American life, than it does to-day. A glance at earlier catalogues will furnish a surprise to one who labors under the impression that the enrolment of the past was not largely local. New England, and Massachusetts chiefly, supplied the large proportion of the students of those former days.

The last catalogue issued and covering the school year 1922-23, gives interesting figures on the representation in the school of to-day. Massachusetts, as formerly, leads the list of states with a contribution of 199 students. But the next three states in order are not even from the New England group. Here they are: New York 116, New Jersey 43, Pennsylvania 33. With a contribution of 28 boys, Connecticut stands next, and then follow two mid-western states, Illinois with 22 and Michigan with 17. Thirty-one states, followed by Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines, come next in order, while in addition thirteen foreign countries have supplied a total of 28 boys to the student body. Surely a spirit of democracy in its best and broadest sense is involved in the presence in one compact student body of these impressionable boys from every quarter of the home-land and of the globe. And the "requisite qualifications" of "youth from every quarter," emphasized by the founders themselves, as necessary for admission, are still demanded to-day as they have been for the century and a half almost that the school has existed. In the matter of our representation then we find no evidence of a leaning to aristocracy.

But from what groups or classes in the social scale do these boys come? This is the query most often heard from those who truly question and doubt. And the rapidly changing conditions of our social world render it a difficult one to answer convincingly. So far as can be judged from available figures the

proportion of boys of limited means and boys actually self-supporting has altered only to the extent that alteration has taken place in the general status of our American life as a whole. We must not forget what the passing years have wrought in the general increase of our material welfare as a people. The old "Commons boy," in spite of his limited accommodations, was not necessarily self-supporting. Frequently he was not even a boy of limited means. His counterpart to-day, the son of a minister, a country lawyer or doctor, or a college professor perhaps, will frequently be found in a comfortable dormitory room. And he will generally pay his board besides. But he is with us still and adds mightily to the strength of that indefinable but very real "backbone" of the school, and just as he always has done.

While comparisons are difficult, figures relating to those who are actually working their way through the school and drawing on its generous scholarship funds are definite and convincing. During the current school year no fewer than one hundred and sixteen of these boys are carried on the so-called scholarship list of the Academy. Seventy-eight of this group are earning their board by waiting on tables or doing other odd jobs at the dining hall or private boarding houses. In many other ways, familiar to any academic community, they are adding to their incomes and defraying school expenses. Wholly apart from this list many of the ablest scholars are aiding themselves materially by tutoring their less gifted or less ambitious mates. With the exception of a very limited number of schools where definite manual labor is required of all students regardless of their material circumstances, it is doubtful if any other school can show to-day a larger proportion of its student body earning its own way through the institution.

Certainly in this situation we have the elements that make for democracy. But the mere presence in one body of the representatives of various social groups does not in itself mean true democracy. Especially is this true in the public school, where such contacts are generally limited to the few recitation and study periods of the school day. What must chiefly concern us is the extent to which the representatives of these different groups actually mix and fuse in the give and take of school life. On that point at least Phillips Academy has no cause for apprehension. In the "good old days" of the Commons there was grave danger that the inhabitants of those ramshackle tenements appropriate to themselves all of the "democ-

racy" of the school. They had indeed largely done so in their own opinion and to an extent that prompted the school authorities to scatter them to the four corners of the school campus and force them into constant and more intimate contact with the rest of their mates. The change proved beneficial to all and is to-day accepted as the natural and proper thing. Yet even so, the honors that still fall to these working boys, as they are commonly called, honors bestowed by the suffrage and judgment of their mates alone, are out of all proportion to those that are won by the much larger number of boys of average or ample means. The sober judgments of school boys are seldom influenced by the size of purse. Character and those qualities which youth has always esteemed are what count; and it would appear that the student body regularly finds at Andover more of these qualities among the hard-working fellows of limited means than it does among the larger group who have not known material want. On the campus or playing fields, in dormitory or recitation room, a visitor will find no distinguishing traits by which to identify the rich or the poor or the boy of average means.

I have often strolled about the playing fields during the recreation hour when over six hundred boys were scattered about at play. Always there has come to me the conviction that here at least something tangible, something worth while, something that will last is being accomplished for American democracy and for international good will. Only recently, as I watched some two hundred of these lads on the campus in front of my office this thought was driven home to me with irresistible force. In that group, indulging with all the freedom and enthusiasm of youth in the sports that youth so loves, were representatives of most of our great states, north, south, east, and west. Here sons of rich and poor, boys from the city, boys from the town, boys from the country hills, the sons of professional and business men alike cheered and fought and tumbled about in good-natured strife. I noted too the son of a famous Philippine general who had once tested the courage and ingenuity of his American foes, the two sons of the first president of the Chinese Republic, the sons of the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Tokio, the nephew of a former president of a Central American State, and two young Russians, brought up as children in the palace of the Czar, on whose staff their father served, and now waiting on their mates in the dining hall to help defray their expenses through the school. Class and race and



ICE DAMAGE

color counted for little here. In the give and take of wholesome, carefree schoolboy life, the artificial barriers erected by selfishness and greed and jealousy were not recognized. And as I tried to picture those same boys in the years still to come, filling their appointed places and doing their work at home and abroad, the thought would not dawn that their influence, because of the contacts and understandings of these school days on Andover hill, would be thrown heavily and effectively in the scale for all that makes for mutual forbearance, understanding, and good

will, and so for the peace and happiness of the world.

Phillips Academy, we dare believe, is still seeking with the changing times to realize the hopes and fulfill the purposes of its far-seeing founders. The formation of character is still its aim. And the judgments of students and faculty alike on the merits of the individual are not influenced by wealth or social position but are based on those human qualities of mind and heart out of which, in the aggregate, character is always made. Surely here is the essence of democracy.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

I. Josiah Quincy (1772-1864)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

When Josiah Quincy, the subject of this sketch, was only three years old, his mother, much impressed by a suggestion of the bachelor philosopher, John Locke, began carrying him every morning, in January as well as in July, from his warm trundle-bed to a cellar kitchen, where she immersed him three times in a tub of water fresh from the pump. As a consequence of this heroic practice,—which has some resemblance to the treatment accorded Achilles by his goddess parent, Thetis,—Quincy acquired an invulnerability to sudden physical changes which helped to prolong his life well beyond his ninetieth year. The process of hardening the body seems also to have toughened the mind; at any rate, the political career of this Federalist statesman was a series of shocks, which, however, he endured with fortitude and never tried to evade. His mental and spiritual equanimity was not easily disturbed, and he smiled as readily under denunciation as under flattery.

The mother who was responsible for this Spartan handling of her offspring was a certain Abigail, daughter of William Phillips, of Boston, and therefore a niece of Esquire Samuel Phillips, of Andover, and Dr. John Phillips, of Exeter, the two men whose money founded Phillips Academy. The boy's father was that enlightened character, Josiah Quincy, Junior, usually styled "the patriot", who, after graduating from Harvard in 1763, became one of those most active in resistance to British authority. His innate sense of justice is indicated by the fact that he served with John Adams as counsel for Captain John Preston, the English officer who was said to have given the command for the "Boston massacre" in 1770, and that he succeeded in getting a verdict of acquittal for his client. Overwork in the cause of liberty having broken down his health, he died on his return from a confidential mission to England, at the early age of thirty-one. To his only son, who was born February 4, 1772, he left in his will a portion of his library, with this inspiring invocation,—“May the spirit of liberty rest upon him!”

The child of such a father had a noble inheritance of character, which was fostered by his mother's care and diligence. She read to the boy the stately numbers of Milton and Pope; she brought him up in the prin-

ciples of patriotism; and she bade him bow the knee to none but God.

Under all this discipline, he remained something of a schoolboy still. After his father's death, he and his mother went to live with his grandfather, the retired merchant, William Phillips, who was stern and irritable, almost reaching ferocity when the child ran heavily down the stairs or accidentally put a stone through the library window. Fortunately for everybody concerned, Phillips Academy, in the spring of 1778, opened its doors. Here was a delightful double opportunity for the gouty merchant: a chance to encourage this new family project, and incidentally to rid himself of that incorrigible nuisance, his grandson. Accordingly, he sent the little fellow off by stage-coach to Andover, where, at the age of six, he took his seat on a hard wooden bench in the renovated carpenter's shop which then served as a schoolroom. By his side, we are told, was a pupil nearly thirty years old, who had been a surgeon in the Continental Army. Other members of the Phillips family were there also: John Phillips, of Boston, who later preceded Quincy as Mayor of Boston, and William Phillips, Quincy's first cousin, who died in 1782 at the age of sixteen. Behind the master's desk sat that redoubtable pedagogue, Eliphalet Pearson, in whose presence no levity was tolerated:

“Deep on his front engraven
Deliberation sat, and public care.”

Josiah's mother had taken the precaution to consign him to the care of the Reverend Jonathan French, minister of the South Parish, in whose hospitable home the boy found refuge. He wrote of his life there:

“He [Mr. French] took an interest in my progress, and occasionally assisted me in my studies. His wife was amiable and affectionate, but she had an increasing family, so that the care of the boys, my school-fellows, six or eight in number, devolved on her maiden sister, Ruth Richards by name, who took care of our rooms, saw to our clothes, and had the general care of us. . . . We slept in one large chamber, in which there were three or four beds, two boys occupying each. The family table was sufficient, but simple, the food being of the most common kind.



Josiah Quincy

JOSIAH QUINCY, OF THE CLASS OF 1786

Beef and pork were the standing dishes, with an ample supply of vegetables. As to bread, there being little or no intercourse with the South, rye and Indian bread was our only supply, and that not always thoroughly baked."

His religious training was certainly not neglected. On Sunday, he attended morning and evening prayers in the French household; he went thrice to meeting, marching in formal procession behind the clergyman, and carrying with him always an ink-bottle and a pen with which to take down the heads and sub-topics of the sermon; and in his spare minutes he read a commentary on the Scripture or memorized a suitable moral passage. How amazed he would be to watch our present-day Andover students kicking a football on Sunday afternoon!

Nevertheless Josiah was evidently a thoroughly normal boy,—for those days. He liked sports of every kind; he was fond of marbles and of rolling the hoop; yet he was subjected constantly to a discipline which he described in his later mellow years as "severe and disheartening". For four hours in the morning and four in the afternoon he was compelled to remain indoors, studying lessons which he could not understand. The preceptor, "Elephant" Pearson, was distant and haughty, reigning solely through fear. Quincy at six was put to memorizing Cheever's *Accidence*, the famous Latin Grammar of the period, and was forced to repeat parrot-like whole pages of words and inflections which he could not possibly comprehend. The cold water ducking process which had been tried on his body was now apparently being practised on his mind,—and he survived this ordeal as he had the earlier one. So far as we can ascertain, the Latin and Greek classics, with a little arithmetic and spelling, constituted the bulk of his studies. He records the fact that his repugnance for his daily tasks did not cease until he began Nepos and Virgil, when the preceptor became "as indulgent as a temperament naturally intolerant and authoritative would permit".

Somehow Quincy lasted through his eight years at Andover, during which he saw his mother only during the brief periods of vacation. In the spring of 1786, Pearson was succeeded by Ebenezer Pemberton, of whom Quincy's recollections were altogether pleasant. It was under this master's kindly auspices that the boy graduated from Phillips Academy, performed creditably in the annual Exhibition, and was recommended to Harvard College. There he won high honors, delivering the English Oration at his Commencement exercises in 1790. It is interesting to note that

his roommate throughout his college course was Peter Holt, a native Andoverian, who entered Harvard at twenty-four, and later became a clergyman, settling at Epping, New Hampshire. Quincy seems to have had a predilection for grave and steady friends, older than he.

Entering upon public life just as the new nation was getting under way, Quincy soon had to take sides in the bitter controversies which arose between the partisans of Jefferson and those of Hamilton. Most of Quincy's advisers were men like the Adamses, George Cabot, Fisher Ames, and Samuel Dexter, who were instinctively and incorrigibly conservatives, and therefore allied with the Federalist Party. Quincy himself had little confidence in popular wisdom, preferring what to him was the saner and safer control of the cultured and moneyed classes. He studied law for three years with William Tudor (the father of one of his schoolboy friends at Phillips Academy), was admitted to the bar in 1792, and began to practise; but his real interests were political, not legal, and he never did more,—to quote his own words,—than to "hang loosely on the profession". His marriage in 1797 to Miss Eliza Susan Morton enabled him to settle down in comfort as one of the "solid men of Boston."

Quincy's public career may be said to date from July 4, 1798, when he delivered the Independence Day Address in the Old South Church. It made such an impression that he was chosen by the Federalists to run for Congress in 1800; but unfortunately for his ambitions, it was the year when the Jeffersonians were at last to come into their own. The whole Federal Party went down to destruction with John Adams at their head, and Quincy's anti-Federalist opponent, Dr. William Eustis, won a victory in the very stronghold of Federalism. Once more Quincy found himself being doused in a cold bath, this time the chilly water of political defeat.

In 1804, however, he had a better fate. In the spring he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate; in the autumn he ran again for Congress and was this time successful, although Jefferson received the electoral votes of Massachusetts for President. In the national House of Representatives he served four terms, voting regularly with his Federalist colleagues in a hopeless minority and in 1807 being made Federalist leader in the lower chamber. Quincy maintained his Federalism unstained. He described Jefferson in a private letter as "a snake in the grass, the more dangerous from the oily, wily language with which he lubricated his victims and applied his venom". He declined invitations to dine at the White

House; he condemned the admission of Louisiana into the Union; he opposed the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts; he made a brilliant speech in favor of an adequate navy; and he brought upon himself by these tactics the full force of Democratic wrath. His arguments were called "false", "malicious", "cowardly", and "dastardly"; he himself was branded as "Nero", "Judas", and,— worst charge of all,— "a friend to Great Britain". To these amenities Quincy seldom made any replies. On one occasion he wrote —

"I never studied in the school of the scavengers; I never took degrees at the oyster-bench; I never sat at the feet of fishwomen. The gentlemen who resort to such weapons have all the advantage of me."

Quincy was opposed in 1812 to a conflict with Great Britain, and when Congress in June declared war upon that country, Quincy resolved to decline another nomination. It was his conviction, often expressed at that time, that the Southern, or, as he called them, the "Slave-holding states" were "omnipotent in this Union" and that their influence was not temporary but permanent, leading to a policy distinctly detrimental to the interests and principles of the "Free States". His last important speech in the House, delivered January 5, 1813, was a denunciation of our invasion of Canada as "cruel, wanton, senseless, and wicked". Thus in the prime of his life, at the age of forty-one, Quincy withdrew from an arena in which he and those who believed as he did had always been outnumbered.

For the next ten years Quincy had both peace and leisure. Respected in his community, he carried on experimental agriculture at his "Sabine farm" in Quincy, attended the sessions of the "Great and General Court" (to which he was repeatedly reelected), was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention of 1820, and was made Speaker of the House in 1821. In 1822, when Boston was organized as a municipality, John Phillips, Quincy's relative and classmate at Phillips Academy, was chosen Mayor; and, when he retired at the end of one term, Quincy was elected as his successor. Thus the first two Mayors of Boston were graduates of Phillips Academy.

Quincy was a model municipal magistrate, and his six years of office were exceedingly prosperous. He entertained Lafayette during the Frenchman's triumphal tour of America in 1825, and was present in his official capacity at the dedication of Bunker Mill Monument, when Webster delivered his famous address. It has been said of Quincy as Mayor:

"He gave his entire time and attention

to the duties of his office, and he left the city beautified, the public improved, the fire department reformed, and all things connected with the comfort and safety of the citizens in better condition than they had ever been before."

No man, however, can long hold public office in this country without making enemies, and in 1828 he could not secure a majority of the votes. He then retired from the contest, "with a consciousness weighed against which all human suffrages are but as the light dust of the balance". Within a month, in January, 1829, he was chosen as president of Harvard College, to succeed Dr. John Thornton Kirkland, also a graduate of Phillips Academy. It seemed to be Quincy's destiny to follow other Andover men in the incumbency of offices of trust and honor.

For sixteen years Josiah Quincy was president of Harvard. He moved his home to Cambridge, and there, on June 2, 1829, was installed, with Governor Levi Lincoln in charge of the ceremonies. His administration was, as a whole, notably successful, and he held his office with dignity and distinction. His treatment of the undergraduates he himself humorously described as being that of "Matt" Prior towards the ladies:

"Be to their faults a little blind;
Be to their virtues very kind;
And clap your padlock on the mind."

At the two hundredth anniversary of Harvard in 1836 he delivered an address, which was later expanded into his two-volume *History of Harvard College* (1840), a book which has never been superseded.

When Quincy had reached the age of seventy-three, he was wise enough to realize that the moment had come for him to retire. Although he was still in excellent health, he saw that it would be best for him to yield to a younger man, Edward Everett, who was then available. Accordingly on August 27, 1845, he took leave of his high position, under circumstances not unlike those attending President Eliot's resignation in the twentieth century.

For nearly a score more years Quincy lived in Boston, an honored and revered citizen. Like John Quincy Adams, he kept his mind occupied to the last, his favorite recreation being the Greek and Roman classics, especially Cicero and Horace. He completed a *History of the Boston Athenaeum* and a *Municipal History of the Town and City of Boston*, both of them scholarly and accurate. In politics, he condemned the Fugitive Slave Law, and in 1856 he supported Fremont for President.

Four years later he was for Lincoln, in whom he had great confidence.

Quincy had never lost his interest in Andover, the home of his childhood days. In 1802, he was elected a Trustee of Phillips Academy and served until 1828, when he considered that his duties made it impossible for him longer to attend meetings. In 1857, his son accompanied him on a sentimental journey to his boyish haunts. He walked over the lawn at Parson French's old home, where he had spent eight years of his life; he sat on the rocks near Pomp's Pond, where he had once used to put on his skates; he inspected the many buildings which stood on the ground which had once been meadow and marsh. That night he spent at the Mansion House (the timbers of which he had himself helped to raise), and he was planning to speak to the boys on the following morning. But at breakfast he had a sudden seizure which necessitated calling in a physician, and he could not keep his engagement. As the doctor examined his patient, he said, "I should judge, sir, that you have been exempt from acute attacks of fever during your lifetime." "You are wrong," answered the old man, "for I came near dying of a fever once, and in this very town." "Indeed," exclaimed the doctor, "I never heard of it. It must have been before I came to town." "I imagine so," answered Quincy, "it was in the year 1780!" He had been ill of scarlet fever in Andover as a schoolboy nearly eighty years before.

On December 31, 1863, Quincy made a pathetic entry in his *Diary*:

"With the close of the year comes the conviction that the time has come to close this *Diary* forever. The light of the sun is withdrawing; but, blessed be Heaven, the light of the evening star reveals the hope of coming immortality."

As his days drew to a close, he felt a weariness of life and a longing for death. When finally he ceased to breathe, it was like a child's sinking into pleasant slumber. The date was July 1, 1864, and he was in his ninety-third year.

One admires in Quincy, first of all, a certain ruggedness of character which made him almost impervious to attack. So long as he was true to himself, to his philosophy and his convictions, he cared naught for the praise or blame of men. His career, from beginning to end, is a consistent and logical whole, quite unlike the public lives of such weathercocks as Henry Clay or David Lloyd George. He may be conceived of as steeped in a New England tradition, which governed both his thoughts and his actions. He was thoroughly unselfish, scrupulously honest both with others and with himself, and highly idealistic. Opportunism,

compromise, and concession he openly despised.

He was a scholar of high rank. It was at his inauguration as president of Harvard that the Governor and the newly-inducted president made for the last time their addresses to each other in Latin. For him the present and the future were intimately connected with the past, and to a considerable degree dependent on it. He was an aristocrat to the finger-tips, but, unlike many such men, he understood the principle of *noblesse oblige*. Some phases in our development as a nation he could not comprehend; with many of the new movements of his later days he was out of touch; but he kept the faith, and men respected him for it.

His wide reading gave him both a philosophic mind and a nobility of soul. In his religious beliefs he was broad and catholic, abhorring every kind of bigotry and intolerance. He leaned towards Unitarianism, but his frank opinion on such matters is best voiced in the words of one of his favorite English poets:

"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right."

Above all, he was a good public servant. In the college, in the Commonwealth, and in the nation he played his part well. A public office to him, as to Grover Cleveland, was invariably taken as a public trust. His was a kind of old-fashioned Roman virtue which is rarer than it should be in our generation. No one of our Andover alumni has been a better citizen than he.



ANDOVER ELMS

FINIS ORIGINE PENDET

BY ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE, P. A., '98

The source of this phrase has been a matter of some interest to me, from the time when I was a student at Phillips. Mr. Fuess, in his excellent book, *An Old New England School*, states (pp. 81 and 93) that the academy motto was borrowed from that of Judge Samuel Phillips, Jr., but he does not attempt to trace the words further. It may therefore not be amiss to point out that they occur, in essentially the same form, in the Roman astrological poet Manilius (4,16), who, in discussing astrological fatalism, remarks (4,14ff.): "Fate rules the world; all things stand fast by law unchangeable, and long ages of time are betokened by happenings of chance with definite meaning (*per certos . . . casus*). At the hour of our birth our death is determined, and the end hangs from the beginning (*nascentes morimur, finisque ab origine pendet*). It is from this (i.e., the hour of our birth) that wealth and royal power are derived, and more often that poverty arises, talents are bestowed, and character created, vices, too, and disasters, losses and profits in this world's goods. None can abstain from what is allotted nor possess what is denied, nor yet grasp by prayers a reluctant fortune or escape from one which presses upon him. By each must his own lot be borne, etc."

That Judge Phillips was familiar with

Manilius, an author probably about as unusual in the reading of the average classically trained man in his day as in ours, seems hardly likely, nor does the astrological context in which the passage is set suggest a natural place for one of his type of mind to have deliberately excerpted a motto with such connotations, either for his own use or for that of the school which was being founded. It appears more probable that the phrase was taken from some book of proverbs or epigrammatic expressions, and that he was unaware of its original associations, or perhaps that he took over the heraldic motto of someone of whom he had read.

Whatever the method of borrowing, it is an interesting reflection that these words, which in Manilius so explicitly assert an absolute fatalism from which no human effort can hope to escape, have probably for most students and alumni of Phillips, through successive generations, stood, when thus torn from their context, for a very different idea, namely the importance of free, youthful choices in the establishment of character which is to last through mature life. It is indeed the irony of fate that has thus allotted the same text to the Roman champion of astrology and the New England pillar of orthodoxy!

SOME ANDOVER BOOKS

PRINCIPAL STEARNS'S "THE CHALLENGE OF YOUTH"

In this absorbingly interesting volume, the Principal of Phillips Academy makes his contribution to contemporary literature dealing with the problems of the younger generation. No one will question his right to speak with authority, for he has watched thousands of boys go out from his school, has followed their future careers with interest and pride, and has lived to see their sons come under his tutelage. If Dr. Stearns does not know young people and their psychology, no one does.

It is, therefore, significant that, while Dr. Stearns is not inclined to minimize or excuse what is depressing and depraved in our present-day society, he is inclined to blame youth itself much less than he is other factors in our civilization. The home to-day does not always fulfill its function; the "movies," the

stage, and salacious periodicals are corrupting influences; and religion is being neglected. But it is older people who are mainly responsible for these conditions. The dangerous age is no longer twenty-one, but forty. Youth itself is fundamentally right and "sound at heart," and can be trusted, if only we of an earlier generation will appeal to it "on the higher grounds of moral and spiritual values." On this point Dr. Stearns says:

"After all, these are the values for which youth fought in the Great War, as it has fought for them in all times of crisis. These values it can comprehend. It will not willingly offer its strength and its life for the sordid values of materialism. But it will offer its all for the enduring values of the Spirit."

In short, Principal Stearns is an idealist, confident that the youth of this country will respond nobly to any leader who will guide them as they should be led:

"Youth has far more at stake than we have; and youth will not knowingly hurl itself to destruction. Youth asks for a fair field and a fair chance. That much, at least, it is our duty and our privilege to supply."

Dr. Stearns has enlivened his book with many anecdotes, some of them exceedingly amusing, of situations which have arisen during his career at Andover. The foibles, weaknesses, and prejudices of parents have come particularly under his observation, and some of his reminiscences should make fathers and mothers question themselves. But the stories are employed in every case to "point a moral," and often they are more convincing than pages of philosophizing could possibly be.

We commend *The Challenge of Youth* to every person who has any interest in the training and education of young people. It is entertaining reading; it is sound doctrine; and it is a distinct contribution to the solution of what is in many ways the most vital problem of our time.

CLAUDE M. FUESS

Dr. Fuess's "Life of Caleb Cushing"

The reviewer of these two volumes of scholarly research disclaims any competency for judgment of the multifarious details of state and national politics, into which he was seductively led by the author's virile style. Dr. Fuess has had the good fortune to be granted access to a mass of letters and documents of General Cushing, hitherto denied to any historian. From these he has plucked "apples of gold" and set them "in pictures of silver." *The Life of Caleb Cushing* must hereafter be included in any serious collection of works on American history for the period which it covers. And it will unquestionably modify and clarify the opinions of historical students on many a disputed point. Dr. Fuess has presented his wealth of material with exceptional skill in a task of justice tempered with mercy.

Cushing was all gray matter; and it was in a whirl of action almost beyond the bounds of belief. In the acquisition of knowledge he was swift and tireless. His memory was the marvel of all who knew him, and his logical reasoning was the dread of opponents. His interests were as diversified as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. In prescient constructiveness he fell short of greatness, like many who are learned in precedents; but where action

was dependent on antecedent cases, his opinion gave pause to the foremost in the land. As a counsellor of rulers he was regarded as the peer of the wisest.

Dr. Fuess writes the drama of this powerful mental machinery, animated by high purpose and fearlessness, driving the man on to the inevitable political precipice that yawned more and more profoundly as he moved nearer to it. On the brink we see him recoil in horror and turn to the flag he had fought to save. The after-math is a strange and pitiful story of the lasting resentment of victors, wherein we see them using the brain of the man for counsel while denying him official honors.

Dr. Fuess has done a service to the memory of Cushing, by establishing a convincing plea for sanity of judgment towards one who suffered continually in a time when uncharitable passions filled the hearts of men. He has not sought to excuse his mistakes, nor to commend his opinions on many vital matters.

The second volume is a particularly fascinating story splendidly told, in a style that is easy, fluid, and sure. The chapter on the Geneva Convention is a notable bit of writing, and the closing chapter on Personal Characteristics is delightfully done. It is a noteworthy book.

C. H. FORBES

Mr. Brewster's "The Understanding of Religion"

As all Gaul was divided into three parts, so all Christians can be divided into three categories — first, those conservatives or so-called "fundamentalists" who either do no thinking, or who think always with an irresistible bias; second, those critics who, while sympathetic to the Christian religion, stand aghast at the problems confronting modern Christianity as the result, primarily, of the developments in the natural sciences, those in the field of comparative religions, and the so-called higher criticism; third, those who have passed through the critical period, who have resisted the temptation to "throw out the child with the bath," and who have found a haven of refuge, if not in the philosophy of religion, at any rate in a religious, idealistic philosophy. Mr. Brewster's book should serve like the Socratic "gad-fly" or "electric-fish" to stimulate the members of the first category to bestir themselves and face the problems which actually confront the modern student of religion and theology. Unfortunately the members of this class, owing to their temper of mind, are not likely to read the book at all, or, if perchance they should do so, are not likely to be influenced by it to any appreciable degree. The second class will



THE MEMORIAL TOWER

read the book with interest, and it should appeal especially to the first or second degree neophyte in this group. For these its prime function should lie in so clarifying the problems that the student will be driven irresistibly to membership in the third and highest class.

The title of the book is a bit misleading. Many a sermon is written to which a text is afterwards appended, and one suspects that this was the case with the present volume. If by "The Understanding of Religion" one expects a Harnackian presentation of the "Essence of Religion" one will be disappointed. The book might perhaps better have been entitled: "The Misunderstandings of Religion."

Mr. Brewster writes as a scientist. One

misses a more positive philosophical background. The problems of epistemology with their bearings upon idealism and religion are hardly touched upon. Many of his statements would invite lengthy discussion. One wonders whether with such names as Schleiermacher, Ritschl, Häring, Troeltsch, Fairbairn, theology is really quite as dead as Mr. Brewster pronounces it.

Mr. Brewster's book, especially during the present theological controversies, is both timely and suggestive, but let us not forget that upon the debris of the necessary and honest negative criticism there can still be built the splendid edifice of an idealistic and religious philosophy.

CARL F. PFATTEICHER

A CENTURY OLD ACADEMY LETTER

BY ERNEST W. BUTTERFIELD, Commissioner of Education, State of New Hampshire

Sherman Hall was a student in Phillips Academy, Andover, one hundred years ago. Later he graduated from Dartmouth College and from the Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1831 he went as the first missionary to the Ojibwa Indians of Lake Superior. He made for them a written language and translated into their tongue the New Testament. Missionary, clergyman, judge of probate, school superintendent, — his was the full life of service.

The letter which follows was written to his sixteen-year-old sister at their home in Weathersfield, Vermont. This sister, not necessarily because of this letter, became a well schooled, highly competent, and saintly woman. The Mr. Brown was Abraham Brown, at that time a senior in Dartmouth College and later a New England clergyman. It has been said of Roger Sherman, the Signer, that he never said a foolish thing in his life nor harbored an idle thought. Sherman Hall's grandmother and Roger Sherman were own cousins and it is possible that our student took for a model the statesman for whom he was named. The somber tone of the letter may thus be explained. The B. P. mentioned was Betsey Parker, whom he married seven years later. She was the first white woman to go west of the Sault Sainte Marie and was the first white mother of the Lake Superior region.

I feel certain that this ancient letter may interest Andover graduates and I believe as the century closes I am justified in "exposing" this letter, though this is contrary to the writer's instruction.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 25, 1823

Dear Lydia:

I do not sit down to write you a long letter nor a handsome one, but as I deem it necessary that I write at this time I can hardly feel willing to write without directing a short line to you since your employment is such as it now is. You must expect that it was a matter of some surprise as well as joy to hear that Mr. Brown had a school in Weathersfield, & that you were attending. I feel much rejoiced that you have so good an opportunity of attending to the cultivation of your mind. And now will you suffer me to give you a word of advice as one who loves you with all the tenderness of a brother and wishes for your highest good & happiness. I would advise you as one who has had some experience on this subject. Pay strict attention to the cultivation of the mind, that is, to form right habits of thinking & studying — form the habit of thinking of but *one thing* at a time. Learn to keep your mind steady and calm. This will enable you to make much greater advances in your studies, and the improvement of the mind in this respect will be a greater benefit to you in after life than every other you will derive from your studies. Avoid levity. I say avoid it in every form. Avoid also light and trifling conversation. To these, I apprehend you are much exposed situated as you are in a family of so many of your own age. But I say avoid them altogether. I have experienced the evil of them to my sorrow. You know how much I used to be employed in such talk when I lived at home. The habits I then formed, with my natural cheerfulness, are most inveterate and are my besetting sin. There is scarce any thing that will so unfit the mind for any employment as this. A person cannot meditate nor study, nor read, nor be happy in such a frame of mind. And knowing your natural cheerfulness, and that after you have been studying till the mind is wearied you are still

more exposed to this, I say keep a double watch on this part. And further I would say, have a higher object in view in your studies than to be applauded by your schoolmates or to appear above the common level of mankind. Let your motives be to glorify God and remember that every new idea you gain you must give an account for its improvement at the bar of God. O! what blind creatures are we that we live so far from God? What enjoyment we should have if we studied, or whatsoever we did we should do all to the glory of God. Our very trials would be a comfort to us. Then I beseech you to study with a view that you may with your acquisitions be the means in his hand of turning some to righteousness. You may be perhaps the means of turning many. Then live, let me live near God. Have we not lived long enough on the husks of the world? O, then let us "return to our fathers house"! Let us be humble and watchful and prayerful. If I had time I would with pleasure write you a volume on these subjects but I must stop for the present. I hope to see you in the course of a few weeks. I shall be at W. sooner than I anticipated. Our Thanksgiving is unusually early this year. When

I come I can spend but a few days there. I must not be gone from Andover, only two weeks. Tell all the people who wish me to visit them (if there are any such) that I cannot for the little time I have to spend there must & shall be spent at home. One thing more and I have done. Do not think because you have attended school this fall that there is no need of your attending this winter. No, attend by all means if you have a school in which you can learn anything. If you want any books send me word what ones before I come and you shall have them. I can purchase them here at a large discount and shall not be under the necessity of paying for them at present. Perhaps you may send by Mr. McEwan when he comes here. If you have an opportunity you must certainly write. Let Miss B. P. see this. Do not criticise my letter — vale (farewell).

S. HALL

Miss L. Hall

Do not expose this on any account. I say you must not expose it. Remember me to Mr. Brown. Non possum scribere multum nocte, nec habeo chartam nec tempus.

THE ALDOBRANDINI NUPTIALS

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

Love's a wondrous, fearsome thing,
Will my dreams come true?
Prison all within the wedding ring,
Risk my life with you?

Glowing youth my soul doth woo,
Venus counsels trust.
Can the gods make *one* of two?
O my own, they must!

Sing the bridal song for me,
Fluttering heart, beat true!
Come, my lord, I'll share with thee,
All that love e'er knew!

In the Vatican Library there is preserved an ancient Roman wall painting, which was discovered on the Esquiline Hill, in Rome, near the beginning of the 17th century. It is a charming composition of delicate gradations of harmonious colorings, although the drawing does not rise above the technique of the generality of house decorations. The painting represents a bridal chamber. On a couch sits the bride, wrapped in a large white mantle, drawn modestly over her head. She is pensively gazing at the floor. Beside her sits a female figure, perhaps the goddess Venus, who seems to be endeavoring to persuade her. At the threshold, outside the

door, sits a youthful male figure, crowned with a chaplet of ivy and flowers, and eagerly looks towards the door.

Inside the room a matronly figure, apparently the bride's mother, supervises two maids who are preparing a perfumed bath. Outside the door stand three females, one of whom plays a lyre and sings the bridal song.

The simple verses above were hastily written as I stood before the ancient painting and tried to catch the trend of the bride's musings. The picture will repay a visit to the Vatican Library with the clinging memory of its engaging charm.

General School Interests

Recitation Building

With the opening of the winter term the new recitation building will receive the faculty and the students, who look forward with interest to work in the fine quarters prepared for them. The final coat of paint is now added, chairs and teachers' desks are in place, the electric light fixtures and heating system are in order. Save for the final cleaning of floors and windows the building is complete. It lacks only a name, but that will doubtless indicate its donors and their devotion and sacrifice which have made this building possible for us who teach and for those who learn. May time and consecrated endeavor fill it with worthy traditions for generations yet to gather on Andover Hill!

Certain rooms have been marked by friends and families in honor of men whose lives have been touched by our institution, either as head or teachers or students or parents of pupils, and suitable inscriptions mark each of these rooms. These inscriptions lend a personal character to each room, and it is hoped it may be so firmly attached that the room may be known by the name of him in whose honor it was given rather than by a mere number.

Those to whose memory rooms have been dedicated are the following:

C. F. P. Bancroft, Principal from 1873 to 1901.

Matthew Scoby McCurdy, for nearly fifty years instructor in this Academy.

Moses Tyler Stevens, Class of 1842, given by his son, Nathaniel Stevens of the Class of 1876.

James Smith Kimball, of the Class of 1851, a gift from his wife.

Joseph Warren Smith, of the Class of 1851, a gift of his son, George F. Smith, of the Class of 1887.

Frederick Goodrich Crane, of the Class of 1884, a gift of his family.

Frederick William Wallace, of the Class of 1884, a gift from his classmate, Harris Whittemore.

James Howard Bonbright, of the Class of 1886, a gift of his brothers.

Philip Hamilton McMillan, of the Class of 1891, a gift of Thomas Cochran of the Class of 1890.

George Xavier McLanahan, of the Class of 1892, a gift of his wife.

Ammi Wright Lancashire, of the Class of 1908, a gift of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire.

Harold Cogswell Whipple, of the Class of 1912, a gift of his friend, Carl Hamilton, of the Class of 1909.

Eleuthère Iréné duPont, a gift of his son, Alfred I. duPont, of the Class of 1882.

Oliver Burr Jennings, a gift of his son, Oliver Gould Jennings, of the Class of 1883.

One other room has been given in honor of a modest gentleman who knows nothing of this sign of affection which his children have paid him—William Henry Crocker, of the Class of 1879.

Music Notes

During the Fall term the extra-routine musical activities consisted primarily of a piano recital by Mr. Felix Fox of Boston, instructor of piano at the school, the dedication of the Carillon in the new Memorial Tower by two recitals played on Saturday afternoon, December 1st, and Sunday afternoon, December 2nd, respectively, by Mr. Edward Shippen Barnes, organist of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, New York City, and Mr. George Stevens, Carillonneur of the city of Gloucester, Mass., and the Christmas organ recital played by Mr. Pfatteicher on Sunday afternoon, December 16th. Mr. Barnes's program on the Carillon was as follows:

America	
Improvisation	
To a Wild Rose	MacDowell
Prelude, A Major	Chopin
Prelude, C Minor	Chopin
"Moonlight" Sonata (Excerpt from First Movement)	
	Beethoven
Ave Maria	Bach-Gounod
Berceuse from "Jocelyn"	Godard
Bourree	Handel
Sarabande	Handel
Folk-Songs:	
Little Dustman	
The First Nowell	
God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen	
Cradle Song	Brahms
Men of Harlech	
Au Claire de la Lune	
Improvisation	
Star-Spangled Banner	

Mr. Stevens played the following program the next afternoon:

Thanksgiving Chorale—Now thank we all our God	Cruger
Advent Hymn—O Come, O Come, Emanuel	13th Century
Gesu Bambino	Pietro Yon
Aria—My Heart Ever Faithful—from Church Cantata	
	Bach
God Guard Thee, Love—from "Trumpeter of Sakkingen"	
	Nessler



THE FRONT OF THE NEW MAIN BUILDING



THE NEW MAIN BUILDING FROM THE REAR

Legend of the Bell—from "Chimes of Normandy"

Serenade—Smile, Smile, Slumber	<i>Planquette</i>
Folk-Songs	<i>Gounod</i>
Bonnie Doon	<i>Scotch</i>
Londonderry Air	<i>Irish</i>
My Old Kentucky Home	<i>Stephen Foster</i>
Song of India	<i>Rimsky-Korsakoff</i>
Just a Song at Twilight	<i>Molloy</i>
Vesper Hymn—Now on Sea and Land Descending	<i>Spanish Melody</i>

On both occasions there was a large audience both of pedestrians and automobilists.

Since the dedicatory recitals, Mr. Pfatteicher has played two recitals, one of National Anthems and the second of Christmas Carols.

The Christmas celebration at the school on the last Sunday of the term, December 16th, assumed larger proportions than heretofore, as it began with the Carillon Recital of Christmas Carols at 3.15, Mr. Pfatteicher playing the following programme:

Silent Night, Holy Night
Come Hither, Ye Faithful
Hark, the Herald Angels Sing
It Came upon the Midnight Clear
While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night
Joy to the World, the Lord Is Come
O Little Town of Bethlehem
Angels from the Realms of Glory
Good News from Heaven the Angels Bring
O Sanctissima
Lo! How a Rose E'er Blooming
In Dulci Jubilo
Thou Didst Leave Thy Throne
The First Nowell
God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen
A Virgin Unspotted
We Three Kings of Orient Are
As with Gladness Men of Old

At 4.15 the following organ recital was played:

Silent Night, Holy Night	<i>Gruber</i>
Songe D'Enfant	<i>Bonnel</i>
Noel sur las Flutes (Christmas Carols from Lorraine)	<i>d'Aquin</i>
Three Preludes on Christmas Carols of the 16th Century	<i>A. P. F. Boely</i>
Gesu Bambino	<i>Yon</i>
Pastorale on the Choral: Good News from Heav'n the Angels Bring	<i>Pachelbel</i>
Prelude on the Choral: In Thee Is Gladness	<i>Bach</i>
Prelude on the Choral: How Bright y Shines Yon Star of Morn	<i>Buxtehude</i>
Fantasy on Old English Christmas Carols	<i>Best</i>

At the 5 o'clock Vesper Service the choir sang the following Carols:

Silent Night, Holy Night
God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen
Like Silver Lamps from a Distant Shrine
Lo! How a Rose E'er Blooming
The First Nowell

Three interesting concerts have been arranged for the winter term, all by the Boston Symphony Ensemble. Augusto Vannini, conductor. The plan is to have the Ensemble concerts supplement on three Wednesday evenings the talks and recitals of the winter-term Wednesday afternoons. On Wednesday afternoon, January 9th, Mr. Pfatteicher will speak on the "Instruments of the Symphony Orchestra, and Ancient and Modern Forms of Dance Music." On Wednesday evening, January the 16th, the Ensemble will play the following programme:

A. THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA	
a. Viola — Indian Summer	<i>Herbert</i>
b. Oboe — Scotch Poem	<i>MacDowell</i>
c. Clarinet and Cello — Unter den Linden (Suite—Scenes Alsacienne)	<i>Massenet</i>
d. Horn — Nocturne from "A Midsummer Night's Dream"	<i>Mendelssohn</i>
e. Flute — Minuet from "L'Arlesienne"	<i>Bizet</i>
f. Mosaic — Riviere	
B. CLASSICAL AND MODERN DANCES	
a. Suite: Tambourine; Minuet; Gigue	<i>Gretzy</i>
b. Czardas	<i>Grunwald</i>
c. Danse Arab	<i>Tschaikowsky</i>
d. Dance of the Hours	<i>Ponchielli</i>
e. La Zzarine	<i>Ganne</i>

On the Wednesday afternoons, January 23rd and 30th, Mr. Pfatteicher will speak on The Symphony, the Overture and Programme Music. On Wednesday evening, February 6th, the Ensemble will play the following illustrative programme:

A. THE SYMPHONY	
<i>Mozart</i> — Symphony in G Minor—Minuet and Finale	
<i>Brahms</i> — Symphony No. 2—Andante	
<i>Tschaikowsky</i> — Symphony No. 4—Finale	
<i>Haydn</i> — Farewell Symphony—Presto and Adagio	
B. THE OVERTURE AND PROGRAM MUSIC	
<i>Beethoven</i> — Overture to Egmont	
<i>Grieg</i> — Peer Gynt Suite: Morning	
	Asa's Death
	Anitra's Dance
	In the Hall of the Mountain King
<i>Illynsky</i> — Orgies of the Spirits	
<i>Saint-Saens</i> — Danse Micabre	

On the Wednesday afternoons, February 13, 20 and 27, Mr. Pfatteicher will speak on the National Element in Music. On Wednesday evening, March 5th, the Ensemble will play the following illustrative programme:

1. American — Two Indian Dances	<i>Skillon</i>
2. French — Petite Suite	<i>Debussy</i>
3. Norwegian — Lyric Suite	<i>Grieg</i>
4. Russian — Marche Slav	
5. Italian — Italian Capriccio	<i>Tschaikowsky</i>
6. Spanish — A Night in Seville	<i>Albeniz</i>
7. Austrian — Children of Vienna	
8. Hungarian — Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1	<i>Liszt</i>

The Phillips Club

At the opening meeting of the Phillips Club, on October 17, Professor Charles H. Forbes spoke on *Impressions of Europe*, dealing particularly with conditions in Italy at the present time. On November 5, the speaker was Mr. Charles Moore, of Washington, Chairman of the National Commission of Fine Arts, whose subject was *War Memorials*. Using slides to illustrate his theme, Mr. Moore made a timely plea for caution in erecting monuments to our heroes in the World War, and started a fruitful discussion on the topic among those present. In December, Mr. George A. Sweetser, of Boston, spoke entertainingly on *Humors of the Court and Follies of the Law*. Among those on the program for the Winter Term are Dr. John B. Hawes, Mr. James B. Neale, Major Frank Knox, President George D. Olds, and Professor Oscar Fay.

School Lectures

On Friday, November 9, Mr. L. O. Armstrong, a well-known explorer and traveler, lectured before the undergraduates on *Trails under Northern Suns*, using for illustrations both slides and moving pictures. Among other matters, he touched especially on the pageant of *Hiawatha*, composed and presented by him with real Indians as the actors. The talk was very entertaining and instructive. On Wednesday, November 24, Colonel Charles W. Furlong gave his famous lecture on *The Passing of the Old West*, illustrated by slides. The last speaker of the term was Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, of Labrador, who spoke on his missionary work in that country. Among the speakers on the program for the Winter Term are Dr. Raymond T. Ditmars, of New York City, on January 19, and Mr. Burnell Ford, the "electrical marvel," on February 4.

Faculty Notes

The engagements of Principal Stearns during the Fall Term were as follows:

Preaching at Amherst College, Trinity Church, Boston, Pennsylvania State College, Taft School, Princeton University, and The Hill School; addresses at Parent-Teachers Association of Nashua, N. H., Boston Yale Club, Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, Parent-Teachers Association of Bedford, Mass., Lothrop Club of Beverly, Mass., Woman's Club of Arlington, Mass., Cum Laude Society, New York City.

Professor Forbes delivered the principal address at the memorial meeting in the Town House, November 11th. The speech, on *After-thoughts of the Armistice*, was published in full in the *Andover Townsman* of November 16.

On November 19th he read a paper on *Italy of Today* before the November Club of Andover.

December 3d, he addressed the Shawsheen Women's Club, on Gentlemen's Night, in the beautiful new hall of the American Woolen Company's Administration building. His subject was *Impressions of European Conditions*.

December 20th he was the speaker at the Brown Club dinner at the Red Tavern in Methuen, the subject being *Mussolini and His Work*.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess has recently been commissioned as a Major, Q. M. C., in the Officers' Reserve Corps, U. S. A.

Mr. Charles A. Parmelee served as chairman of the annual Red Cross Rollcall in the town of Andover, and had a most successful record.

Preachers for the Winter Term

Jan.	13	Bishop Edwin H. Hughes, Malden, Mass.
Jan.	20	Rev. K. Leighton Stuart, President of Peking University, Peking, China.
Jan.	27	Rev. John Sheridan Zelig, Troy, N. Y.
Feb.	3	Pres. Clarence A. Barbour, D.D., Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.
Feb.	10	Rev. John Timothy Stone, Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill.
Feb.	17	Pres. J. Ross Stevenson, D.D., Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.
Feb.	24	Dr. Boyd Edwards, Principal The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.
Mar.	2	Rev. Harold E. B. Speight, King's Chapel, Boston, Mass.
Mar.	9	Open.
Mar.	16	Rev. Willard L. Sperry, Dean of the Theological School in Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Mar.	23	Dr. James A. Beebe, Dean of Boston University, Boston, Mass.



THE TOWER, FROM THE STEPS OF THE NEW MAIN BUILDING—PEARSON AND BARTLET HALLS IN THE FOREGROUND

Synchronization of the School Clocks

During the late fall, after all the bells in the Memorial Tower and the Main Building had been set up, a new system for the synchronization of the school clocks and bells was installed by the Howard Clock Company, of Boston. There has been placed in the Administration Building a master clock, which controls the system. In each of the recitation halls a bell will be placed, and there will be a signal in each room of the new Main Building. The clocks on the Tower and the Main Building will also be governed by this system. As the Tower clock is the only one which will strike the hours, a great deal of confusion will be avoided. In the future every student ought to be sure of his full seven minutes between periods, and tardiness ought to be much reduced.

Proposed Corwith Memorial

Friends of the late Charles R. Corwith, '90, are planning a memorial for him in the shape of a fund of about \$4000, the income of which can be devoted annually by the authori-

ties of Phillips Academy, either for prize essays, scholarships, or addresses by distinguished men. This is to be done primarily to commemorate Corwith's admirable qualities. The letter in regard to the matter says in one paragraph:

"As we knew him, his fine sense of justice and fairness, his kind and thoughtful consideration for others, his unswerving fidelity to truth, his high moral character, his cheerful disposition in companionship, all joined with a natural and unassumed dignity of bearing hold us in affectionate respect to his memory."

Celebration of First Normal School's Hundredth Anniversary

At Concord, Vermont, on August 13, 14, and 15, was observed the one hundredth anniversary of Concord Academy, started in 1823 by the Reverend Samuel Read Hall, and apparently the first normal school in the United States. It was Mr. Hall who was engaged in 1831 as the first Principal of the Andover Teachers' Seminary, conducted under the control of the Trustees of Phillips Academy;

and he remained at Andover until 1837, when he left to start a similar institution at Plymouth, New Hampshire. Mr. Hall's influence on American education was great, and he well deserves to have his work remembered.

Mr. Moorehead's Researches During the Summer of 1923

There was no regular expedition conducted by the Department of Archaeology, although Doctor Kidder travelled extensively in the southwest comparing Pecos Pueblo culture with other cultures. He returned early in November.

Mr. Moorehead did some research work for the State of Maine Historical Society at Pemaquid. Extensive excavations were carried on and the indications are that the settlement was pre-Plymouth.

For the Department of the Interior he went to northern New York and investigated conditions among the Iroquois Indians. There are 6,040 of these living on five reservations near Niagara Falls, Salamanca, Syracuse, Buffalo and Hogansburg. The Treaty of 1784 between the United States and these Indians has been carefully kept — something unusual in our dealing with Indians.

These Indians are free and independent people, under the old treaty, yet in case of offenses or major crimes the Federal and State authorities can interfere. There has been much propaganda circulated with regard to immoral conditions on the reservations. About 1,000 witnesses were examined, numerous photographs taken and five councils held between Commissioner Moorehead and these Indians. The testimony of white missionaries, doctors, business men, and the Indians themselves was to the effect that conditions are no worse than among white people in the various cities of New York state.

The Indians all speak English and are rather progressive. At the time of the World War they held a general council, officially declared war on Germany, and the Onondagas and Senecas furnished 306 young men, being their entire available man power. These entered the service voluntarily and none were drafted.

As a result of the investigation it has been recommended to the Interior Department to let these Indians alone and cease further agitation.

Gifts to the Library

Miss Gertrude and Miss Agnes Brooks, of North Andover, direct descendants of the Founders of Phillips Academy, have presented to the school several interesting volumes bearing the signature of members of the Phillips family. The items are as follows:

1. *Cornelius Nepotis Vitae Excellentium Imperatorum*, edited by John Clarke, eighth edition, London, 1754. Used as a textbook by Judge Samuel Phillips and his son, Colonel John Phillips, and bearing their autographs.

2. *M. T. Ciceronis Orations*, edited by P. Charles Merouille, 1750, owned first by Samuel Osgood and then by Samuel Phillips, son of Colonel John Phillips.

3. *Geography Anatomiz'd, or the Geographical Grammar*, by Pat. Gordon, M. A., F. R. S., London, 1794. Owned by Colonel John Phillips.

4. *A New and Compendious System of Optics*, by Benjamin Martin, London, 1790. This bears Col. John Phillips's autograph.

5. *Aspasio Vindicated and the Scripture Doctrine of Imputed Righteousness Defended*, by the late Rev. James Hervey, Edinburgh, 1765. This bears the inscription "Samuel Phillips' Book, 1777."

6. *Colburn's Sequel*, an Arithmetic book, dated 1822, and bearing several signatures of the children of Col. John Phillips.

Gift from Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald

The school has recently received from Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, '63, the well-known art connoisseur and collector of Boston, a beautiful bronze plaque, representing General Burnside, and executed by Mr. Fitzgerald himself in 1867. It is hoped by Mr. Fitzgerald that this gift may be the nucleus for what will eventually become an extensive collection of *objects d'art*. Mr. Fitzgerald has already expressed his intention of adding to his gift by presenting some valuable paintings from his collection.

Red Cross Drive

Under the efficient direction of Mr. Charles A. Parmelee of the teaching staff, a canvass for the Red Cross was conducted in the school, with various teams in friendly competition for the best results. As a result of hard work, the sum of \$689 was raised, this being an average of rather more than one dollar a man. It represents also over \$100 more than was secured in a similar campaign a year ago.



THE ARCH IN SPRING

The Anti-Tuberculosis Seal Campaign

The Red Cross organization, headed by Mr. Parmelee, also undertook, in early December, to sell Christmas Seals in the school, and,

in a brief campaign, disposed of \$130.75 in the dormitories. If the supply of stamps had not given out early, the result shown would have been even more satisfactory.

Undergraduate Interests

Federation of Harvard Clubs Prize

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs prize, awarded to a member of the Upper Middle Class who is particularly worthy because of high scholarship and character, has been recently given to George Alfred Eddy, of Newtonville. The prize this year was a copy of Professor Bliss Perry's *Life and Letters of Henry Lee Higginson*.

The Society of Inquiry

The Society of Inquiry has not tried any innovation in policy this fall. The annual welcoming reception for new boys went off with its usual talks by captains, managers, and faculty. The canvass for funds was carried through entirely by the boys and resulted in pledges amounting to about twelve hundred dollars. The meetings in Peabody House

have not been held every week, as was previously the custom, but, coming at less frequent intervals, they have been more largely attended and have brought out very interesting discussions by the boys. One evening was very profitably filled by the visit of a delegation sent by the Christian Association of Yale University. As the four delegates were all Andover men, and had all attained success in the extra-curriculum activities at Yale, their earnest and well-planned talks met with especially eager attention on the part of the three-hundred-odd boys who heard them.

Hampton Quartet Concert

The male quartet of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, gave their annual concert in the chapel on the evening of Sunday, December 2, before the usual large crowd of students and townspeople. A collection was taken at this time for the support of the Andover scholarship, which is maintained at the Institute through the generosity of Phillips Academy undergraduates.

Means Essay Subjects

The Means essays are due on January 30, 1924, and must be between eight hundred and a thousand words in length. The subjects assigned are as follows:

- The Ku Klux Klan.
- The Corfu Crisis.
- Prohibition and the Duty of the Educated Man.
- Following the Crowd.
- The Open Mind.
- Lord Morley, Last of the Victorian Liberals.
- The Bloc System in Congress.
- Byron after a Hundred Years.
- Grover Cleveland as a National Figure.
- The New England of Robert Frost.
- Public Opinion in a Democracy.
- Some Aspects of the Immigration Problem.
- The League after Four Years.
- The Negro Problem.
- The Futility of War.
- The History of the First Folio.

Radio Club

The Andover Radio Club was organized early in the year with the following officers: President, Albert Goodale Massey, Watertown, N. Y.; Vice President, George Goodnow Bradley, Hartford, Connecticut; Secretary, Harold Alcaide, Brookline; Treasurer, Gustav Adolph Stein, Copenhagen, Denmark. During the fall, through the generosity of Mr. Fred Edward Weyerhauser, '92, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a wooden club house has been

erected on the slope back of the new Main Building, one of the highest points of ground on the Hill. Mr. Weyerhauser also plans to equip the club house with the best available apparatus for sending and receiving messages. The impetus afforded by Mr. Weyerhauser's gift is being felt in the increased number of applications for membership in the club.

Society Records

The records of the various societies for the fall term are as follows:

F L D	72.1
E D P	71.3
P L S	70.1
K O A	69.0
P B X	68.3
A U V	68.0
A G X	66.4
P A E	66.3
Average	68.9

Class Elections

Officers for the class of 1925 for the Fall Term have been elected as follows: President, William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia; Vice President, Worthen Paxton, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Pray Foster, of Montclair, New Jersey.

The officers for the class of 1926, recently chosen, are as follows: President, Caleb Rodney Layton, 3d, of Georgetown, Delaware; Vice President, John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Kingsley Brockway, of Syracuse, New York.

Advisory Board

The undergraduate Advisory Board is made up for the year of the following members: Walter Peters Bradley, of Houston, Texas; William Barksdale Jones, Jr., of Vaughan, Mississippi; Morris Phillips Skinner, of Madison, New Jersey; George Ernest Mumby, of Palmyra, New York; and Robert Reese Layton, Jr., of Bridgeville, Delaware. It is interesting to note that all the representatives on this influential board come from outside the New England states, and that two are from the Far South.

Chess Team

The chess club has organized for the winter with the following officers: President, George Knight Sanborn, of Andover; Vice President, Richard Bernheim, of New York City; Secretary, Jack Boardman Page, of Phoenix, Arizona. Several matches are to be played this season, including one with the Phillips Exeter Academy, in March.

Tea Dance

After the football game with Lawrenceville, a tea dance was held on Saturday, November 3, in the Borden Gymnasium. Guests were present from Abbot Academy, Bradford Academy, Wellesley College, and other institutions. The patronesses were Miss Bertha Bailey, Mrs. George F. French, Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Mrs. John L. Phillips, and Mrs. Laurence V. Roth. The members of the committee in charge were William Chauncey Keator, Jr., of Wayne, Pennsylvania; Charles Hamilton Sanford, Jr., of Syracuse, New York; and Morris Phillips Skinner, of Madison, New Jersey.

Fall Term Honors

Scholarship of the First Grade:

Warren Wilcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.
Donald Henry Ballou, Chester, Vt.
Stanton Francis Kennedy, Omaha, Neb.
John Simonds Jobb, Munising, Mich.
John Ferguson Robertson, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
William Stephens, Plymouth.
Frank Burton Stratton, Melrose.
Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Scholarship of the Second Grade:

Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., Annapolis, Md.
Robert Leland Crowell, Upper Montclair, N. J.
John Wyllys Dixon, East Cleveland, Ohio.
Donald Price Donaldson, Lincoln.
George Alfred Eddy, Newtonville.
John Paulding Farnham, New York, N. Y.
Edward Harris Foster, Andover.
Frederick Randolph Crace, New York, N. Y.
Nelson Cary Haskell, Jr., Amherst.
John Frederick Huber, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Philip Medford LeCompte, Minneapolis, Minn.
Francis Smith Linn, South Zanesville, Ohio.
Marshall William McDuffie, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Adolph G. Marshuetz, Larchmont, N. Y.
Christopher Gregg Parnall, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Richard Martin Paskus, White Plains, N. Y.
George Knight Sanborn, Andover.
Keith Smith, Jr., Linwood, Utah.
Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d, New York, N. Y.
Charles Beecher Holmes Vail, Winsted, Conn.
Alden Darling White, Syracuse, N. Y.
Richard George Whiting, Winter Hill.
Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton.

Athletics

Football

The first two weeks of the football season were devoted to the selection of the squad and the preliminary training. On September 29th the first game with an outside team came and resulted in a rather heavy defeat of Dean Academy, the score being twenty to nothing. The next opponent was Worcester Academy, which this year was early on the schedule. The high expectations aroused by the easy victory of the first game were not justified, for the result was a scoreless tie, with Worcester showing unusual fight and skill in a first game. The exciting play of the game was Andover's holding on her one foot line.

Harvard Freshmen delivered the first and only defeat of the season, due entirely to the brilliant run of Zarakov, the former Exeter player; he broke through the line, reversed his tacklers, and ran the greater part of the field for a touchdown.

The game with the Sophomore team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was played by the second team of the Academy and was won fifty-nine to nothing; the light and speedy second team gave as pretty an ex-

hibition of modern football as one could wish to see and deserved great credit for the headwork and spirit it showed. And the Sophomores should be praised for their courage; although lacking in training and in numbers to make the proper substitutions, they never ceased in their fight. Yale Second and Harvard Second were the next victims by scores of thirteen to two and thirty-three to nothing; the game with the Yale Second being won by superior alertness, despite the tremendous difference in weight.

After nineteen years, relations were renewed with Lawrenceville. Her team was fast and shifty, her ends in particular being noticeable for their clever handling of themselves and their excellent tackling. Andover won by the score of seven to nothing, her touchdown being the result of a fumbled punt which Parisien gathered in on Lawrenceville's five or ten-yard line and carried across.

The last preliminary game was against the Brown Freshmen, who were beaten twenty-six to six. The game was not distinguished by any sensational features.

After such a successful series of preliminary



THE FOOTBALL ELEVEN OF 1923

games, Andover went into the contest with Exeter with high hope of a victory. The largest crowd ever yet assembled on Plimpton Field gathered on a glorious day for the game, and the playing surface was the best that Plimpton field has ever offered. In the disappointing tie which followed, Andover gained thirteen first downs against three for Exeter. Yet on the one chance which Exeter had, she developed the power to put the ball over for the touchdown and kicked the goal which tied the score.

Andover received the ball on the kickoff and marched sixty yards down the field, losing her opportunity to score through three penalties for holding; undismayed by this, she began all over again after forcing Exeter to punt and failed but by inches under Exeter's goal posts. Andover's advance was all the more remarkable in that it was made by Randall alone, his associates in the backfield being unable to gain on a single attempt. He has been criticised rather severely by some for his failure to try a dropkick when the chance of a touchdown seemed remote on the last down beneath the goal. It is the opinion of those who know that his decision was correct; Andover had been making big gains and there seemed no reason why she should not continue; furthermore a drop or a placekick always has in it the exceptional possibility of being blocked and of offering to the opposing team the chance of scoring by a long run, and lastly, Randall was playing for the big end, a touchdown. Randall has been elected captain of the team for next fall.

Club Football

Again this fall the club games were played with a spirit and enthusiasm which is fine to see. The Romans began with the lightest team, but outdid all their rivals in the first round, with but one tie marring their record. The Greeks, having the greatest weight, started slowly but gradually overhauled the Romans and in the playoff of the tie won handily, aided by the loss of the three best Roman players. In the series between the second teams of the clubs, the Saxons were the victors.

After the club championship had been settled a team was picked, composed of the best from all the clubs, and this team, after a week of drill, competed against the winning class team at Exeter. It lost by the score of nineteen to seven. Exeter got away to a big lead in the first half and was leading so far that the Andover All-club team, though outplaying the Exonians in the second half, could not score enough to tie or to win.

Soccer Football

The soccer team played five games, winning from Harvard Freshmen three to nothing, from the Chinese team one to nothing, from Tabor Academy eight to nothing, and losing to the Harvard Freshmen in the return game and to Worcester by the score of nothing to one. The number of lads who play soccer has grown larger each year, but it has not taken the hold on the larger boys which so good a game, requiring such skill and condition, demands. However, its adherents are enthusiastic and the good it offers to those who participate in it is great. It is to be hoped that it may be better supported in the future.

Schedules of Winter Sports

HOCKEY

Jan.	12—Merrimack Country Club.
Jan.	16—Stone.
Jan.	19—Harvard Second.
Jan.	23—Brookline High.
Jan.	26—Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge.
Jan.	30—Cambridge Latin.
Feb.	2—Dartmouth at Hanover.
Feb.	6—Melrose High.
Feb.	9—M. I. T. Freshmen.
Feb.	13—Stoneham.
Feb.	16—Exeter.

WRESTLING

Feb.	2—M. I. T. Freshmen at Cambridge.
Feb.	9—M. I. T. Freshmen.
Feb.	16—Harvard Freshmen.
Mar.	1—Yale Freshmen.
Mar.	8—Brown Freshmen.
Mar.	22—Worcester.

SWIMMING

Jan.	26—M. I. T. Freshmen.
Feb.	2—Brookline High.
Feb.	9—Huntington.
Feb.	16—Open.
Feb.	23—Yale Freshmen.
Mar.	1—Brown Freshmen.
Mar.	8—Worcester
Mar.	15—Exeter at Exeter.

BASKETBALL

Jan.	12—Normal Art School.
Jan.	19—Fitchburg Normal.
Jan.	26—M. I. T. '27 at Cambridge.
Jan.	30—Dean.
Feb.	2—Northeastern '27.
Feb.	6—Harvard '27 at Cambridge.
Feb.	9—Worcester.
Feb.	13—Princeton '27.
Feb.	16—Boston University '27.
Feb.	22—Coburn Classical School.
Feb.	23—M. I. T. '27.
Feb.	27—Brown '27.
Mar.	1—Dartmouth '27 at Hanover.
Mar.	5—Tufts '27.

Mar. 8—Yale '27.

Mar. 12—Open.

Mar. 15—Exeter.

The squad now consists of:

Billhardt, Brockelman, Gardner Brown,

L. Clarke, Evans, Fasnacht, Holt, Hutcheson, Hammersley, Jacob, Kieselhorst, Kennedy, Mapes, Morgan, Mumby, McClellan, D. Potter, Randall, Sutton, Tsai, Treadway, Tyler, Traver, M. H. Reed, and M. Stevenson.

Graduate Interests

P. A. 1923 at College

Although it is tempting to draw some conclusions from the records of our former students who are now at college, it seems wise to give the facts and to allow our graduates to draw their own deductions from the facts.

The reports given below cover the work done in the first seven or eight weeks of the fall just past. Some allowance doubtless should be made for those to whom the increased freedom of college has been somewhat too intoxicating.

HARVARD RECORDS

H. H. Moody: Second Honor List with grades: History—1, C; Military Science—1, A; French—1, B; Spanish 1, B; English A, B—.

The following have attained an honor grade in the subjects indicated:

L. F. Daley: Military Science 1, B.

P. Dove, Jr.: Engineering 30, B.

H. S. Dyer: Chemistry A, B.

P. K. Elwell, French 2, B—.

O. D. Ferguson: Latin B, B.

H. E. Harris: English A, B—; German A, B+.

M. S. McComb: English A, B—; German A, B—.

R. E. Pierce: German A, B; History 1, B.

F. B. Richards: History B, B.

S. S. Rowe: German A, B.

S. S. Rudman: German 1a, B—; French 2, B—.

R. T. Smith: Fine Arts 1a, B—.

W. E. Trevvett: Fine Arts 1a, B—.

B. C. Turner: German A, B+.

C. G. Wright: Mathematics 2, B.

PRINCETON RECORDS

There are no Phillippians whose work is of honor grade throughout. The following of the seventeen who entered Princeton have attained the honor grade in the subjects appended.

FIRST HONOR GRADE

J. W. Ely. Mathematics.

W. C. Gay, Mathematics.

G. P. McNeer, Spanish.

J. Van Duyn, French.

SECOND HONOR GRADE

G. M. Castleman, French, Latin, Greek.

C. B. Conwell, Latin.

E. N. Huff, Jr., Chemistry.

C. D. James, Hygiene.

W. H. Lieberman Jr., German.

G. P. McNeer, Greek.

F. S. Newberry, Mathematics.

W. B. Van Alstyne, Mathematics, Physics.

J. Van Duyn, Spanish, German.

YALE RECORDS

Sixty-one Phillippians in the class. Average of the entire freshman class 71%.

Phillippians below class average 12.

Honor List (80% or better).



CAPTAIN-ELECT ROY RANDALL

- S. N. Scott 94%: English 90%, History 90%, Mathematics 100%, Physics 95%, Latin 95%.
- J. H. Speer 85%: English 75%, History 85%, Mathematics 95%, Chemistry 80%, Latin 80%.
- E. B. Graves 84%: English 75%, History 80%, Mathematics 90%, Chemistry 85%, French 90%.
- G. O. Riggs 84%: English 90%, History 80%, French 85%, Latin 85%, Social Science 80%.
- E. F. McCarthy 83%: English 85%, History 85%, Mathematics 95%, Chemistry 70%, Drawing 80%.
- H. A. West 83%: English 85%, History 80%, Chemistry 80%, Greek 90%.
- J. H. Carpenter 82%: English 85%, History 75%, Mathematics 85%, French 75%, Latin 90%.
- B. D. Harris 82%: English 85%, History 75%, Mathematics 85%, Chemistry 80%, Drawing 85%.
- C. Watson 82%: English 85%, History 80%, Mathematics 85%, Biology 75%, Social Science 85%.
- E. H. Haight 81%: English 90%, History 75%, Mathematics 90%, French 75%, Latin 75%.
- M. L. Smith 81%: English 80%, History 80%, French 90%, Greek 80%, Biology 75%.
- G. R. Lawson 80%: English 75%, History 75%, Mathematics 90%, Chemistry 70%, German 90%.
- W. E. Heald 80%: English 85%, History 80%, Spanish 85%, Latin 80%, Drawing 70%.
- P. S. Seward 80%: English 75%, History 65%, Mathematics 95%, French 80%, Social Science 85%.

YALE FRESHMEN HONORS

The following is the list of honors attained for the entire year of 1922-1923 by those members of the class of 1922 at Phillips who are now at Yale.

Honors of the first rank — Charles H. Willard.

Honors of the second rank — Pobert P. Clark, Kennedy Creevey, Henry S. Crosby, Richard D. Elwell, Burnham M. Fisk, Albert S. Harris, Henry F. Howe, Ioren H. Loomis, Henry G. Phillips, William A. Riley, Sydney F. Thomas.

INDIVIDUAL HONORS

English: H. S. Crosby, C. H. Willard, P. B. Sargent.

History: C. H. Willard, K. Creevey, S. F. Thomas.

Chemistry: S. F. Thomas.

French: N. G. Cameron, G. B. Wadhams.

German: L. Loomis.

Greek: C. H. Willard.

Drawing: L. G. Wienecke.

N. Y. YALE CLUB PRIZES

Chemistry: Sydney F. Thomas.

GEORGE HENRY DANFORTH

It is with regret that *The Bulletin* records the death of George Henry Danforth, a member of the class of 1886 at Phillips Academy and one of the most loyal supporters of Phillips Academy. He was born, July 16, 1868, in Morristown, New Jersey, the son of George Henry and Emeline Young Jenkins Danforth. He was a direct descendant of Nicholas Danforth, who settled in Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1838. His father invented the machine for perforating stamps, and for three generations the family has been prominent in bank note engraving.



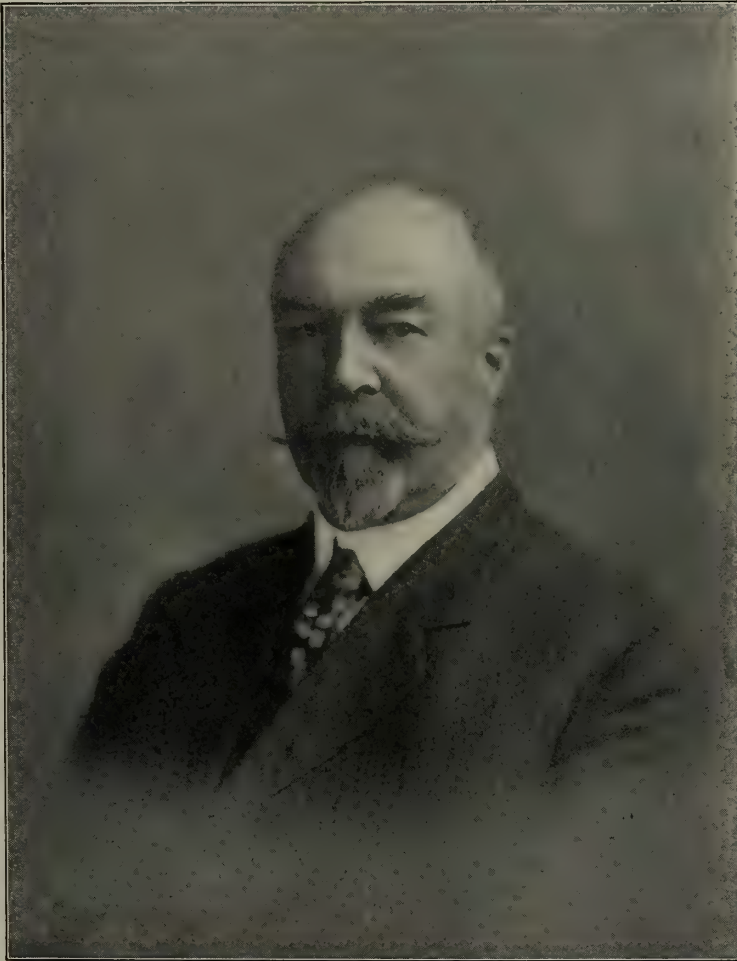
GEORGE HENRY DANFORTH '86

He attended private schools before going to Andover, where he graduated in 1886. At Yale University, he was a member of the class of 1890. After a year in Europe, he engaged in business in New York and California, before accepting a position with the Union Carbide Company, in Niagara Falls. After five years, he took a place with the American Bank Note Company of New York City, where he remained as Secretary until his death.

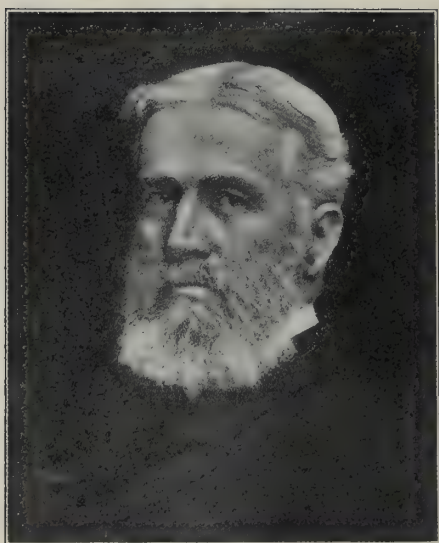
He was a member of the University and Yale Clubs of New York, the Highland Club and the Canoe Brook Club of Summit, New Jersey, the Playhouse Association of New Jersey, and a charter member of the "Washington Association of New Jersey." During the World War he served with the Fourth Battalion of the New Jersey State Militia.

In 1901, he married Elizabeth Henderson Williamson, by whom he had four children: Elizabeth Henderson Danforth; George Henry Danforth, 3d, P. A. '22, Yale, '26; Nicholas Williamson Danforth, P. A. '24; and Noel Delaplaine Danforth, P. A. '27. All these, with Mrs. Danforth, survive him.

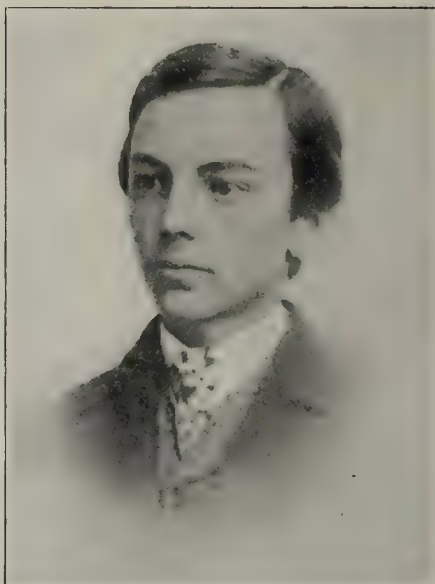
Mr. Danforth was a man of gracious and engaging personality, with a kindly spirit which manifested itself repeatedly in good deeds. For many years he had been the Agent for the class in connection with the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund, and, as such, he had a host of friends, all of whom kept in touch with him from year to year. In whatever was being planned for the welfare of the school, everybody knew that George Danforth could be relied upon to do more than his share. In business life he was a man of unselfish aims and exalted ideals, and he was a high-minded citizen in his community. Such men as he are rare indeed!



CHARLES P. BANCROFT, CLASS OF 1870



EDWARD HOWE, CLASS 1855



RICHARD W. PARKER, CLASS 1864



THOMAS D. KIMBALL, CLASS 1859



JAMES D. HORNE, CLASS 1882

Obituaries

Edward Howe, 1839-1923

In the Phillips class of 1855, there were many men who rose to eminence in their later years, President Franklin Carter of Williams College, Principal Albert Perkins of Phillips Exeter, Professor William Thayer Smith of Dartmouth, Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, Edward Taylor Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Congressman William Cogswell. Among others in the class was Edward Howe who has had a remarkable career in being the president of the Princeton Bank and Trust Company for fifty-two years, a bank that is one of the safest and strongest in the state of New Jersey. He was also the sole surviving charter member of the Jersey Cattle Club of America, interested in and owner of thoroughbred Jersey cattle. He died in October in his 85th year, respected and honored in the whole community.

Thomas Dudley Kimball, 1838-1923

A devoted lover of the Academy, proud of his connection with the school, a stalwart defender of his country during the period of civil strife, a pioneer in the building up of Kirkwood, Mo., foremost in the political life of that city, a business man of integrity and success, and respected and honored through the state of Missouri.

Phillips Academy, with those of his home circle, with gratitude records these features of his life, which ended December 5, 1923.

Richard Wayne Parker, 1848-1923

At the Commencement dinner in 1914, the Honorable Richard W. Parker was one of the speakers and was introduced as "a man who has had a long and very valuable public career in the service of the nation." In his talk he said regarding the Academy, "The freedom, the independence, the brotherhood of this school is truly American and always has been. The best men that we get are those that are given an opportunity to be free and to act for themselves from an early age."

Living for a quarter of a century in Washington as a congressman, he secured an influence that was useful and commanding and he brought distinction to the Academy that trained him.

James David Horne, 1860-1923

Rugged in form and speech, Principal Horne for nearly thirty years directed the ongoings of boys and girls in the Lawrence High School with fidelity, persuasiveness, and success. He reached

out for the better ways of conducting educational methods and grew himself in the search.

A college man himself, he loved the trained outlook and yet he believed that in the life of a large city there was room and a necessity for utilitarian courses in the High School.

Surrounded by several Phillips graduates in his faculty he taught and labored on till death enfolded him only a few months after he had laid down his mantle of authority.

Addison Sanford Thayer, 1858-1923

Dr. Thayer was a versatile man, one of brilliant story-telling qualities, of a companionable nature, of inflexible integrity, of dependable judgment, of achievement in his chosen profession. In his school days he moved from one success to another, secretary and treasurer of his class, editor of the *Philo Mirror* with a prophetic



ADDISON S. THAYER, CLASS 1877

article in it with the title "Knowledge and Culture," president of the Society of Inquiry, a Means speaker, and a graduation essay on "The Range of Fiction."

In 1920, Dr. Thayer gave a notable address at the Centennial Exercises of the Bowdoin Medical School of which he was Dean, and in his death on December 14, 1923, Maine lost one of its best

known physicians and Phillips one of its most brilliant and loyal sons.

Charles Parker Bancroft, 1852-1923

Known as a distinguished alienist the whole country over, Dr. Bancroft lived his useful life as Superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital. Called into consultation frequently over cases of mentality, he served the courts and the community with rare fidelity.

On the eve of a proposed trip to see a missionary daughter in China, he was stricken in Hanover, N. H., and passed away December 14, 1923. His school activities were many, for he was president of his class, a Means speaker, editor of the *Philo Mirror* and secretary of the Society of Inquiry.

1853—Edward Webster, son of Daniel and Mary Emerson Webster, was born in Haverhill, April 1, 1833, and became a farmer. He attended the Phillips Commencement in 1917 when he was eighty-four years old. He died in Haverhill, March 25, 1922.

1855—Edward Howe, son of Fisher and Elizabeth Leavitt Howe, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1839, and bought a farm in Princeton, N. J., where he has since lived, paying special attention to thoroughbred Jersey cattle. For fifty-two years he was president of the Princeton Bank and Trust Company. He died in Princeton, October 20, 1923.

1857—Edwin Norton Andrews, son of Alfred and Mary Lee Shipman Andrews, was born in New Britain, Conn., September 1, 1832, and graduated from Amherst in 1861. He was Chaplain of the 1st Regt., New Jersey Cavalry, in the Civil War. His theological training was at Union Theological Seminary and his pastorate was in Connecticut and Illinois. During the later years of his life he was in business in Chicago, Ill. He was an editor of the *American Journal of Education*. He died in Columbia, S. C., June 13, 1923.

1859—Thomas Dudley Kimball, son of William and Polly Robinson Seaman Kimball, was born in Oxford, December 20, 1838, and for one year was a member of the Yale class of 1863. During the Civil War he was a Captain of Co. G, 51st Infantry and Captain and Major of Co. A, 2nd Mass. Heavy Artillery. His life work was in the Life Insurance business in St. Louis and vicinity. He was the first mayor of Kirkwood, Mo., and served several terms in that office. He was commander of the Ransom Post, G. A. R., and commander of the Missouri Department. He died in St. Louis, Mo., December 5, 1923.

1859—Charles Wesley Osgood, son of Peter and Rebecca Morse Russell Osgood, was born in North Andover, November 14, 1841, and learned the machinist's trade in the Davis & Furber Mills in his native town. In 1871 he went to Vermont and engaged in producing paper-making machinery of the highest grade. For fifty-two years he conducted a Bible class which became known throughout the entire state. He was a charter member of the Kurn Hattin Homes Association. Respected and honored, he died in Bellows Falls, Vt., November 7, 1923.

1862—Benjamin Lancy, son of Benjamin and Abbie Cook Lancy, was born in Provincetown, May 3, 1846, and was a lumber dealer in his native town. He died in Taunton, July 24, 1923.

1864—Richard Wayne Parker, son of Cortlandt and Elisabeth Wolcott Stites Parker, was born in Morristown, N. J., August 6, 1848, and graduated from Princeton in 1867 and from the Columbia Law School in 1869. He was a member of the New Jersey Assembly in 1885-86, and a United States Congressman almost continuously from 1896 to 1923. A brother, Major General James Parker, was in the Phillips class of 1870. Congressman Parker died in Paris, France, November 28, 1923.

1867—William George Washington Smith, son of James Reid and Mary Katharine White Smith, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 30, 1847, and graduated at Trinity in 1871 and studied theology at Sewanee University, Tenn. For twenty years he was a missionary in Texas as a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The latter part of his life was spent in California and he died in Pasadena, Calif., in September, 1922.

1869—Ebenezer Milton Saunders, son of Franklin and Hannah Jane Tenney Saunders, was born in Warren, N. H., February 29, 1852, and engaged in the wholesale hat business in New York City. His home in later years was in Middlebury, Vt. He died in Winter Park, Florida, March 14, 1923.

1870—Charles Parker Bancroft, son of Jesse Parker and Elisabeth Speare Bancroft, was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., January 11, 1852, and graduated from Harvard in 1874 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1878. He spent his whole life in the practice of medicine, devoting his study toward the abnormal and the insane. His father was Superintendent of the New Hampshire State Hospital and the son succeeded him in 1882 and remained till 1917. At the time of his death he was president of the New Hampshire Savings Bank of Concord, N. H.

Dr. Bancroft died in Hanover, N. H., December 14, 1923.

1871—William Albert Mason, son of William Albert (P. A. 1835) and Clara Maria Hodges Mason, was born in Cambridge, December 24, 1854. For thirty-one years he was director of art education in the public schools of Philadelphia, Pa. His training for this work had been well considered for he had studied at the Cambridge High School, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. His standards were of the highest and he led his pupils into the presence of culture and all the fruits of loving kindness. His brother was Charles Albert Mason of 1871. He died in Germantown, Pa., December 23, 1923.

1874—John O'Connor, son of Patrick and Johanna Donahue O'Connor, was born in Chicago, Ill., August 18, 1852, and leaving Andover, graduated at Exeter in 1874, and for two years was in the Harvard class of 1878. He was a practicing lawyer in Chicago and died in Detroit, Mich., September 10, 1923.

1876—Fred McQuesten, son of George and Theoline T. Campbell McQuesten, was born in Nashua, N. H., July 11, 1858, and was connected with the class of 1879 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He entered the lumber business in Boston and was also interested in shipping and owned many vessels. He was president of the Atlantic Works in East Boston. He died in Marblehead, September 28, 1923.

1877—Addison Sanford Thayer, son of Addison Parsons and Lydia Sanford Partridge Thayer, was born in West Medway, August 5, 1858, and graduated from Harvard in 1881 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1888, meanwhile attending the Medical department of Bowdoin. He taught in Shrewsbury and in the Portland (Maine) High School. He studied medicine in Berlin, Dresden and Vienna. He was dean of the Bowdoin Medical School and was visiting physician to the Maine General Hospital. Dr. Thayer died in Portland, December 14, 1923.

1881—John Walter Atwood, son of James Sheldon and Julia Ann Marie Haskell Atwood, was born in Wauregan, Conn., May 18, 1864, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1885. He became a cotton manufacturer, being connected with the Wauregan Company as superintendent and agent. He served in the Connecticut State Legislature and was also State Senator. He was appointed to the staff of Governors Lounsbury, McLean and Woodruff. He was also state fish and game commissioner. His twin brother, James A., was in the Phillips class

of 1881. General Atwood died in Wauregan, November 28, 1923.

1881—George Corbett Bayless, son of John and Amanda J. Corbett Bayless, was born in Corbettsville, N. Y., April 27, 1862, and was interested in the Bayless Pulp & Paper Company of Binghamton, N. Y. He died March 3, 1923.

1882—James David Horne, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Stanley Horne, was born in Biddeford, Me., July 21, 1860, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1884. He was principal of the Lowell Evening High School and was a student of law at the same time. After practicing law for three years in Lowell and in St. Paul, Minn., he turned again to the teaching profession and taught in Haverhill and in Brattleboro, Vt. For twenty-nine years he was principal of the Lawrence High School, resigning only last June. He died in Methuen, October 13, 1923.

1884—John Goodell Prouty, son of George Porter and Mary Bemis Prouty, was born in Spencer, February 10, 1865, and graduated from Sheffield in 1888 and engaged in the manufacture of shoes in Spencer. He was also a director in the Spencer National Bank. He died in Spencer, September 26, 1923.

1895—Donald Gordon, son of M. Lafayette and Agnes Helen Donald Gordon, was born in Osaka, Japan, March 31, 1877, and graduated from Harvard in 1899 and from the Harvard Law School in 1902. He practiced his profession in Boston while living in Lincoln, where he died October 8, 1923.

1901—Daniel Nathan Gage, son of Nathan and Marie Underwood Gage, was born in Lawrence, August 13, 1882, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1905. He became manager of the surety department of the Aetna Indemnity Company of New York and in 1911 went to the Aetna Casualty and Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and rose to be vice-president of all the Aetna groups. He died in Hartford, October 11, 1923.

1904—Clarence William Hockenberger, son of Charles and Christina Baker Hockenberger, was born in Union Hill, N. Y., February 6, 1885, and graduated from Sheffield in 1907. For a time he was with the Hooker Electrolytic Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., then at Seattle, Wash., in engineering work, in Union Hill as a lumber and coal dealer and still later in Rochester, N. Y. He died in Cape Girardeau, Mo., October 29, 1923.

1920—Hugh Pierrepont Etheridge, son of John Burt and Mary Pierrepont Hill Etheridge,

was born in Salem, July 24, 1902, and was a member of the Senior class at Williams, where he was prominent in many ways. His death was caused by an accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting and took place at the college Infirmary on November 19, 1923.

Personals

1858—Professor George L. Raymond has written "Psychology of Inspiration", published by Funk & Wagnalls.

1873—Frank W. Moore may be addressed at Warsaw, Mo.

1878—Leander Hamilton McCormick plans a foundation for the advancement of the science of Characterology, a subject on which he has already written extensively.

1880—Rev. John T. Nichols is pastor at Ellington, Conn.

1884—Dr. Leonard W. Bacon has resumed the private practice of medicine in New Haven, Conn., having retired from the U. S. Public Health Service.

1887—A testimonial dinner was given by leading members of the legal and medical professions to Dr. William S. Wadsworth at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Philadelphia on December 4. Dr. Wadsworth had completed twenty-five years as coroner's physician.

1888—Dr. Richard G. Eaton is superintendent of the State Hospital at Blackport, Idaho, and he recently married Miss Josephine L. Voss.

1889—Clifford D. Bliss is the state representative for Roosevelt & Son, dealers in investment securities and may be addressed at the Connecticut Mutual Building, Hartford, Conn.

1890—James Tracy Potter is postmaster at North Adams.

1890—Dr. Alfred E. Stearns has written "The Challenge of Youth," which W. A. Wilde publish.

1891—Dr. Charles G. Abbot, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., has written "Everyday Mysteries," which the Macmillan Company publish.

1892—John Campbell Greenway and Miss Isabella Selmes Munro Ferguson were married in Santa Barbara, California, November 4, 1923.

1893—Nathaniel R. Mason is surgeon-in-chief of the gynecological service of the Boston City

Hospital and is also an instructor in the Harvard Medical School.

1893—Ira Nelson Morris has written "From an American Legation," which is published by Alfred A. Knopf. Mr. Morris was a United States Minister to Sweden.

1893—William B. Parker is on the staff of the National Cathedral Foundation at Washington, D. C.

1894—Frederic B. Greenhalge of Lowell has been appointed by Governor Cox a justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

1894—John W. Prentiss is president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

1895—Dr. Philip S. Potter may be addressed at 2068 Allston Way, Berkeley, California.

1896—Arthur Drinkwater is a lawyer, associated with the firm of Warren, Garfield, Whiteside and Lamson, 30 State Street, Boston.

1897—Sanford H. E. Freund is now a member of the New York law firm of Shearman and Sterling, having resigned as general counsel of the U. S. Shipping Board.

1898—Dudley P. Lewis has been awarded by the French Government the Commemorative Medal for his services during the World War.

1900—Rev. Alvin C. Bacon is pastor of the First Congregational Church in Natick.

1900—Robert L. Smitley has written "A Course of Study for Brokerage, Stock Exchange, Investment, Banking," published by the Dixie Business Book Shop.

1900—J. Harvey Williams is now living in Buffalo, N. Y.

1901—Gardner Aspinwall Richardson and Mrs. Dorothea S. A. Boyd were married in Vienna, Austria, November 24, 1923.

1903—Henry F. Burns has been connected with The Young Men's Christian Association for eighteen years, first in Syracuse, N. Y., then in Keokuk, Iowa, at Waterloo, Ia., Camp Taylor, Ky., and is now General Secretary of the Association at Keokuk, with a membership of about 550.

1903—Frederick Hirsheal Schmidt and Miss Gertrude Flora Scherling were married August 16, 1923.

1905—Leonard Kennedy is president of a company which has purchased controlling interest in the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company.

1907—Dwight Lyman Fullerton and Miss Margaret Andrews Clark were married in Columbus, O., October 1, 1923.

1907—LeRoy Bradley Mitchell and Miss Ruth Crawford were married in New York City, November 28, 1923.

1910—Hugh P. Brady is president of the Colby Lumber Company, Inc., of Seattle and Colby, Wash.

1911—Philip H. English is a member of the New Haven Board of Education.

1912—Lloyd Eugene Stickney and Miss Marion Wheelock were married in Auburn, October 6, 1923. Mrs. Stickney is a daughter of Albert H. Wheelock, P. A. 1885.

1913—Woodford H. Dulaney is manager of the bond department of the Fidelity & Columbia Trust Company of Louisville, Ky.

1913—Captain Clinton M. Lucas, Field Artillery, U. S. Army, is detailed as instructor, South Dakota National Guard, with station at Sioux Falls, S. D.

1913—Philip D. Woodbridge, M.D., has opened an office for professional practice at 246 Main Street, Portland, Conn.

1914—Robert Johnson Ames and Miss Helen Violet Hutchings were married in Dryden, N. Y., November 27, 1923.

1914—William P. Ryan is assistant professor of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and director of their field station at the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Lackawanna, N. Y.

1915—RobRoy S. Converse is an architect at 101 Park Avenue, New York City.

1915—Harold M. Early is with the Harper Paper Co., 68 Grand Street, New York City.

1915—Robert P. Newton is engaged in the lumber business in Los Angeles, Calif., conducting a branch office of Newton & Company, Inc., of Denver, Colo.

1915—Frederic B. Schell, Jr., is instructor in mechanical engineering at the University of Pennsylvania.

1915—Joel Herbert Sharp and Miss Lucia H. Gordy were married in Derby, Conn., September 22, 1923.

1915—Douglass B. Simonson is assistant cashier of the National City Bank of New York City at their Fifth Avenue branch.

1915—Albert Robinson Speare and Miss Eleanor Bishop were married in Newton Centre, December 1, 1923. Mrs. Speare is a daughter of Judge E. B. Bishop, P. A. 1889.

1916—Russell Henry Boyd and Miss Shelley Bleymer were married in Wilmette, Ill., October 17, 1923.

1916—John Grinnell Wetmore Husted and Miss Helen Armstrong were married in Hartford, Conn., September 29, 1923.

1917—George L. Blodget is secretary of the George Blodget Company at Bucksport, Me., a business founded by his grandfather.

1917—Thurston Pond Blodget and Miss Dorothy Leach were married in Rockland, Me., September 23, 1923. He is assistant business manager of the Harvard Economic Service.

1917—William B. Martin has a two-year contract with the Opéra Comique in Paris, France, singing tenor parts.

1917—Robert TenBroeck Stevens and Miss Dorothy Goodwin Whitney were married in Hartford, Conn., October 6, 1923.

1918—Bromwell Ault and Miss Allie Burchenal were married in Glendale, Ohio, October 18, 1923.

1918—Harold Robert Buckley and Miss Isabelle deMun Palms were married at Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., October 20, 1923.

1918—Holbrook Dodge is instructor in English in Brown University.

1918—Ralph J. Hines is in the lumber business at 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

1918—John Manning Phillips and Miss Christine Wellington were married in North Leominster, December 26, 1923.

1918—Roger M. Woolley is an agent of the United States Finishing Company, 320 Broadway, New York City.

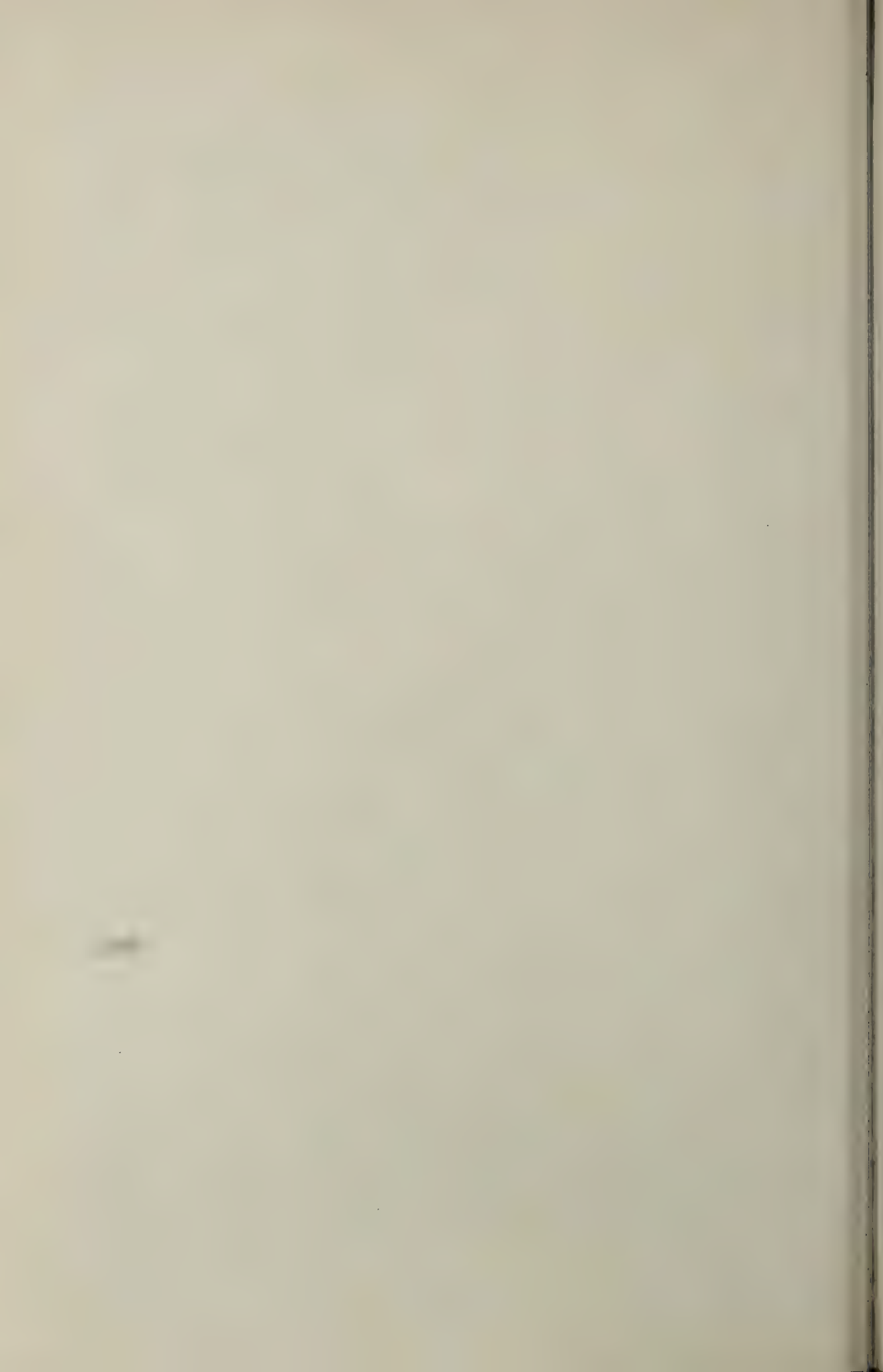
1919—Huntington T. Day is with the Deep-water Coal & Iron Co., Jasper, Ala.

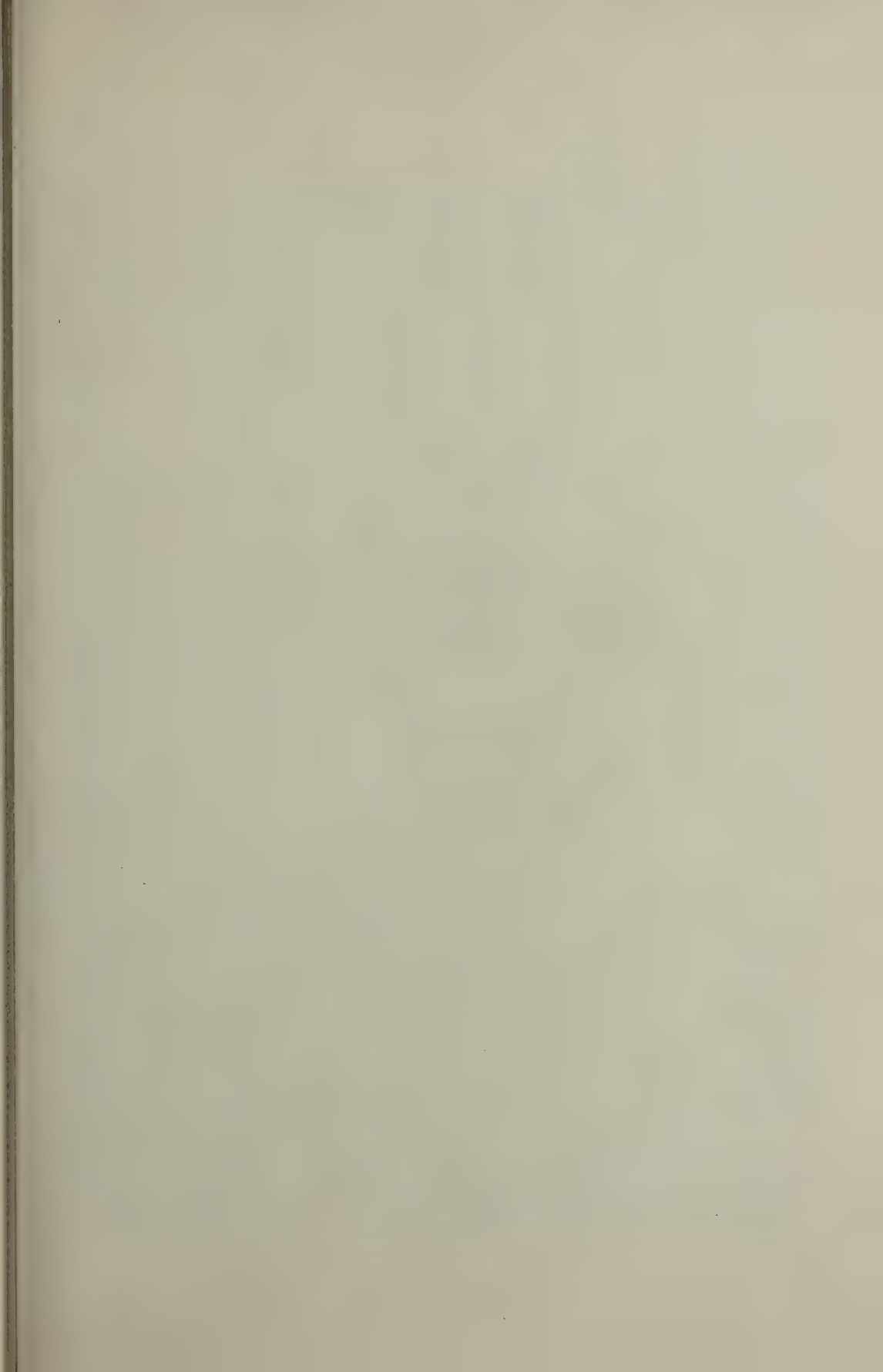
1919—Ray P. Foote is teaching this year at Yale in China.

1919—Edmund Francis Leland, Jr., and Miss Lucile Bradford Conant were married in Manchester, N. H., October 24, 1923.

1919—Preston Woodling and Miss Dorothy Cynthia Richards were married in Hingham, October 6, 1923.

1921—Perley Mason Annis and Miss Dorothea Katheryne Crane were married in Kennebunk, Me., October 27, 1923.







THE MEMORIAL TOWER FROM ADAMS HALL

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
HAROLD C. STEARNS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.
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No. 3

EDITORIAL

Out of the slander and recrimination at Washington, one fact becomes apparent,— the supreme importance of character as a force in public life. Energy, tact, perseverance, and alertness are always desirable qualities, but they are less needed now than plain honesty and incorruptibility. In such a crisis, a teacher may well question himself as to what kind of a generation he is training for future service to the country. An instructor of youth is responsible, of course, for guiding his charges in the paths of knowledge, for acquainting them with facts in Latin or Biology or Mathematics. But the function of the school must go further. It is derelict in its duty if it does not emphasize the moral as well as the intellectual virtues, and does not show, as Samuel Phillips, Jr., well expressed it, that "Knowledge without Goodness is Dangerous". Educational theorists who have particularly stressed ethical values have sometimes been satirized as preachers and Puritans. Cynics have quoted at them the sentimental Victorian lines,

"Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever". Indeed some otherwise respectable persons have a half-concealed feeling that it is difficult to be both high-minded and intelligent, and that a clean heart means a stupid mind. Citizens interested in government, however, cannot help feeling that as a nation we can easily dispense with the clever villains who are now decorating the headlines of our papers. There may be nothing picturesque in the inculcation of sound moral principles, but the results are lasting. A passage from a recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court reads as follows: "Mere intellectual power and scientific achievement, without uprightness of character, may be more harmful than ignorance. Highly trained intelligence combined with disregard of the fundamental virtues is a menace." If our educated men are not above reproach, we may indeed despair of the republic. It is in our schools that future Teapot Dome scandals are being fostered — or prevented.

Among the inquiries which our alumni make regarding the school to-day, none is more common than the very practical question, "What facilities have you now for preventing and curing disease?" Fortunately it is easy to give a reassuring answer. The fact that students must keep out in the open, going to and from chapel exercises and boarding houses and walking from the dormitories to their class-rooms, is of much importance, for it means that they all, whether they like it or not, must breathe plenty of fresh air. The required regular exercise, moreover, is aimed at building up weak bodies and thus fortifying them against our ubiquitous germs. Careful watch is kept over the physical development of each undergraduate, and an attempt is made to rectify any marked deviation from the normal. An investigation conducted by physicians within a few years resulted in the unanimous conclusion that conditions at Andover are ideal for the promotion of good health. All these facts ought to be of the utmost interest to parents. When disease does break out, as it must inevitably do in a community of nearly seven hundred, the patient is at once sent to the Isham Infirmary, a thoroughly modern hospital, with contagious wards, an operating room, and the latest conveniences in medicine and surgery. Infectious cases can be immediately isolated; the best of nurses and specialists can be procured from Boston in a short time; and patients are as well off as they would be in a city hospital. Those who recall the conditions of thirty years ago, when sick boys had no refuge but in their own rooms, will readily agree that an important step in progress has been made.

Alumni of an older generation who return looking for changes in the

school since their time are invariably impressed by the fact that students now stay more in Andover than they used to do. Not so very long ago, there was an exodus on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons to Boston, excuses being granted with the greatest liberality. Furthermore this legitimate quest for pleasure was attended by some less pardonable exploration, in Lawrence and other neighboring cities. The system now in operation does not allow excuses out of town except in unusual contingencies, and then only to students with excellent scholarship standing. Each afternoon on the Hill is occupied with athletic contests, in which many of the undergraduates must participate; and the remainder are needed as spectators. Recently the faculty have drawn up a set of rules, accompanied by a map, showing clearly just what parts of the surrounding country are considered "out of bounds", and therefore not to be visited. It would be flying in the face of facts to assert that these rules are never violated, in these days when the automobile is penetrating every woodland path; but the penalty of discovery is so severe and the risk of being caught so great that very few care to expose themselves to danger. The essential thing, however, is to provide within our own confines both duties and diversions sufficient to fill out each day. If a boy is busy, he has small desire to wander. The secret of success in discipline is giving him plenty to do. It is in this respect chiefly that the present policy differs from that of 1895.

Within the dusty files of our alumni records, where inquisitive eyes seldom look, is the raw material for a hundred romances. Most of the biographies there recorded are normal in their

progress and development, but here and there are names of the "lost", about whom nothing can be learned. Many persons on this list have simply moved to new quarters and neglected to inform us of their changed addresses; a few are born wanderers, whose devious course it is impossible to trace; and some are actually derelicts, unfortunates who have been wrecked and stranded in some "port of missing men", and do not wish to be reminded of their comrades of better days. Among these life stories are some which have gone counter to prophecy. Here, for instance, is a youth who in school carried everything before him; yet ten years later he dies obscure and unattended in a place beyond the pale of good society. On the other hand a quiet, inconspicuous lad emerges after a quarter of a century as a United States Senator or a banker of international reputation. Teachers of wide experience know that it is never quite safe to predict what will happen when the human element is involved. The gangster "born to be hanged" may become a famous judge; the football captain may spend his days as a drug clerk. And yet, when these few exceptions have been admitted, the records indicate that the child is father to the man. The steady, industrious, conscientious boy becomes the trustworthy and influential citizen. Promise in school is usually followed by success in after life. Somehow achievement begets achievement; failure leaves behind it a heritage of self-distrust. When a solid basis for character has been laid in school, the future is seldom in doubt.

The editors are the fortunate recipients of a communication from a well-known corporation, offering us one

hundred prepared speeches, each a thousand words long, for the trivial sum of five dollars, — money order or check. We find on investigating the circular, that we need never be at a loss in the future for editorial material. Here are talks on such variegated topics as *The Boy and His Gang*, *Recreation and the Child*, *Character Building*, and *The Coming Citizen*. Fortified with these useful volumes, we shall be prepared to deliver an address presenting a loving cup, a talk to the Knights of Columbus, a short summary of Democratic principles, or a lecture on how criminals are made. The "annual address by the President of a Woman's Club" is probably less useful to us; but the "welcome address to a Sunday School Convention" may come in handy any minute, and we may be glad at some time to have in our pockets an "address presenting a picture of President Harding to a high school". Who knows? And, if we are compelled by some exigency to be as funny as we can, we are permitted to purchase from the same source "300 good humorous snappy stories suitable for public speakers", and all for two dollars, — an average cost of less than two cents a joke. Surely in these serious days a good laugh is cheap at twice the price. As we peruse this literature, we are led to wonder why we are attempting to educate our boys at all. With such rich resources at his disposal, no rising young man need go through the painful process of formal school discipline. A postage stamp and a few dollars will transform him painlessly into an orator and enable him to convey the appearance of culture without the reality. In this golden age of short cuts, labor is being abandoned as an unnecessary preliminary to success. Perhaps we shall be

subjected to an investigation to determine whether or not our school is out of date.

The unexpected death of Edward Sawyer, '93, noted elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN, deprives Phillips Academy of one of its most reliable supporters. A man of engaging personality, he had made during his life a host of friends and no enemies. Genial, unselfish, and affectionate, he had the rare gift of drawing out all that was

good in others. Physically he was most impressive, with a stature and features that attracted attention in any group. To these blessings were added a discerning mind and a judgment seldom swayed by prejudice. It was, however, his character which most distinguished him from common men. He was not one to

"Lie in wait
For wealth or houses or for worldly state."

But he did attain success, and he leaves behind him the memory of a lovable and a loving soul.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

2. John Thornton Kirkland (1770-1840)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

The very intimate relations existing between Phillips Academy, during its early history, and Harvard College, have not always been sufficiently emphasized. Of the twelve original Trustees named in the Andover Deed of Gift in 1778, nine, including Esquire Samuel Phillips, Dr. John Phillips, and Samuel Phillips, Jr., were Harvard graduates. Under the first three principals, out of 371 students going on to higher institutions, 302 chose Harvard. It is noteworthy also that two Andover alumni have become Presidents of Harvard College, one following the other, their combined administrations covering a period of thirty-five years. A brief account of Josiah Quincy, President of Harvard from 1829 to 1845, has been given in a previous article in this series. We now turn to his predecessor in that important position, John Thornton Kirkland, a man as different from the austere and ascetic Quincy as Epicurus was from Zeno.

The strict course of biological law should have made Kirkland a Stoic, capable of great renunciations and indifferent to bodily ease. Born in pioneer territory, upon what was then the western border of our colonial civilization, he opened his eyes from the cradle upon dense forests, tenanted mainly by red men, with a few venturesome and nomad whites. His father, Samuel Kirkland (1741-1808), a

missionary among the Iroquois Indians, had constructed a log house with his own hands at Oneida Castle, near the headwaters of the Mohawk. Later he helped to charter Hamilton-Oneida Academy, — now Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, — in the cemetery of which he lies buried. Washington and Hamilton were his friends, and he was a man of some importance during Revolutionary times. The boy's mother, Jerusha Bingham, was a niece of President Eleazar Wheelock of Dartmouth College, and traced her ancestry back to Miles Standish, from whom she may have inherited her healthy body and vigorous mind.

In 1770, while on a visit in the family of General Herkimer, near what is now Little Falls, Mrs. Kirkland gave birth to twin sons, the elder of whom was promptly christened John Thornton, after a pious and wealthy English gentleman who was supporting Samuel Kirkland's labors among the American aborigines. Left in that environment, the child might well have grown up to be a Cooperian hero, of the type of Deerslayer and Hawkeye, inured to privation and famous for incredible feats of marksmanship. But his lines were destined to fall in softer places. Thrown by a kind fate into a less primitive society, he passed his days in comfort and ended them in luxury. Before he died, after

having earned a national reputation as preacher and educator, he had moved far from the hardships of his babyhood.

In 1770, his mother, apprehensive of danger from the war which was even then imminent, transported her family down the valley and over the state line into Windham, Connecticut, and later to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where, among the wooded Berkshires, the boy played games while the patriots fought for independence and his father strove desperately to keep the Indians on the side of the colonists. The Revolution over, the youngster was sent to Phillips Academy, where the generous Judge Phillips, who knew his father, took him into his own hospitable home, — the recently completed Mansion House, — and helped him to secure an education. The records show that he entered the Academy in March, 1784.

Kirkland was a quick-witted and clever boy, to whom learning was mere play. In an autobiographical fragment written at a later date, he said:

"At this Academy, under the present Professor Pearson, for whom, though generally disliked, I had a sincere respect, I was diligent in my studies and regular in my behavior. He was so obliging as to call me the best scholar, but one, that he ever had. While there I never associated with the loose or unprincipled. I cultivated very assiduously the friendship of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, to whose generosity I was indebted for a year's board and schooling, and endeavored to be obliging and agreeable to all."

This desire to please, so frankly avowed by Kirkland himself, was a distinguishing characteristic of the man. Without being in any sense a sycophant, he aimed always at making a good impression, — and almost invariably succeeded in his aim. Unlike Quincy, Kirkland was not equipped by temperament to fight for lost causes or lead hopeless minorities. He was most at home with the rich, the well-born, and the intelligent, especially those who had merited and attained power. He was no craven, but neither was he of the stuff which produces heroic souls.

Kirkland and Quincy naturally drifted together at Andover; indeed at the Exhibition in 1786 it is recorded that they delivered the dialogue of Brutus and Cassius from *Julius Caesar*, Quincy being rightly assigned the part of the "lean and hungry" Roman statesman while Kirkland spoke the lines of the patriotic Brutus. Both boys went to Harvard, Kirkland's matriculating on April 4, 1786; but they belonged to different classes, Kirkland being one year ahead of Quincy. At Cambridge, Kirkland continued to be studious and cir-

cumspect in his behavior. He did, however, have one daring impulse, for, when the Governor called for troops in January, 1787, the young Sophomore volunteered under General Lincoln and marched away to help in the suppression of Shays's rebellion. Nothing can be learned of his adventures on that winter expedition, but he ultimately re-entered college, graduating in 1789, with the second highest honors in his class.

Now a full-fledged Bachelor of Arts, Kirkland returned to Andover, where he had accepted a position as assistant in the Academy — possibly because he felt that he owed a debt to Judge Phillips which could best be repaid by this service. Dr. Pearson was now a Professor in Harvard, and the courteous Ebenezer Pemberton was his successor. Kirkland, who was the only assistant teacher, must have been bound to a very exacting routine. He had hardly been in his new place a month before he wrote to a friend:

"I have not much time for private use, in my employment. Eight hours are devoted to my academical labors, and the rest is but little more than sufficient for necessary recreation and refreshment. I almost pant for a release already."

That he did not find his duties congenial is easily deduced from many passages in his correspondence. On October 17, 1789, he said:

"I am at present unfavorably situated for literary progress. The vexations of impertinence, puerilities, and noise in the Academy are enough to waste my spirits, and unfit me for any but amusing studies, novels, newspapers, and the like."

A week later, in a more resigned mood, he added:

"I enjoy but little here; neither do I suffer much. No incidents or vicissitudes agitate my breast. The obscure and even tenor of my days originates but few sentiments . . . I am at present thrust into obscurity, and confined to a very humble occupation. It is as good, however, as I deserve, or am capable of."

Master Kirkland must have found some excitement in the visit of General Washington, to Andover on November 5, 1789, when Judge Phillips and Principal Pemberton welcomed the "Father of His Country" to Phillips Academy; but he makes no mention of the event. In any case, this was merely a passing diversion, an evanescent burst of sunshine in a cavern of gloom. As the year of tribulation drew to an end, he wrote, June 16, 1790:

"I scarcely know what has become of the time that has passed since I saw you;

so gentle and sleepy is the current of my days here that I do not notice its rapidity. I do not care, however, how insensibly the time goes between this and Commencement. My purgatorial torments will, I expect, be then at an end, and a region more favorable to my enjoyment be allotted me to dwell in . . . You would laugh, I think, to see me here on my academical throne; sometimes mild and patient, sometimes rough and vengeful; now frowning terror, now smiling benignity. By habit and reflection I am become superior to the vexations of my employment. When I rule, I shall govern upon a very different system from what is preserved here."

These prophetic words were the last which he wrote at Phillips Academy. In July, 1790, a heavy burden off his mind, he withdrew from the school, never to return to it. After a few months spent in studying divinity at Stockbridge, he went to Cambridge, where he took regular lectures in theology and, in November, 1792, was appointed a Tutor in the Department of Logic and Metaphysics. Destiny, he complained, seemed determined to make him a pedagogue. At last, in 1794, came welcome relief. He was chosen to succeed the Reverend Oliver Everett as Pastor of the New South Church in Boston, at a salary of 225 pounds, "lawful money". He had found a congenial occupation.

For the next sixteen years Kirkland was known as one of the most popular preachers in New England. A contemporary said of him, — "Probably no minister ever wielded in his community such a powerful and salutary, but at the same time unobtrusive and noiseless influence". He did not belong to a spectacular or melodramatic oratorical school. Although his vocabulary was rich, picturesque, and varied, his style seemed simple and direct. Lowell has left a description of him:

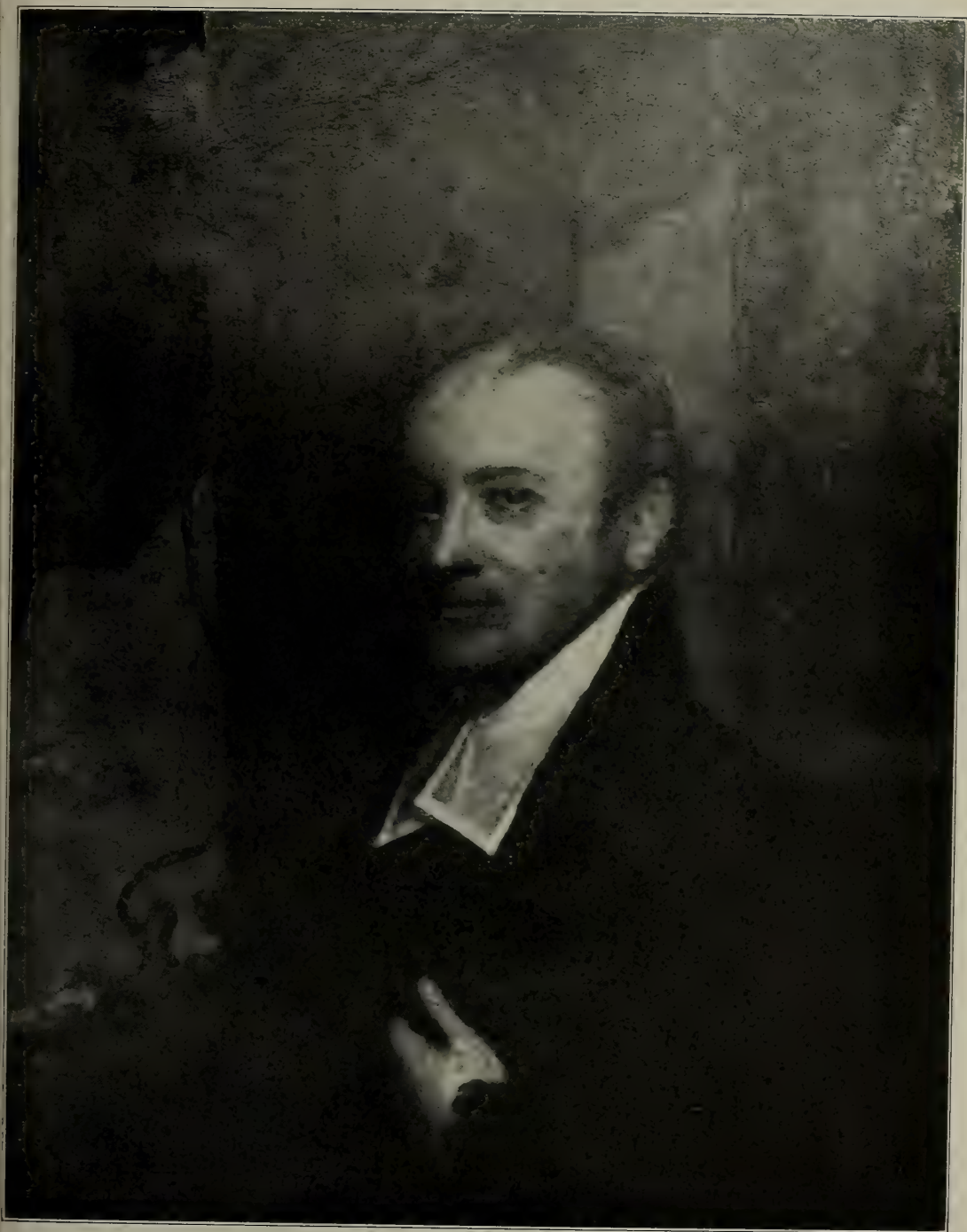
"Praying he leaned forward on the pulpit cushion, as for conversation, and seemed to feel himself, — without irreverence, — on terms of friendly but courteous familiarity with heaven."

He used few gestures and made no attempt at oratorical effort, but spoke with impressive sincerity. He was not a persevering or thorough student. His reading was desultory rather than systematic, but he had a faculty of quickly absorbing whatever came his way, and he could summarize an argument or an appeal with remarkable lucidity. He was soon recognized as a man of sober views and established principles, and his fame, accordingly, was not dependent on the whims of his congregation. Perhaps his finest intellectual

trait was his tolerance. Respecting the opinions of others, he found it difficult to goad himself into partisanship. His was a comprehensive and catholic rather than a profound intelligence. In striving to please his listeners, he succeeded in making religion attractive.

When President Samuel Webber, of Harvard College, died in July, 1810, it was natural that the thoughts of the "solid men of Boston" should turn to John Thornton Kirkland. A bachelor and an inveterate "diner-out", he was a social favorite on Beacon Hill, being an habitual associate of such influential persons as George Cabot, Fisher Ames, Christopher Gore, Judge Parsons, John Lowell, and Judge Davis, — most of them Unitarians in religion and Federalists in politics. It was this group of aristocrats, — called by Quincy "an intellectual, highly cultivated, and public-spirited class of men", — who suggested Kirkland for the vacant presidency, knowing him to be "safe". It is true also that most Harvard graduates in Boston welcomed a man like Kirkland, who was genial and urbane, and little likely to stir into a flame the smouldering fires of theological controversy which had done so much damage only a few years before, when Calvinists, headed by Dr. Eliphalet Pearson, had struggled with Unitarians for the control of the college.

Kirkland, elected on August 7, 1810, entered upon his new duties almost immediately. His administration, which must be reckoned as one of the great periods of Harvard history, has been justly called "the Augustan Age of Harvard College". Entrusted by the corporation with more authority than had hitherto been placed in the President's hands, he displayed much boldness and originality, especially in placing on his faculty men trained in European countries. Under him the college expanded into a university: the Theological School was made a separate institution; the Medical School was reorganized; and the Law School was permanently established. As a consequence of a report by a committee of Overseers in 1825, many significant reforms, some of them first suggested by Kirkland, were adopted. Holworthy, University, and Divinity Halls were erected, and the endowment was materially increased. It is estimated that the college under him received gifts aggregating \$400,000. Furthermore the salaries of professors were raised, fifteen new professorships were added, and the standard of scholarship was made higher. Such men as Edward Everett and George Ticknor brought distinction to the faculty. Among the graduates of this period



JOHN THORNTON KIRKLAND
CLASS OF 1786
PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE
From the portrait by Stuart

who are remembered are George Bancroft, William H. Prescott, Caleb Cushing, Charles Francis Adams, Andrew P. Peabody, Charles C. Felton, Robert C. Winthrop, Jared Sparks, John G. Palfrey, and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

In maintaining discipline, Kirkland was perhaps less successful. It was a turbulent time among undergraduates, when there was a heavy consumption of blackstrap and other not innocuous beverages and when rebellions broke out on trivial pretexts. Kirkland, who was himself rather easy-going, did not have the heart to be severe to others. He liked to sit undisturbed over the walnuts and the wine or to chat comfortably in front of the glowing embers in his well-stocked library. This was his natural environment, and he did not conceive it to be his function to be perpetually cracking the whip over recalcitrant Sophomores. Lowell relates a diverting anecdote illustrative of his character:

"Hearing that Porter's flip, — which was exemplary, — had too great an attraction for the collegians, he resolved to investigate the matter himself. Accordingly, entering the old inn one day, he called for a mug of it, and having drunk it, said, 'And so, Mr. Porter, the young gentlemen come to drink your flip, do they?' 'Yes, sir, — sometimes.' 'Ah, well, I should think they would. Good day, Mr. Porter', and he departed saying nothing more."

Towards offenders who were brought to him for judgment, he was disposed to be lenient, dispensing warnings rather than punishments.

President Kirkland was not a methodical or punctilious man, and he cared very little for details. Although he could, it is said, call every student in college by name, this was done instinctively, not by a conscious effort of memory. He had breadth of vision, imagination, and a creative mind; he could consider problems in their larger aspects; but he was content to leave their working out to others. This was especially true with regard to financial matters, for he seldom tried to manage accounts or to balance books. With an easy air and careless grace, he disclaimed responsibility for this portion of his duties.

It was this trait which eventually brought criticism upon him. In 1825 and 1826 the college was running into debt, and there was a concerted movement to reduce expenses; indeed the Honorable Nathaniel Bowditch did not hesitate to point out that the finances had been badly administered. While the controversy was going on, Kirkland had a light stroke of paralysis, and was in no physical condition to meet the attacks of his opponents.

On March 28, 1828, he wisely sent in his resignation, and was followed in office by his old school and college friend, Josiah Quincy.

Before his withdrawal, Kirkland, who had always been thought to be a confirmed bachelor, married Miss Elizabeth Cabot, only daughter of his intimate friend, George Cabot, who had died a few years before. Kirkland himself had no money, but his wife brought him a large fortune. They were very happy together, and she watched over him sedulously during his declining years.

In the autumn of 1828, Kirkland and his wife took an extensive tour through the western and southern states, being entertained all along their route by his former pupils. More than twelve hundred men had received their Harvard diplomas from his hands, and had learned to love him. On their return east in the following spring, the Kirklands sailed for Europe, where they spent nearly four years, traversing not only the usual territory, but also Egypt, the Holy Land, Austria, and the Barbary Coast. It was a delightful period of peaceful recreation for a man who realized that his life's work was virtually completed.

Once back in Boston, Kirkland relapsed into a state of confirmed invalidism. The elasticity and energy of his mind seemed to be gone. Now and then he appeared at dinners, dressed in the gay attire which Mrs. Kirkland insisted on choosing for him, but he had little to say, and his face bore the marks of suffering. Death, on April 26, 1840, came as a merciful release from a world which for him had lost its fascination.

Kirkland had earned his fair share of honors. He received an M.A. from Dartmouth in 1792, a D.D., from the College of New Jersey in 1802, and an LL.D. from Brown in 1810. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and Vice-President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His name is listed among the original incorporators of the Boston Athenaeum in 1807.

Lack of leisure and a disinclination to sustained mental or physical labor prevented him from venturing far into authorship, and his only book is a biography of his friend, Fisher Ames, published in 1809. A few of his addresses were printed from time to time, including a memorial lecture on George Washington (1799) and a discourse on the death of George Cabot (1823).

Kirkland, as he appears in the portrait by Gilbert Stuart (a copy of which hangs in the library of Phillips Academy), was a man of handsome features, with ruddy cheeks and a semblance of a twinkle in his eye. He was described by one of his students as "a plump,

cheery, pleasant-faced gentleman". Although he looked like a *bon vivant*, his bearing was always dignified:

"His mien distinguished any crowd,
His credit strengthened when he bowed."

He was decidedly a man of the world, whose inclinations were towards the drawing-room rather than towards forests and fields. In truth, he was a typical 18th century aristocrat, who would have been welcomed by Addison

and his coterie, — courteous, fastidious, well-read and well-bred, self-possessed, and unerring in his conduct towards others. At dinners and public gatherings he made an ideal presiding officer, for he said just the right thing and he was never tedious. Harvard has had more brilliant presidents, but no one who was more universally popular. The wonder is that, with his endowment and his opportunity, he did not fix his place more securely among the immortals.



THE P. A. E. HOUSE AND SURROUNDINGS

SOME NEW WASHINGTON DOCUMENTS

From descendants of the Phillips family the Trustees of Phillips Academy have recently acquired by purchase a collection of four holograph letters written by various members of the Washington family, and all relating to Augustine and Bushrod Washington, students in the school from 1795 to 1798. These two boys were children of Colonel William Augustine Washington, who was the son of Augustine Washington, General George Washington's oldest half-brother. In 1795, Colonel Washington had brought his sons to Andover, entrusting them to the care of Judge Phillips, with whom General Washington was already acquainted. A full account of these and other members of the Washington family at Phillips Academy will be found in the *Phillips Bulletin* for October, 1914.

Letter 1 was written by Mrs. Hannah (Bushrod) Washington to Judge Phillips. Mrs. Hannah Washington had married General Washington's own brother, John Augustine Washington. Her daughter, Jane, became the wife of her cousin, Colonel William Augustine Washington. Mrs. Hannah Washington, whose daughter had died some years before, had taken an affectionate interest in her grandchildren, and wrote Judge Phillips this letter regarding them. It should be added that Augustine, whose "sedateness and goodness of heart" are here commended, died in 1798; while his more "sprightly" brother lived to a ripe old age.

(From MRS. HANNAH WASHINGTON to JUDGE PHILLIPS)

Bushfield, Virginia, October, 5, 1795

Sir—

Although I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance, give me leave to address you as one under whose prudent care Col Washington has placed his sons, Augustine, & Bushrod. I am Sir grandmother to these dear children & from the account given me by their Father of their situation I am perfectly satisfied. Col Washington who is an affectionate & attentive parent read your letter with much pleasure & approbation, he also favored me with a perusal of it. Augustine possesses a great fund of sedateness & goodness of heart — his Brother is of a very sprightly disposition, or as it is generally termed wild, yet very innocently so, their young minds are both humane and accommodating, & I trust will conduct themselves in such a manner as to obtain the regard of those who may have the care & instructing of them. at our parting I gave them my promise of a correspondence, whenever it will be convenient for them to write to me, it will give me extreme happiness. their dear departed mother was a darling daughter of mine. their loss in her has rendered them doubly dear to me. I think I was told that your lady had been much indisposed. before this I hope she has recovered her health. with compliments to Mrs. Phillips.

I am very respectfully, Sir

Your most obt. Humbl. Servt

HANNAH WASHINGTON

Letter 2, in General Washington's handwriting, is a formal note, enclosing a letter from Colonel William Augustine Washington to General Washington. On the reverse side is the draft of Judge Phillips's reply.

(From GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, to JUDGE PHILLIPS. On a separate slip is the superscription To the Honble Saml. Phillips, Esqre., also in the handwriting of WASHINGTON)

Mount Vernon, 28th Sep. 1796

Sir,

The enclosed letter, from my Nephew to me, accompanying one from him to you (which have been to Philadelphia and back) must be my apology for giving you the trouble of reading

this adrefs. I shall only add that if there are arrearages yet due to you, and you will let me know the amount, it shall be remitted from Philadelphia; at which place I expect to be by the first of November.

I am Sir

Your most Obed. & Hble. Serv.

G. WASHINGTON

See answer on other fide.

(Reverse Side)

Octr. 20, '96.

Sir

I have been honored with your favor of the 20th Ultimo, enclosing a letter from Col. Washington in which were recd. 150 dollrs and take the liberty to enclose an answer.

(As you are pleased to authorize me to give you notice when any arrears become due on acct. of the Sons of your Nephew) As You are pleased to authorize me to give you notice of any arrears on acct of the Sons of your Nephew, it gives me pleafure to say there are none of any conseqnce now due to me.

With the highest respects

I am Sir

yr most obed.t & very h'ble Serv.t

S. P.

Letter 3 is the letter from Colonel Washington to General Washington mentioned in Letter 2, and duly forwarded to Judge Phillips.

(From WILLIAM AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON to his Uncle, PRESIDENT WASHINGTON)

Haywood, Sept. 12th, 1796

My Dr Unkle

Wishing to make a remittance to Judge Phillips for the use of my Sons, I dispatched my Steward with the inclosed Letters to Fredericksbg with 150 Dollars Alexandria Bank Notes desiring him to exchange them for Bank Notes of the United States, which he was not able to accomplish in the Towns of Port Royal, Fredericksbg, Falmouth or Dumfries, he brought back my Letter & money — As you were so obliging as to say you would make Remittances for me, "the means being put into your hands", I have taken the Liberty of Inclosing you, with the inclosed Letters, 150 Dollars, Notes of the Bank of Alexandria, and shall esteem it a particular favr if you will exchange them for United States, or a Bill on Boston, and remit it with the inclosed Letter to Judge Phillips — I have in my Letter to Judge Phillips taken the Liberty of mentioning that the remittance would now be made thro you, mentioning at the same time my disappointment. I do not know whether he is in advance or not for me, having made a remittance of 200 Dollars this Spring, & when I left Boston I had paid up in advance for this schooling & Board, & left some Money with Judge Phillips for their neccessary supplies, but I would allways wish to keep Money in his hands, so that he should never be in advance for me —

Our relation Mrs. Mildred Lee, is no more, I have just recd. a Letter from Mr. Corbin Washington informing me that she expired the 8th Inst—

It gives me much pleasure to hear that you & Mrs. Washington enjoy good health, which may you long continue to do is the fervent prayer of my Lips.

Your affectionate Nephew

WM. AUG.T WASHINGTON

Letter 4 was sent in the following spring from Colonel Washington to Judge Phillips.

(From WILLIAM AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON to JUDGE PHILLIPS)

Bushfield, May 22d 1797

My Dr Sir

It is a long time since I have had the pleasure of Letter from you; a few lines now & then informing me of the progrefs of my Sons, would confer a singular obligation on me. I have proof of your candor which I afsure you my Dr Sir I consider as the surest token of Friendship & esteem. The affectionate manner in which my Son, in all his Letters mentions you, seems as if you were considered by him more as a parent than a common Friend. You have certainly Sir placed me under obligations to you that I fear I can never repay. accept the acknowledgments

of a grateful heart; whilst you have thus confided obligations on me, to ask for further favors would be ingratitude. I shall therefore only inclose you my Son Augustines last letter to me, and unless it should be perfectly convenient to you to comply with his request, I would not wish you to put yourself to the smallest inconvenience; If it should be otherwise, I can only say that I should be rendered extremely happy. In my last Letter to my Son I mentioned to him a remittance which I expected would have been made about that time, a disappointment took place which I was not apprised of till last month. The difficulty of procuring Bills on Boston or United States Bank Notes, in the part of the Country I live induces me to give this letter open to my Friend Genl. Lee, who is on his way to Alexandria & will procure one or the other & inclose in this Letter to you. I hope it will speedily get to your hand with 300 Dollars & that I shall never in future be so backward.

I have met with severe affliction since I had the pleasure of seeing you; the loss of a beloved wife, myself a Cripple almost with the Gout, which has confined me the whole winter to my Bed & Room, and now my Dr Sir I am beholding the daily decline of a beloved Daughter; cut off in the Bloom of youth by an incurable pulmonary complaint; she is now so far gone that we expect her dissolution daily.

With the sincerest respect & Esteem I am Dr Sir

Your Most Ob Serv
WM. AUGT. WASHINGTON

General School Interests

Improvements at Peabody House

For some time the Student Council, in conference with the Principal, has been discussing plans for making Peabody House more truly the center of the social life of the school that it was originally intended to be. During the past term something definite in this line has at last been achieved.

The popularity of the grill in the basement of the building, has long been established. As a suitable place for the meetings of many school organizations Peabody House has also filled a long-felt need. Social gatherings have from time to time enlivened the place. Yet the main object sought in the erection of this building has never heretofore been fully attained. To achieve this has been the aim of the Council in formulating and adopting its plans. The main room, or reading room, has never enjoyed any great popularity with the student body as a whole; and it was on this room that thought and effort were centered.

It has been the desire of the Council that this main room should become indeed a center in the friendly and informal social life of the school; a place, the natural attractions of which would draw boys together in wholesome contact at times of leisure; and a place to which they would instinctively lead parents and friends with the assurance that attractive surroundings and a friendly atmosphere would make for good fellowship and cheer. Still further it was hoped to supply in this room, something of the congenial atmosphere and surroundings already enjoyed by the

limited number of boys who claimed membership in the local school societies.

With these ends in view, the Council was fortunately able to make an excellent start through the generosity of an old Andover boy, Rudolph G. Leeds, 1904, who, entirely without solicitation, had placed in the Principal's hands, to be used for school purposes at his own discretion, the sum of two thousand dollars. A large part of this sum has already been expended, and to what advantage, a visitor to Peabody House is at once sensible. Large rugs cover the formerly barren floors. Attractive hangings at the windows add warmth and color. New furniture has been added, friendly and capacious; games of various kinds have been provided. Piano and phonograph are ready for those who feel the need of music. The atmosphere desired has been created to a large extent, and the crowds of boys who have already, by their presence, especially on Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons, expressed their approval of the Council's achievement, bear testimony to the fact that a real need in the school's life has been met and something distinctly worth while accomplished. The ultimate success of the new venture will depend very largely on the extent to which the student body can be made to realize their collective and individual responsibility to see to it that the regulations imposed by the Council are enforced, that privileges and opportunities granted are not abused, and that proper protection is afforded somewhat expensive furnishings purchased

for their comfort and well being. It is believed that a tradition insuring all this will speedily develop and that a natural pride in the place and its attractive atmosphere will prove the surest guarantee that the aims of the Council will be attained and its hopes fully realized.

The Phillips Club

The Phillips Club during the Winter Term has had a full and varied program of smoke talks. On January 19, Mr. James B. Neale, of Minersville, Pennsylvania, spoke on *The Coal Situation from the Operator's Viewpoint*. On January 28, Dr. John B. Hawes, of Boston, gave an illustrated talk on *Tuberculosis and Its Problems*. The speaker on February 12 was Mr. Philip L. Allen, of Walpole, Massachusetts, who took as his subject *Paper Making*. The first Ladies' Night of the season came on February 15, when Major Frank Knox, of Manchester, New Hampshire, talked on *Journalistic Experiences*. A second Ladies' Night was observed on February 26, when President George D. Olds, of Amherst College, was the guest and speaker of the evening. On March 5, Colonel Blanton Winship, U. S. A., spoke on *International Conditions*. The last meeting of the term came on March 18, Professor Charles E. Fay, of Tufts College, being the speaker. He gave an illustrated lecture on *Pioneer Mountain Climbers in the Canadian Rockies*.

Faculty Notes

Principal Stearns has met the following preaching and speaking engagements during the past winter term:

Preaching:—Hamilton College, Amherst Agricultural College, Girard College, Yale University, Morristown School, Lawrenceville, Hackley School, Culver Military Academy.

Addresses:—Boston Baptist Social Union, Boston Student's Union, Massachusetts Home Economics Association, Fall River Woman's Club, Rhode Island Parent-Teachers Association, Fall River Woman's Club, Boston City Mission, Boston University Extension Course, Plymouth Woman's Club, Melrose Woman's Club, Trinity Church Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., Shady Side Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., Harrisburg, P. A., Woman's Club, Haverhill Woman's Club, Brown University Extension Course, Scarsdale N. Y. Parents Association, Chicago Sunday Evening Club, Montclair, N. J. Parents League, West Newton Mothers' Council, Waban Neighborhood Club.

Professor Charles H. Forbes spoke on January 14, before the Monday Club of Lawrence, his subject being *Mussolini and Modern Italy*. On March 5, he attended the annual meeting of the Brown University Board of Visitors, and spoke on the Classical Department Problems. On March 2, he read a paper on *Italy and the Classical Student* at the Boston Latin Club's meeting, in Harvard Hall.

Mr. George T. Eaton, who was ill for some weeks at the opening of the year, has now fully recovered.

Mr. Oswald Tower, at the invitation of Coach Alonzo Stagg, was Chief of the Officials at the Interscholastic Basketball Tournament held, April 1-5, at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Howard W. Church has served this year as one of the Committee of Five Examiners in German for the College Entrance Examination Board. Among those who will act this June as readers for the Board are Mr. Archibald Freeman, Mr. John L. Phillips, Mr. George F. French, Mr. Arthur W. Leonard, Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Mr. Guy H. Eaton, Mr. Oswald Tower, Mr. Laurence V. Roth, Dr. Howard W. Church, and Mr. L. C. Newton.

At the opening of the Winter Term, Mr. Ellis Freeman joined the teaching staff as Instructor in English. Mr. Freeman, who was born on September 1, 1896, attended Boston schools and graduated at Harvard with a Bachelor's Degree in 1919, having been a Class of 1841 scholar in that institution. During the World War he held a commission in the Cruiser and Destroyer Force afloat. He has had four years' teaching experience at the University of Wisconsin and Williston Seminary.

During the winter term Mr. Herbert F. Fraser delivered a course of lectures to the Lawrence College Women's Club on present-day economic questions. The subjects treated were:

Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.

The Distribution of the National Income. Labor Problems.

International Trade and Finance. Protective Tariffs.

Reparations and Inter-allied Debts.

Taxation.

Economic Imperialism and Secret Diplomacy. The Origin of the War.

Economic Problems and the Future of Democratic Government.



LOOKING FROM THE TOWER TOWARDS THE MAIN BUILDING

Means Speaking

The interest in the Means contest is two-fold: one desires to know what may be the thoughts of a boy on war or prohibition or the "open mind", and one is curious to see how effectively a boy chosen mainly for his ability to write, can impress his ideas upon his audience.

In the fifty-seventh annual contest, held on March 21, in general it may be said that the thoughts were worthy of an attention which the presentation secured. Particular comment should be made on the winner, Alan Lauchheimer of Far Rockaway, N. Y., whose essay on *Following the Crowd* showed maturity of thought and whose simple but compelling delivery would have done credit to many an older person. The winner of the second prize, John Ferguson Robertson, North Tarrytown, N. Y., who discussed intelligently *The Negro Problem*, showed promise of developing into a good speaker, as did Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., of Annapolis, Md., third prize winner, who, one feels, was expressing his own convictions in a plea for *The Open Mind*. The other speakers, whose sole reward, for that night was experience gained were Donald Henry Ballou, Chester, Vermont, *Prohibition and the Duty of the*

Educated Man; William Tolson Kelly, Jr., *The Political Career of Grover Cleveland*; John Miller Harlow, Duluth, Minnesota, *The Futility of War*; Henry Craig Downing, Louisville, Ky., *The Corfu Crisis*; Donald Price Donaldson, Lincoln, *The Futility of War*. The Committee of Award: Rev. Charles W. Henry, Colver J. Stone, Esq., Mr. Augustus P. Thompson.

Winter Term Lectures

On the evening of Saturday, January 19, Mr. Raymond T. Ditmars, of New York City, gave a lecture in the Borden Gymnasium, his subject being *Animal Life under the Sea*. The talk, which was beautifully illustrated by moving pictures, was absorbingly interesting and brought out a large crowd of students and townspeople. On February 4, Mr. Burnell Ford spoke on *The Wonders of Electricity*, using apparatus of his own design to illustrate his talk. On February 27, Colonel Blanton Winship addressed the school on the *Civilian Military Training Camps*, urging that a large representation be sent to Camp Devens during the coming summer.

The Library

During the last few years the number of students who have made use of the library has increased very perceptibly. At the present time, on the days when the library is open for three periods, morning, afternoon, and evening, the daily attendance is usually well over one hundred. Many of the students come for required work but there is an ever-increasing number of those who find in the library a quiet place to study, to read the magazines and newspapers or to pursue some interest of their own.

Some of the students enjoy the exhibitions of pictures which are sent every few weeks by the Library Art Club, of which this library is a member. These collections vary very much in interest. Just now the exhibition consists of some unusual and beautiful photographs of Scott's ill-fated Antarctic expedition, enlarged from those taken by the official photographer of the expedition. The pictures which proved most interesting were those which showed the work of American illustrators. These were supplemented by books and pictures owned by the library and by those borrowed from outside sources. At the beginning of next term the work of English illustrators will be shown, with drawings from *Punch* and examples of the work of Rackham, Dulac, and many other artists.

With the income from the Poynter Fund, the library has been able to add some attractively illustrated volumes. One of the books recently purchased from this fund was Howard Pyle's *Book of the American Spirit*, which proved to be a source of much interest to the students.

The library has begun a small picture collection of its own which includes reproductions of famous paintings, portraits of well-known men, and interesting travel pictures. These are used for exhibitions, for the bulletin boards, and, occasionally, to illustrate some point in classroom work.

From time to time additions have been made to the collection of Phillips photographs, pamphlets, and other memorabilia. Gifts of material relating to the history of the school are always especially welcome.

Within the last year the library received several hundred volumes from the library of Mrs. Gideon Scull, the gift of Mrs. Marjorie Scull Hayes. These books have been very useful additions to the library.

Mr. Wallace Simmons of St. Louis has just presented a large number of books on the World War. With those volumes which the library already has, this will form a collection which will be of great value in years to come.

At the present time the library contains over 15,500 volumes. This constitutes an excellent working library for a preparatory school, but it is felt that there is still great opportunity for growth and expansion.

When the library is not able to furnish material on a subject upon which a student is working an effort is made to secure the necessary information either by purchasing the books or borrowing them from some other library. The Memorial Hall Library of Andover from its larger collection has lent books most freely and generously to this library.

The Loan Library is not supported by any fund or appropriation. The only way in which it is possible to carry it on at all is through gifts of books from the student body. If each year contributions of money could be made for this purpose or a small fund started, it would enable the library to buy the more expensive books to lend to scholarship students, and this would be of the greatest assistance to those boys who are working their way through school. This is, perhaps, the library's greatest need at the present time.

General Sharpe's The Quartermaster Corps

Major General Henry G. Sharpe, formerly Quartermaster General, who is a graduate of Phillips Academy in the class of 1876, has recently published with the Century Company a volume entitled *The Quartermaster Corps in the Year 1917 and in The World War*. This instructive book gives a reasonably full account of the preparations made by the Quartermaster Corps for equipping the American Expeditionary Forces. The burden which fell upon General Sharpe and his associates was little short of stupendous, and they did their work thoroughly. The man who reads this work carefully will finish it immensely impressed by American accomplishments in the service of supply, and much of the credit is clearly due to General Sharpe.

Butler-Thwing Prize

The Butler-Thwing Prize of fifteen dollars, awarded annually to that member of the Junior Class who secures the highest average in his examinations for entrance to Phillips Academy, was this year presented, after a close competition, to Elmer James Grover, of Andover. Honorable mention was made of Walter McLeod Lamont, of Andover, Malcolm Graham Long, of East Blue Hill, Maine, and Frank August Schultz, of West Tisbury.



THE PORTICO OF THE NEW BUILDING, PEARSON HALL AND THE MEMORIAL TOWER
IN THE DISTANCE

Retirement of Major Marlborough Churchill

Major Marlborough Churchill, F.A., U.S.A., a graduate of Phillips Academy in the class of 1896, was retired on January 16, 1924, for disability incident to the service, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. During the World War, Colonel Churchill served as a temporary Brigadier General, being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as chief of staff of the Army Artillery of the First Army, A.E.F., and for his ability, zeal, and untiring energy in building up the Military Intelligence. He discharged these duties with ability, tact, and energy. He built up the Intelligence Service to its present high state of efficiency". Colonel Churchill has received from foreign governments the following decorations: from England, Companion of the Order of the Bath; from France, Officer of the Legion of Honor; from Belgium, Commander of the Order of Leopold; from Italy, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy; from Poland, Officer of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

The Archaeology Department

For over two months the Director of the Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy carried on explorations in southern Mississippi in the vicinity of Natchez. At the time La Salle's men went down the Mississippi 250 years ago, they found a large tribe of sun worshipers living on the east bank of the river. Tonty, one of the explorers, speaks of the size of these temples with astonishment. The Natchez seem to have possessed highly developed religious cult, the chief factor in which was worship of the Sun. The explorations of Mr. Moorehead's party tended to confirm the French statements to this effect. Not only were the largest mounds built as pyramids on which to place the temples, but the pottery itself is covered with circles and other symbols denoting the Sun.

About seventy-one skeletons and some 2000 artifacts were taken from the village sites and burial places of the Natchez. A considerable proportion of the collection was given to the state of Mississippi, but the largest part was brought to our museum at Andover.

Society Reunions

The date for the Society Reunions has been set this year for Saturday, May 10, at which time a special program of athletic events will be prepared for visitors to the school. It is believed that holding these reunions in the spring will bring back a larger number of alumni than were accustomed to appear when the gatherings took place in winter. A special feature this year will be the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the K.O.A. Society, which was the first to be organized in the school.

Honor List for the Fall Term, 1923

The Honor List for the Fall Term of 1923 was announced by the Registrar's Office as follows:

Scholarship of the First Grade:

Warren W. Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.
Donald H. Ballou, Chester, Vt.
Stanton F. Kennedy, Omaha, Neb.
John S. Lobb, Munising, Mich.
John F. Robertson, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
William Stephens, Plymouth.
Frank B. Stratton, Melrose.
Raymond S. Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.

Scholarship of the Second Grade:

Edward W. Ames, Jr., Annapolis, Md.
Robert L. Crowell, Upper Montclair, N. J.
John W. Dixon, East Cleveland, Ohio.
Donald P. Donaldson, Lincoln.
George A. Eddy, Newtonville.
John P. Farnham, New York, N. Y.
Edward H. Foster, Andover.
Frederick R. Grace, New York, N. Y.
Nelson C. Haskell, Jr., Amherst.
John F. Huber, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.
Philip M. LeCompte, Minneapolis, Minn.
Francis S. Linn, South Zanesville, Ohio.
Marshall W. McDuffie, Jr., New York, N. Y.
Adolph G. Marshuetz, Larchmont, N. Y.
Christopher G. Parnall, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Richard M. Paskus, White Plains, N. Y.
George K. Sanborn, Andover.
Keith Smith, Jr., Linwood, Utah.
Francis B. Thurber, 3d, New York, N. Y.
Charles B. H. Vaill, Winsted, Conn.
Alden D. White, Syracuse, N. Y.
Richard G. Whiting, Winter Hill.
Alfred G. Whitney, Princeton.

Alumni Fund

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund was held on Wednesday, January 16, at the Mid-day Club in New York City. Those present included Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83, Chairman, Mr. Francis R. Appleton, '71, Mr. Frank H.

Simmons, '94, Mr. George B. Case, '90, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, '83, Mr. Samuel L. Fuller, '94, Mr. Frederick W. Allen, '96, Mr. Julian Mason, '94, Mr. James Gould, '13, Mr. Allan W. Ames, '14, Principal Alfred E. Stearns, and Mr. James C. Sawyer. Dr. Claude M. Fuess, the Secretary, was unable to attend because of illness.

During the business session the officers of the previous year were re-elected, and it was determined to continue the program of raising \$20,000 for the current expenses of the school. Last year, it will be remembered, the total amount secured was only \$18,660, and it is hoped to better that record before the final report is made at Commencement.

Among the new Class Agents this year are the Honorable Frederick I. Allen, of New York City, who replaces Roland W. Swope (deceased) in the class of 1876; Mr. Arthur F. Stearns, who becomes the new representative of 1884; Mr. Darragh Delancey, who follows George H. Danforth (deceased) as agent for 1886; Mr. William C. Ridgway, taking the place held for many years by Mr. Dwight H. Day, in the class of 1895; Mr. Sanford H. Freund, appointed to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Mr. Allan H. Richardson, in the class of 1897; Mr. Charles D. Rafferty, who succeeds Mr. Marshall H. Durston, in 1900; and Mr. Allan W. Look, newly appointed agent for the youngest class, 1923.

Mr. Boylston A. Tompkins, of New York City, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company and a member of the class of 1912 at Phillips Academy, has been appointed by the Trustees to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund.

Academy Preachers for the Spring Term

April 13—Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, New York City (both services)
April 20—Open
April 27—President W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., LL.D., Brown University, Providence, R. I. (morning service)
May 4—Open.
May 11—Dean Charles R. Brown, D.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (both services)
May 18—Rev. Jay T. Stocking, Upper Montclair, N. J. (both services)
May 25—Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. (both services)
June 1—Open.
June 8—Open.
June 15—Open.



THE DRAMATIC CLUB

Dramatic Club

The Dramatic Club organized early in the term with Harvey Alonzo Basham, Jr., of Shawnee, Oklahoma, as Secretary-Treasurer, Kenneth Wallace Watters, Jr., of Buffalo, New York, as Stage Manager, Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., of Annapolis, Maryland, as Property Manager, and Morris Phillips Skinner, of Madison, New Jersey, as Publicity Manager. Mr. Harold C. Stearns, of the teaching staff, continued to serve as Coach and Director.

The annual performance by the club was held on the evening of Saturday, March 8, in the Town Hall. Three plays of one act each were presented: Barrie's *The Twelve-Pound Look*, Beulah Marie Dix's *Allison's Lad*, and John Reed's *Freedom*. From the standpoint of scenery, costumes, properties, and stage management, the productions were exceedingly well carried out. The conspicuous feature of the evening was Stafford's interpretation of the part of Kate, the heroine stenographer, in Barrie's playlet, — a part created by Ethel Barrymore. Another success was scored by Clutia, as Tom Winwood, the doomed and emotional young soldier, in *Allison's Lad*. Generally speaking, the

actors were competent, and the performance was singularly even in quality. The club deserves the congratulations of the school for its hard work and its achievement. The full program follows:

THE TWELVE-POUND LOOK

Lady Sims	Arthur P. Spear
"Sir" Harry Sims	G. W. Boxhall
Tombes	G. R. Carter, Jr.
Kate	R. R. Stafford
Scene — Library in "Sir" Harry's house.	
Time — The present.	

ALLISON'S LAD

Sir William Strickland	Henry Downing
Captain George Bowyer	William Stephens
Lieutenant Robert Goring	J. H. Pierce
Frank Hopton	R. T. Rylee
Thomas Winwood	C. E. Clutia, Jr.
Colonel John Drummond	E. W. Ames, Jr.
Place — A room in Fairingford Inn.	
Time — 1648.	

FREEDOM

Trusty	D. M. Wilsey
The Poet	C. R. Carter, Jr.
The Romancer	J. S. B. Harvey
Smith	H. A. Basham, Jr.
First Guard	F. L. Asher
Place — Sweetwater Penitentiary.	
Time — The Present.	

Music Notes

During the winter-term three concerts were given in the chapel by the Boston Symphony Ensemble. At the first one, the various instruments of the symphony orchestra were illustrated and examples were presented of classical and modern dance forms. The subject of the second programme was: *The Symphony and Programme Music*. For the third performance the Ensemble presented a programme entitled: *The National Element in Music*. An organ recital was played by Mr. Walter Howe, Director of Music at Abbot Academy. On Sunday afternoons at 3.30, Mr. Pfatteicher has been playing recitals upon the new Carillon in the Memorial Tower. A visit within the next few weeks is in prospect by M. Anton Brees, the Carillon-neur of the city of Antwerp, who is visiting America in company with Mr. Dennison Taylor, the head of the foundry which cast the bells.

The joint Andover-Exeter Concert by the Musical Clubs takes place in the Academy Chapel on the evening of April 12th. On the evening of the 26th, the clubs give a concert in the town of Merrimac for the benefit of the American Legion. At the Inter-Preparatory School Musical Contest held in New York City on the evening of February 2nd, Andover received third place.

During the Christmas holiday Mr. Pfatteicher gave an organ recital in Easton, Pa. On April 6th, he will play in Durham, N. H., and on April 27th, at Appleton Chapel, Harvard University. He was invited to play a recital in Bailey Hall, Cornell University, on March 20th. He has been engaged upon the editing of a new Academic Hymnal, which it is hoped will see the light of day ere long.

Andover-Harvard Club

A meeting of the Andover Club of Harvard was held on Thursday evening, January 17, in the Harvard Union, at Cambridge. President Karl Pfaffmann introduced the speakers, who were Principal Alfred E. Stearns and Mr. George W. Hinman. The Club sent a large spray of roses to Mr. George T. Eaton, who was at the time ill in the Lawrence General Hospital. It was also voted to sustain for

another year the Harvard Mathematics Prizes, for excellence in Solid Geometry and Trigonometry.

Draper Contest

The fifty-eighth contest for the Draper prizes in declamation, held on February 29, was won by Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d, of New York City, who spoke *The Chariot Race*, from Lew Wallace's *Ben Hur*. Second prize was awarded to Henry Craig Downing, of Louisville, Kentucky, and Honorable Mention to Frederik van Peski, of Rotterdam, Holland. The judges were Mr. William Spencer, of Cambridge, Mr. Thaxter Eaton, and Mr. Matthew W. Colquhoun, of Andover. The complete program follows:

The Challenge and the Conflict	Lloyd George
George E. Woods, Jr., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	
Three poems by Edwin Markham	
William D. Carter, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.	
The Chariot Race	Wallace
Francis B. Thurber, 3d, New York, N. Y.	
Music	
The Last Night of the House of Usher	Poe
Henry C. Downing, Louisville, Ky.	
Reingelder and the German Flag	Kipling
Frederik H. van Peski, Rotterdam, Holland	
"How Are the Mighty Fallen"	
Henry Rossi, Lawrence	
Music	

The Open Door Society

The Open Door Society was reorganized last autumn by the Senior Council, in an attempt to make it more serviceable, the organization last year having been too large to be effective. It now consists of the police force of each term and a hospitality committee of three, M. H. Reed and J. R. Cary of the student body and Mr. Laurence V. Roth of the teaching staff. The student members of the committee write to each of the visiting athletic teams and provide for their entertainment while in Andover. Various members of the police force meet each team at the railroad station, provide for their transportation to the Gymnasium, and remain with them during their stay in town. The committee this year has done excellent work, especially during the Winter Term when so many minor sport teams have been visiting Andover.

Undergraduate Interests

Vote on the Bok Peace Plan

The *Phillipian* referendum on the winning Bok Peace Plan brought out only a small vote. The final count showed, in the student body, 255 for and 71 against. Of the faculty, 16 voted for and 2 against. Not more than half of each group sent in ballots.

Radio Club

The Radio Club has had an active term. Early in January the following officers were elected: President, Albert Goodale Massey, Watertown, N. Y.; Vice-President, Frederick Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minnesota; Secretary, William Carter Dickerman, of New York City; Treasurer, Harold Alcaide, of Brookline. A new transmitting apparatus has been installed, and preliminary trials have proved satisfactory. A power line for its operation has been put in, the current for which is supplied by the Lawrence Power Company. The call letters of the Andover Radio Club station are ISW.

Student Friendship Fund

A campaign carried on in January for the Student Friendship Fund, which aims at the relief of poor students in many European countries, brought in the sum of \$1704 from the undergraduate body. The drive was conducted by Mr. James W. Williams, of the teaching staff, with a large corps of assistants. In view of the fact that Phillips Academy virtually doubled the quota assigned, the school has reason to feel proud of its record.

Senior Elections

The following men were elected as officers of the Senior Class for the Winter Term: President, William Barksdale Jones, Jr., of Vaughan, Mississippi; Vice-President, Stoughton Walker, of St. Joseph, Missouri; Secretary-Treasurer, George Ernest Mumby, of Palmyra, New York.

The Society of Inquiry

During the winter term the Society of Inquiry has conducted a series of meetings which have been well attended and which have been enlivened with a good deal of discussion by the boys. Several of the meetings were led by members of the faculty. Mr. Roth spoke on *The Bok Peace Plan*, Mr. Fraser on *What Is the Matter with Europe*

and *What We Can Do to Help*, and Mr. Williams led one meeting on *A Schoolboy's Religion*. The boys were particularly interested in Mr. Fraser's presentation of the economic aspects of present international relations and remained for more than an hour after the close of the talk to discuss it.

The Society will devote the spring term to receiving delegations who come from various universities to speak, and to securing a strong and representative delegation to the Blairs-town Conference. The twenty-two boys who attended this conference last year brought back to school such satisfactory reports of the talks, discussions, and sports at the Conference that there will be no difficulty in securing a delegation from Phillips this June who will do the Academy credit and who will bring back a wealth of sane suggestions to the school.

Winter Promenade

The Winter Promenade, originally set for Washington's Birthday, was postponed on account of three mild cases of scarlet fever which had broken out in the student body. It was felt by the faculty that, although conditions among the undergraduates did not in any sense approach an epidemic, it would be unwise to take any risk of spreading the disease among promenade guests. The good sense of the students has generally approved this action, and the promenade will doubtless be held in the spring term.

Philo

During the winter term the Philomathean Society held a series of three debates. The showing was very creditable, both as to the quality of the speaking and the enthusiasm and numbers of the student body present, there being an average attendance of about forty. It was originally intended that the series should serve as the basis for choosing a team to represent the Academy in a debate with an outside school, but owing to the presence of scarlet fever in the vicinity, this project of an extra-mural contest was abandoned. However, as most of the men who participated in the debates are expected back next year, the prospects for successful activity in the future are bright. Tryouts for the purpose of choosing the men who will represent the school in the Robinson Prize Debate will be held during the first week of the Spring term.



THE BASEBALL SQUAD IN THE CASE MEMORIAL BUILDING



THE ANDOVER-EXETER HOCKEY GAME

Upper Middle Elections

Officers of the Upper Middle Class for the Winter Term were chosen as follows: President, William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia; Vice-President, Worthen Paxton, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Secretary-Treasurer, Frank Pray Foster, of Montclair, New Jersey.

Death of Charles Alden Tracy, Jr.

The school was thrown into mourning in February by the death of Charles Alden Tracy, Jr., a member of the Senior Class. An influenza infection resulted in his being sent to the Isham Infirmary, where pneu-

monia set in, followed by peritonitis. After undergoing a severe operation under particularly adverse conditions, he finally gave up his life.

Tracy, although only fifteen years old, had full admission to Dartmouth College, where he planned to enter next September. His record at Andover was excellent in every respect.

The body was taken at once to Meriden, New Hampshire, the family home, where a delegation of students and representatives of the faculty attended the funeral. He is survived by his father and mother, a brother, and a sister.

Athletics

Basketball

The 1924 team has presented the best record in the basketball history of Phillips Academy. The schedule was not only the longest, but also the most difficult ever attempted at Andover. Nevertheless, starting with the Normal Art School of Boston, on January 12, and winding up the season with the contest against Exeter on March 15, the team won fifteen games and lost only one,—that with the Princeton Freshmen. In only two games was the score close, the first of these being with the strong Worcester Academy five, which necessitated an extra period, and the second with our traditional rival, Exeter, which was won by a margin of a single point. These two victories were naturally the greatest achievements of the season; indeed the Exeter game was a “nip and tuck” affair throughout, and the one point in Andover's favor meant as much as thirty points in any of the other contests. Exeter played a hard, driving game, and it was no easy task for Andover to secure that one point margin. Any loyal Andover man must have rejoiced at the final dash of our players in the last minute of a well-matched, clean battle. The final score was 27-26. This is Andover's second consecutive victory, she having won a year ago, 27-24. A great deal of the credit for this record must be assigned to Coach Frederick J. Daly, who has shown himself as clever at this in-door game as he has always been at baseball and football.

The season opened with four men who played in the final game of a year ago: Mumby and Billhardt continued this year as For-

wards; Potter and Brockelman, who were substitutes in 1923, played regularly in 1924 at Guard and Center respectively. Hammersley, a new-comer, filled in very acceptably. Randall, a regular player in 1923, was not able this year to take part in the early contests, but his return in mid-season added much strength to the Andover defense.

The team scored 660 points to 280 for the opponents. Captain Mumby led his team so far as individual scoring was concerned, with Billhardt second. The latter has been elected Captain for the coming season.

Hockey

A good squad of hockey players answered the call of Coach John W. Foster at the beginning of the winter term. Owing to the mild weather prevalent in January, practice was not very regular. The first game, with the Harvard Freshmen, was a scoreless tie. The remainder of the season was not conspicuously successful; but the all-important closing contest with Exeter was won by a score of 3-1. As Exeter had had a rather better preliminary season, this result was not altogether expected, and was consequently all the more pleasing. Unfortunately the Coach was, at the time of this game, confined to his bed with a cold, his place being taken temporarily by Mr. Frank O'Brien.

In the Exeter game, Vaughan was the individual star, making all three goals for Andover. The entire seven, however, played well, and there was never any doubt as to the outcome.



Standing left to right: Evans, Foote, *Mgr.*, Hammersley.
Sitting left to right: Randall, Billhardt, *Capt.*, Mumby, Potter, Brockelman.

THE BASKETBALL TEAM



Standing left to right: Edson, Hunt, Milliken, Curtis.
Sitting left to right: Vaughan, Rideout, Knight, Richardson, Quarrier.

THE HOCKEY TEAM

Track

Again Coach Shepard's faithful and intelligent training has been responsible for an excellent showing in track athletics. The Boston Athletic Association Interscholastic Meet was won by Andover against a number of strong competitors, Andover scoring 25 points to Exeter's 18. Through this victory Andover can retain in her possession for a year a large silver trophy, which goes eventually to the school winning the meet five times.

At the first in-door meet ever held in the baseball cage, Andover defeated the Massachusetts Technology Freshmen, 67-7.

The relay race with Exeter was won by Andover in three minutes, thirty-eight and three-fifths seconds. Andover's team was composed of Allen, Paxton, Glendinning, and Roberts.

In the meet at Hanover with the Dartmouth Freshmen, the Andover team won, 59-40, Borah, of Andover, breaking two cage records in the 60-yard and 220-yard sprints. Huntington School was another victim, being beaten 47 1-2 to 15 1-2. The spring track schedule follows:

April 19—Open.

April 26—Harvard '27 at Andover.

May 3—M. I. T. '27 at Andover.

May 10—Harvard Interscholastics at Cambridge.

May 17—Worcester at Andover.

May 24—Dartmouth '27 at Andover.

May 31—Exeter at Exeter.

Swimming

The swimming team closed its preliminary season with five victories and two defeats; and the defeats, — sustained from Worcester Academy and the Yale Freshmen, — were not discouraging, for our opponents had to work hard to win. Captain Harnden, of Worcester, and Captain Wingate, of Andover, both broke records in the 50-yard and 200-yard swims.

In the final contest, — with Exeter, — Captain Wingate, swimming third for Andover in the relay, was said to have jumped a

fraction of a second before he was touched, and, although Andover won the race by a comfortable margin, it was awarded to Exeter. This decision, taking eight points from Andover and adding them to Exeter, gave Exeter a victory, 37-25.

Wrestling

The wrestling team won three contests, lost two, and tied one, — the last being the final contest of the season, with Worcester Academy. Considering the fact that the team was at this time crippled because of the accidents and scholarship deficiencies of its members, it did remarkably well in holding its strong opponent to a tie, 9-9.

Baseball

Baseball practice has been held regularly in the Case Memorial Building since late January, the battery candidates reporting three days a week and the other players on the remaining afternoons. A standard infield is laid out in the cage, with drop nets which permit batting practice to be held. A few practice games have been held using the full line-up on the offense, and all but the out-field on the defense. Coach Frederick J. Daly, as usual, is in charge. The spring schedule follows:

April 12—Open.

April 16—Open.

April 19—Fitchburg Normal at Andover.

April 23—Wentworth Institute at Andover.

April 26—Bridgewater Normal at Andover.

April 30—St. Anselm's College at Andover.

May 3—Yale Second at New Haven.

May 7—Dean Academy at Andover.

May 10—Yale '27 at Andover.

May 14—Harvard Second at Andover.

May 17—Coburn Classical Inst., at Andover.

May 21—Cushing at Andover.

May 24—Harvard '27 at Andover.

May 28—Burdett College at Andover.

May 30—Dartmouth '27 at Andover.

June 4—Holy Cross '27 at Andover.

June 7—Exeter at Andover.



WORK IN THE CASE MEMORIAL



Paxton Roberts Glendinning Allen
THE CHAMPIONSHIP RELAY TEAM

Alumni Gatherings

Philadelphia Alumni Dinner

The annual dinner of the Philadelphia Alumni was held on the evening of Friday, March 7, in The Belgravia, Philadelphia. A large group of representative Andover graduates were present, together with several invited guests. Among those who sat down at the table were W. J. Murphy, '68, Dr. H. H. Donaldson, '75, Dr. Seneca Egbert, '80, Dr. W. S. Wadsworth, '87, Dr. H. V. Ames, '84, A. G. Dickson, '90, W. A. Leavitt, '90, Dr. Henry F. Page, '90, Laurence T. Bliss, '91, Rev. George G. Bartlett, '91, H. O. Wells, '92, D. B. Wentz, '92, Dr. H. B. Hickman, '94, Rev. R. S. Forbes, '96, Allen R. Hoffer, '96, L. W. Williams, '00, H. G. Merritt, '08, L. W. Clark, '14, Chas. W. Gamble, '16, C. Z. Gordon, '16, T. I. Lynn, '06, M. W. Bodine, '18, C. G. Webb, '19, and Messrs. Conroy, Freeman, Kauffman, Kissinger, Jacobs, and Lynn. Dr. Wadsworth acted as presiding officer in place of Joseph W. Lucas, '85, who was unavoidably absent. The first speaker, Colonel O. C. Horney, spoke forcibly on the secret propaganda which is being carried on

all over the country against proper military preparedness; and urged his hearers to support the National Guard and the Civilian Military Training Camps. Dr. Claude M. Fuess, representing the Academy, then gave an account of recent developments at the school, contrasting conditions there now with those which existed twenty and thirty years ago and urging the alumni to return and look over the changes. The dinner was very enthusiastic, being enlivened by popular songs and music. Altogether it was the most successful occasion of the kind held in Philadelphia in many years.

Alumni Dinner at Chicago

At the annual meeting and dinner of the Chicago alumni of Andover, held March 10th at the University Club, Doctor Stearns aroused great enthusiasm by his stirring rendition of "Lord Geoffrey Amherst", the Amherst College song, and keen interest with his description of present day Andover. Bruce Cortelyou, president of the Chicago Exeter club, paid a handsome tribute to

Andover's prowess the past year, which was enthusiastically received.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: John B. Drake, '93, president; C. A. Pfau '10, vice president; S. Y. Hord '17, secretary and treasurer. The following graduates and guests were present: C. A. Pfau '10, Dewey '01, Winter '14, Drake '93, Hord '17, Otis '88, A. B. Dewey '08, Bradley '08, Brown '00, Beeson '09, Harrison '10, Wilson '07, Marshall '04, Palmer '96, Funk '96, Clark '97,

Penfield '17, Boyd '16, Penfield '85, Stevenson '96, Clark '95, Dulaney '95, Baackes '09, Wilson '94, Littlefield '13, Palmer '00, Butler '10, McMurray '12, Griffis '15, Stevens '01, Rothschild '00, Joyce '07, Anderson '04, Penfield '19, Meckel '19, Sharp '13, Burnham Newton '14, Torry '12, Marsh '07, Lynch '07, J. Knowles Hays '10, Bassett '96, Barton '16, Clement '19, R. H. Reid, E. B. Gren, Cortel-you, Baackes, H. Gardner, C. Y. Freeman, A. D. Erskine, and Thompson '01.

DEATH OF EDWARD SAWYER, '93

Andover men everywhere were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Edward Sawyer, '93, on January 22, 1924. Mr. Sawyer had apparently been in excellent health, and was looking forward to a pleasant winter vacation with friends and college mates at Jekyl Island, Georgia. On the trip down, however, he was taken ill, relapsed into unconsciousness, and died shortly after the arrival of the party. The cause of his death was evidently an embolism.

Edward Sawyer was born, July 21, 1874, in Dover, New Hampshire, the son of Charles Henry Sawyer, President of the Sawyer Woolen Mills of Dover and Governor of New Hampshire, 1887-89. He was a descendant of Thomas Sawyer, of Lincolnshire, England, who settled at Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1636, and also of Major Simon Willard, Commander of the Colonial forces in King Philip's War. Mr. Sawyer's mother was Susan Ellen (Cowan) Sawyer, a descendant of Chief Justice Peter Coffin, of New Hampshire, and of Major Caleb Hodgdon.

Following his three older brothers, — the late William D. Sawyer, P. A., '86, James C. Sawyer, P. A. '90, and Charles F. Sawyer, P. A. '87, — Edward Sawyer came to Phillips Academy in 1888, where he was Manager of the Football Team and President of his class, as well as a member of K.O.A. At Yale, where he graduated in 1897, he was Manager of the University Glee and Banjo Clubs, a member of the Class Day, the Cap and Gown, and the Senior Promenade Committees, Treasurer of the Yale Cruiser Fund, a member of the Board of Managers of the Yale Co-operative Society, and President of the Andover Club. He was a member of Scroll and Key.

After leaving college, he spent a year in the

Sawyer Woolen Mills, in Dover, then was connected for two years with the Flint Eddy and American Trading Company of New York City, and in 1902 became President of the Atlantic Insulated Wire and Cable Company, of Stamford, Connecticut. He was married on April 28, 1906, to Leslie, daughter of Phineas Sprague and Annie (Bayley) Tobey, of Boston. There are no children.

Mr. Sawyer's interests were wide and varied. He was Vice Chairman during the World War of the Wire and Cable Committee, under the War Industries Board, a member of the Board of Governors of the Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies, Vice President of the Manufacturers' Association, Director of the Stamford Trust Company, Treasurer of the Wire and Cable Section of Associated Manufacturers of Electrical Supplies, and President of the Rubber Wire Group in that organization. He was Treasurer of the Associated Charities of Stamford. He was a member of the Yale and University Clubs of New York, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, and the Suburban and Woodway Country Clubs of Stamford.

Mr. Sawyer was a man of magnetic personality, who made friends wherever he went. No one of his generation at Andover and Yale was better known or more universally popular. To Phillips Academy he was consistently loyal, having served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund, Agent for the Fund in his class of 1893, and member of the New York Committee for the Building and Endowment Fund of 1919-20.

Colonel Fred T. Murphy, a classmate at Andover and Yale, writes as follows: "What a big man he was in body and spirit! And with such a wonderful faculty for friendship! Of all the boys who passed through Andover in



EDWARD SAWYER
CLASS OF 1893

my time, Ed. Sawyer was the one beloved by all. In later life he evinced the same broad sympathies which endeared him to the boys at Phillips and the men at Yale; and his business associates, his fellow townsmen of Stamford, gave him their confidence as did we youngsters. To have so lived as to justify this universal esteem and confidence tells better than I can picture in words the kind of a boy and man Ed. Sawyer was."

It seems impossible to think that Ed Sawyer has passed on, and it is impossible for me to express adequately what his life meant to so many of his friends. He had, what I should call, a pervasive personality. There never was any gloom when Ed was about; there couldn't be. Yet this was not because of a careless optimism. He felt deeply on all kinds of questions and it so happened that on many things we disagreed; yet for thirty years, every minute spent with him was a joy. He was one of the most modest men I have ever known, and was forever talking about the things his friends were doing, overestimating them, and underestimating what he was doing himself. His greatest characteristic besides his ability to create a genial atmosphere wherever he found himself, was his robust sense of loyalty. He loved Andover and Yale and all those friends of his which he had made in both places, and the slightest criticism of institutions or people he loved hurt him; yet his was not a non-aggressive devotion. No one could criticise the place or the person Ed believed in without involving himself in an argument.

He had high ideals and lived up to them. Three or four days before Ed's death one of his closest friends said to me: "I know of no man more high-minded than Ed Sawyer." Neither of us suspected at the time that Ed would so soon have a fatal illness. No sentiment or emotion influenced the remark. It was the calm judgment of an old friend and expressed something which those who knew Edward Sawyer had always felt.

LEWIS PERRY

The passing on of no old Andover boy could have caused more genuine or more widespread sorrow than did that of Edward Sawyer, P. A. '93, whose death is recorded in another column. And this is natural: for few men are privileged to enjoy the ex-

tensive friendships, the unbounded good will, and the affectionate esteem that were so justly his. To meet him was to rank him as a friend. One could not regard him in any other light. And friendship is the highest of all spiritual qualities that human nature harbors. Big in stature, and even bigger in heart, he won and held the love of all who were fortunate enough to know him.

It was my privilege to know "Eddie" Sawyer, as he was always affectionately called, probably as intimately as anyone could outside of his immediate family circle. From the old Andover school days until his untimely death affection deepened as he developed into a maturer manhood. The old qualities that had at first endeared him were his to the last. Business cares and widening interests seemed only to strengthen and enlarge a character composed to a rare degree of the finest traits of which true manhood may boast. At heart he was always a boy, seeing with youth's clear vision, hating hypocrisy and sham, thinking straight and clean, living rather than professing the things that are true and lovely and of good report. Abounding with life and humor, always thoughtful of the needs and limitations of others, he radiated a spirit of good cheer and charity that was contagious and uplifting. One instinctively felt his sincerity and trusted him without reserve. That purity of mind and heart and that capacity for unassuming friendship that in school and college days won so readily the hearts of all his mates won later the hearts of business associates and acquaintances. Wherever and whenever one sounded him, he rang true. Men unconsciously leaned on him and found their courage and their strength renewed. The unexpected outpouring of known and unknown friends at the brief and little-advertised funeral service in St. Bartholomew's in New York, amidst the noise and bustle of the city's busy life, was but a spontaneous tribute to manhood and worth, the frank acknowledgment that character is life's supreme goal.

I know of no one to whom the simple but gripping words of Kipling more truly apply:

"He scarce had need to doff his pride or slough the dross of Earth—
E'en as he trod that day to God so walked he from his birth,
In simpleness and gentleness and honour and clean mirth."

ALFRED E. STEARNS



DANIEL NATHAN GAGE, CLASS OF 1901



THOMAS F. ARCHBALD, CLASS OF 1892

Graduate Interests

Daniel Nathan Gage, 1882-1923

A singularly successful business man was Mr. Gage. Entering a Boston insurance office after leaving Dartmouth College, he advanced from one position of authority to another in rapid succession in New York and Hartford, till he attained the vice-presidency of the Aetna Insurance Company. He was the acknowledged leader in the insurance world on all phases of surety insurance. His charming personality and ability to speak clearly and with oratorical power endeared him to all his associates. His death in Hartford, October 11, 1923, came after an operation for appendicitis and brought sorrow to all his friends.

Obituaries

1850—Stephen Eldredge Babcock, son of Edward and Arminia Eldridge Babcock, was born in Troy, N. Y., March 3, 1837, and died in Utica, N. Y., January 25, 1924.

1851—Rufus Osgood Adams, son of Charles and Nancy Robbins Adams, was born in Chelmsford, July 12, 1835. He was a dealer in wood and later a nurse in the Lowell Hospital. He has recently died.

Thomas Frothingham Archbald, 1873-1924

If a person had looked into Society Hall in the basement of the Academy building during the winter term of 1892, he would have seen Tom Archbald presiding at the meetings of the Philomathean Society, and he also served as president of the Philo Senate.

He formed close society friendships, being a member of the P.A.E. fraternity, and became a beloved pastor and friend to a host of people throughout New York and Pennsylvania, and his death in January, brought deep regret to his associates in the ministry and to his classmates at school and college.

1854—Rodney Harrison Lewis, son of Rodney Aaron and Lydia Abbott Simonds Lewis, was born in Malden, February 12, 1841, and conducted the restaurant and news stand in the Boston & Maine railroad station in Lawrence, for thirty years. Mr. Lewis died in Lawrence, January 14, 1924.

1858—Jared Harvey Terry, son of Wells and Rossanna Young Terry, was born in Riverhead, L. I., N. Y., March 24, 1838, and taught

school and was school superintendent. He died May 18, 1923, in Madison, Wisc.

1858—Edward Griffin Ward, son of Israel Curry and Almeda Hanks Ward, was born in Bloomfield, N. J., August 30, 1840, and became a wholesale paper merchant in New York City, retiring at seventy years of age, respected and honored by his associates. He was a charter member of the board of directors of the Bloomfield National Bank, was president of the Cemetery Company, and was a member of the board of education. Of an erect and athletic carriage, he maintained an outdoor life to the age of nearly eighty-three and died in New York City, May 25, 1923.

1860—John Irving Legro, son of John and Lucy Jane Jones Legro, was born in Rochester, N. H., December 25, 1842, and was a clerk in the United States Treasury and War departments and later was a hardware manufacturer. He died in Elmwood, December 24, 1923.

1862—Stephen Parker Hull, son of William and Rebecca Parker Hull, was born in Blakely, Pa., December 28, 1840, and served three years in the Civil War as a private in Co. H., 52nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He became a merchant in Scranton, Pa., and was a member of the Scranton board of education. A brother, John L. was in the Phillips class of 1862. Mr. Stephen Hull died recently.

1863—Albert Sylvester Manning, son of Elbridge Gerry and Harriet Holt Manning, was born in North Andover, February 2, 1846. He was a member of the firm of Dodge and Beard, grocers in Andover, which later became the firm of Smith and Manning. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1888. Three brothers attended Phillips, Elbridge G., 1861, Francis H., 1856, Fred N., 1880. He died in Boston, March 3, 1924.

1870—Walter Temple Goodale, son of Stephen Lincoln and Prudence Aiken Goodale, was born in Saco, Me., September 7, 1851, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1874 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1887. He was a teacher in Benecia, Calif., for many years, then a physician, and finally a banker. He died in Saco, February 2, 1924.

1870—William Henry Lewis, son of Joseph Hoxsey and Nancy Hempstead Williams Lewis, was born in Westerly, R. I., February 10, 1853, and entered upon a life of book-keeping, office manager, and insurance in East Greenwich, R. I. He died in Providence, R. I., May 9, 1923.

1879—George Blake Noble, son of Edward Wolcott and Elizabeth Dyer Noble, was born in

Truro, April 20, 1857, and engaged in the raising and fruit packing business in Fresno, Calif. He died in Long Beach, Calif., May 17, 1921. A brother, Edward W., was in the Phillips class of 1873.

1882—William LeGrand Peck, son of Loren Griswold and Mary Follett Peck, was born in Machias, N. Y., July 23, 1860, and was for eleven years in the retail drug business and since that time has been interested in a wholesale drug house in Wichita, Kans., being the salesman for the company in Oklahoma. He died in Enid, Oklahoma, February 4, 1924. A brother, Charles N., was in the class of 1881.

1885—Charles Nicholas Gleason, son of Joel and Sarah Cooley Gleason, was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 16, 1856, and graduated from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1887. His pastorates were in Maine, Massachusetts, New York and New Hampshire, his last pastorate being at Westminster, where he died January 27, 1924.

1891—Thomas Wason Hyde, son of Henry Sprague and Jane Sarah Longley Wason Hyde, was born in Springfield, September 13, 1872, and was connected with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. Mr. Hyde died March 9, 1924, in Springfield.

1891—Edward Glenfaun Spencer, son of Richard and Anne Butterworth Spencer, was born in Leeds, Yorkshire, England, August 8, 1863. He attended the Andover Theological Seminary, 1889-1892, and was pastor in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and on the Pacific Coast. He died in Sharon, May 5, 1923.

1892—Thomas Frothingham Archbald, son of James and Hannah Maria Albright Archbald, was born in Scranton, Pa., December 31, 1873, and graduated from Yale in 1896, and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1900. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cuba, N. Y. and for three years was professor of missions at the University of Wooster, O., resigning in 1906, because his health demanded complete rest. For many years he spent his winters at Merritt, Fla., growing and shipping oranges and grapefruit. The later years of his life he lived in Scranton, preaching in nearby churches. He died in Scranton, January 19, 1924. A brother, James, was in Phillips class of 1883 and three nephews have attended Phillips: Joseph A. Archbald, 1915, Jesse C. Dann, 1919, and Woodrow Archbald, 1925.

1893—Edward Sawyer, son of Charles Henry and Susan Ellen Cowan Sawyer, was born in Dover, N. H., July 21, 1874, and graduated

from Yale in 1898. He was connected with the Flint Eddy and American Trading Co., of New York City. Since 1902 he has been president of the Atlantic Insulated Wire and Cable Company of Stamford, Conn., and was chairman of the Stamford board of finance. He died in Jekyl Island, Ga., January 22, 1924. Three brothers attended Phillips, William D. 1885, Charles F., 1887, and James C. 1890.

1894—Charles Bartlett Manning, son of Charles Henry and Fanny Bartlett Manning, was born in Annapolis, Md., August 5, 1873, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1898, and became a consulting engineer in Manchester, N. H. With two brothers and a friend, he was struck by an engine while walking on the railroad track near Woodsville, N. H., and instantly killed, February 11, 1924.

1895—Edward Theodore Noble, son of Lester Brace and Mary Appleton Liscomb Noble, was born in Beaver Falls, Pa., October 20, 1874 and graduated from Yale in 1899 and from the New York Law School in 1901. He was connected with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was a lawyer in Pittsburgh, Pa., was associate counsel for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad with headquarters at Scanton, Pa. In the Great War he was a Major in the Judge Advocate Reserve Corps, promoted Lieut. Colonel. He was decorated for services by France, Serbia, Belgium, and Czecho-Slovakia, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., December 8, 1923.

1897—Kinsley Twining, son of Kinsley and Mary Gridley Twining, was born in Providence, R. I., September 9, 1879, and graduated from Yale in 1901. He studied law at Cornell and was a member of the law firm of Lindabury, Depue & Foulks of Newark, N. J. He was a Major in the Air Service during the Great War. His later years were with the firm of L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Importers, New York City. He died in the latter city, January 28, 1924.

1897—Richard Wilson Walsh, son of John Richard and Mary Louise Wilson Walsh, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1880, and graduated from Yale in 1901. He was treasurer of the Southern Indiana Coal Company, and was a partner in the Automatic Coal Conveyor Company, and died December 25, 1923.

1903—Walter Edmond Keach, son of John and Ellen Mary Jackson Keach, was born in Northampton, June 26, 1878, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1905. He was connected with the Barrett Manufacturing Company, and located in New York City, then in Chicago, Ill., and finally in Milwaukee, Wisc. He died

in the last named city, February 9, 1924. A brother, John E., was in the Phillips class of 1896.

1907—Gerald Freeman Sibley, son of Fred Lyman and Estelle Mary Snow Sibley, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., August 30, 1887, and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1909. He established the firm of G. F. Sibley & Co.; wholesale dealers in cheese, butter and eggs in Olean, N. Y. He was later president of the Sibley, Almy Company, a coffee roasting house. He died in Olean, January 16, 1924.

1908—Sinna Robert Goldsmith, son of Abraham Marshall and Sarah Tootill Goldsmith, was born in Kingston, N. Y., May 24, 1882. He early began publishing verse in the magazines, and at twenty-five was an assistant editor on the staff of *Collier's Weekly*. He assisted Rev. Dr. Hillis of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was the minister of the College church at Lansing, Mich., founded the Civic church, Little Rock, Ark., was on the editorial staff of the *New York World* and during the last year was on the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*. He wrote *A League to Enforce Peace*, published by The Macmillan Company. He was a brilliant lecturer and writer. He died in Glenside, Pa., February 24, 1924.

1912—John Morier McHatton, son of John Joseph and Rose Morier McHatton, was born in Butte, Mont., September 22, 1891, and graduated from Yale in 1916. He entered a bank in Butte, but when the Great War came, he was a Sergeant in the ordnance department. He was secretary of the National Axel Corporation of San Jose, Calif., and later was connected with the Craig Golfmeter Company of New York City. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., January 1, 1924.

1913—Francis Bartlett Manning, son of Charles Henry and Fanny Bartlett Manning, was born in Manchester, N. H., February 10, 1892, and graduated from Harvard in 1916. He enlisted as a private in the Medical Corps, April 22, 1918, and in October was commissioned 2nd Lieut., in the Sanitary Corps. He was an Austin Teaching Fellow in Zoölogy at Harvard and was instantly killed with his brother, Charles B. of 1894, on February 11, 1924, near Woodsville, N. H.

1924—Charles Alden Tracy, Jr., son of Charles Alden and Grace Mabel Powell Tracy, was born in Meriden, N. H., November 18, 1907, and was a student in the Senior class. He died in Andover, January 29, 1924.

Personals

1865—Rev. Dr. Frederic Palmer has written *The Virgin Birth*, published by the Macmillan Company.

1874—*The New Encyclopedia of Music and Musicians*, has been edited by Professor Waldo S. Pratt and published by the Macmillan Company.

1879—William D. MacQuesten is Mayor of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

1884—Clement N. Woodworth is cashier of the St. Elmo Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, Tenn.

1889—Rockwell Augustus Coffin and Miss Margaret Morse were married in Boston, February 16, 1924.

1893—Ralph D. Reed was seriously injured in the accident that cost the lives of the Manning brothers on February 11, 1924.

1894—Burr C. Chamberlin is secretary of the Trade Mark Title Company, with office at Fort Wayne, Ind.

1894—Ethel Irene, daughter of Dr. Edwin B. Forbes, was married in Detroit, Mich., January 25, 1924, to Robert Turnbull Emery, Exeter 1909. They will spend the year in European travel.

1894—Ord Preston is president of the Washington (D.C.) Gas Light Company.

1897—J. Layng Mills is connected with Stevens & Lee, architects, at 9 Park Street, Boston.

1898—Arthur Stanley Pease of the University of Illinois has edited *M. Tulli Ciceronis De Divinatione, Liber Secundus*.

1898—Fielding Simmons is with the firm of Colston, Heald & Trail, 3 North Calvert Street, Baltimore, Md.

1899—The firm of Jelke, Hood & Co., 40 Wall Street, New York City, has been changed to Frazier Jelke & Co., member of the New York Stock Exchange. F. Frazier Jelke is the senior partner.

1899—Edward P. Townsend is trustee and vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York City.

1900—Emerson Latting is connected with "The Prudence Company" and may be addressed at 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.

1901—William J. Colby is business and sales manager of the Association Press, the publica-

tions department of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, 347 Madison Ave., New York City.

1902—Herbert P. Onasch is chief traffic inspector for the New York Telephone Co., at 81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1902—Philip L. Reed has been elected treasurer of Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

1904—Louis R. Porteous is vice-president and secretary of the Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co., of Portland, Me.

1904—Charles Buchanan Stuart and Miss Hazel Marquis were married in Philadelphia Pa., February 23, 1924.

1906—Frederick J. Murphy is head football and baseball coach at the University of Kentucky, at Lexington.

1906—Tsai Kuo-Tsao and Miss Florence Yan-Mei were married in New York City, March 26, 1924.

1907—Rev. Joseph W. Beach is assistant general manager of the Near East Relief, at Beirut, Syria.

1907—Robert W. Bates is manager of the Farmers and Investment Realty Company, Santa Paula, Calif.

1907—Myron E. Fuller is a production engineer, 48 St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y.

1908—A testimonial dinner was given in honor of Henry Newton Merritt by the Manufacturers club of Philadelphia, Pa., on December 7, 1923.

1909—Richard W. Hanna is a director of the Standard Oil Company of California.

1912—David N. Beach, Jr., may be addressed at 228 North Main Street, Southington, Conn.

1912—Donald C. Malcom is located at 20 Place Vendome, Paris, France, and is transacting an international banking business. Mr. Malcolm graduated from Yale, was connected with Lee, Higginson & Co., in New York City, served most honorably in the air service during the world war and was shot down and seriously injured.

1913—Philip Dudley Woodbridge and Miss Marion Crane Maercklein were married in Hartford, Conn., March 15, 1924. Dr. Woodbridge is practicing medicine in Portland, Conn.

1914—Frederic D. Grab is connected with the Associated Press of New York City.

1914—Raymond F. Snell is with the Library Bureau in their Cambridge office.

1915—John Ellis Emerson and Miss Madeleine Lynch were married in New York City, March 3, 1924.

1916—Adam J. Michelini is proprietor and owner of the Willard Battery Service Station, 17 Brookline Avenue, Brookline.

1916—John M. Sharpe who graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1923 is now practicing law in Chambersburg, Pa.

1916—Byron Weston and Miss Mary Watkins Davies were married in Hagerstown, Md., February 12, 1924.

1917—Roger Dennett and Miss Edith Frances Whittemore were married in Brookline, January 29, 1924.

1919—Robert C. Bates is with the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, New York City.

1919—D. Hardwick Bigelow is connected with the Homestead Steel Works at Munhall, Pa.

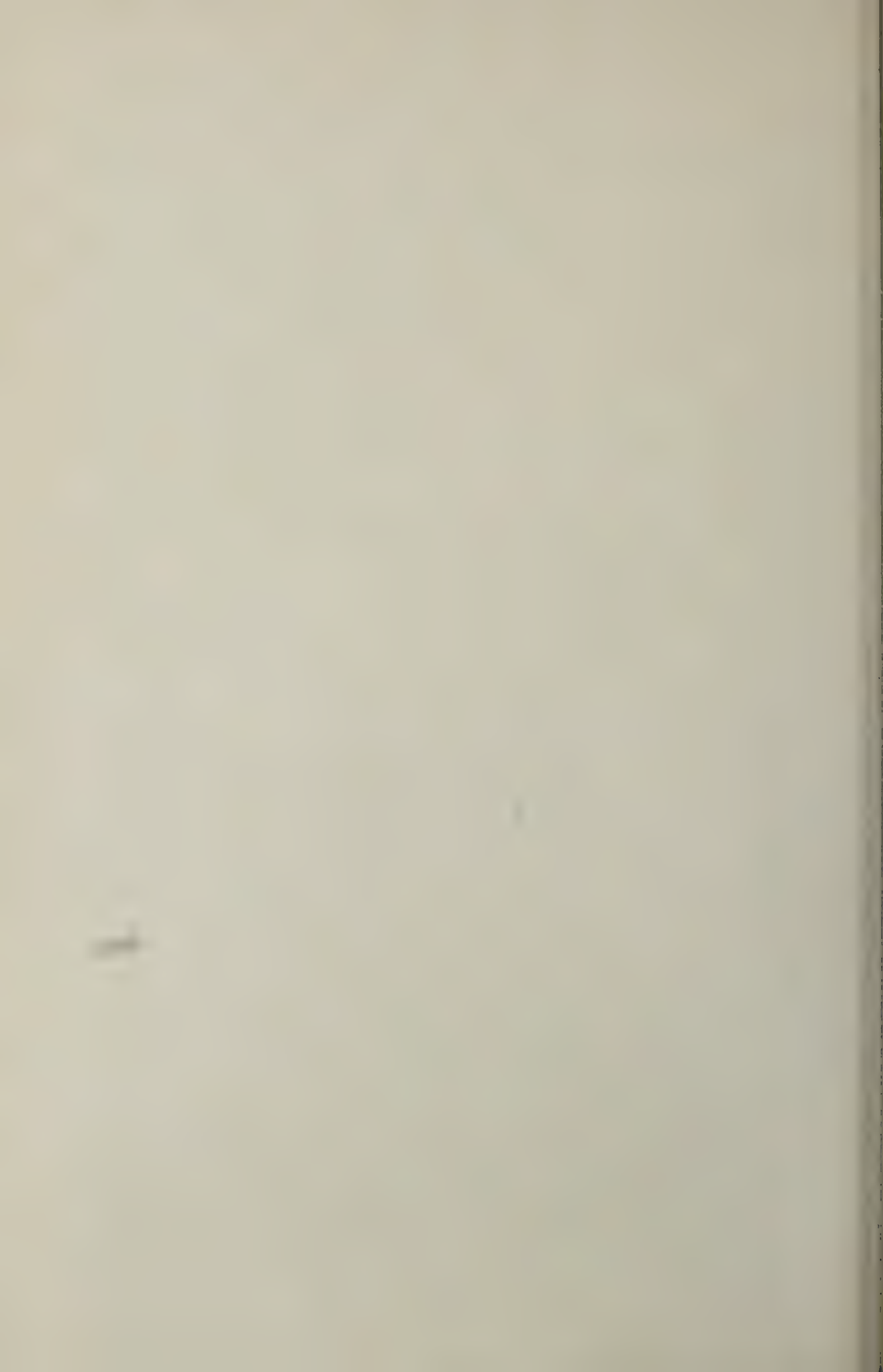
1919—Jesse Chase Dann, Jr., and Miss Emma Magee Wyckoff were married in Buffalo, N. Y., January 1, 1924.

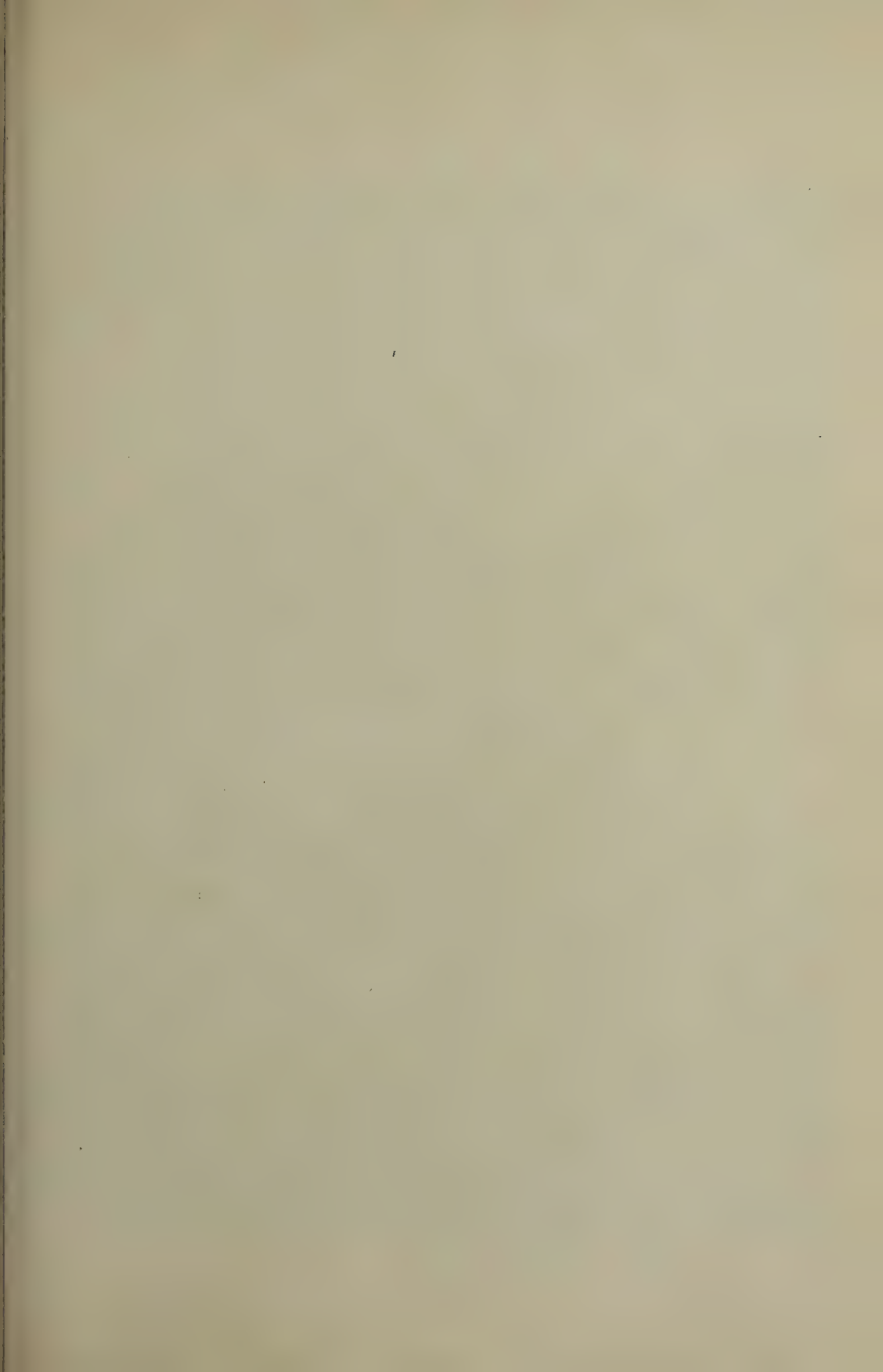
1919—William Leverette Morgan, Jr., and Miss Harriet Campbell Rathbun were married in Madison, N. J., February 16, 1924.

1919—Walter Hans Rubsamen and Miss Lorraine Lee Armstrong were married in Bridgeport, Conn., January 19, 1924.

1920—Floyd C. Furlow, Jr., is with the G. B. Beaumont Co., 286 Fifth Ave., New York City.

1920—Roderic Noyes Macdonald and Miss Eleanor Stearns Young were married in Brookline, June 30, 1923.







THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
HAROLD C. STEARNS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.
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VOL. XVIII

JULY, 1924

No. 4

EDITORIAL

One more Commencement! A new set of happy and confused memories, — of plaided bagpipers and ubiquitous moving picture operators, of white flanneled youngsters and puzzled fathers, of chimes and clangorous bands and unremitting talk! And beneath all these flickering, superficial impressions, the sense of stability and soundness which Andover Hill gives to its visitors! It is a far cry from the unpainted carpenter's shop of 1778 to our noble Main Building, in brick and granite, of 1924. The Exhibitions of a century ago, as the program reproduced on another page of this issue proves, were less variegated than they are to-day and more confined to scholarly demonstration. There have been external alterations and shifts of emphasis in the school — but few real changes. To-day, as in 1824, generous citizens are making sacrifices in the cause of education; admiring mothers are returning to watch their sons tread one more stepping-stone; weary teachers are heaving sighs

of relief as they speed the parting undergraduate and scent the air of summer freedom. We have better tools to work with to-day, finer buildings, broader playing-fields, larger libraries, — but the essential humanity in masters and pupils throbs with much the same ambitions and ideals. We who dwell here like to feel that graduates who come back find in Phillips Academy a permanency which comes from enduring spiritual values. For the things that we see are temporal; but things unseen are eternal!

The formal dedication of the new Main Building represents the culmination of the movement, started more than fifteen years ago, for the improvement of the physical resources of the school, — a movement for the carrying out of which Principal Stearns will always deserve the gratitude of those who love Phillips Academy. There are still many deficiencies and several urgent needs, — but this Main Building is the largest and

most conspicuous structure that we are likely to require for many a long day. Perhaps the outstanding feature about it is the fact that it is the gift of more than twenty-five hundred alumni, who, in large and small contributions, have thus expressed their affection for the school and their confidence in its present administration. Many of the recitation rooms are dedicated to well-known graduates who have achieved distinction. We hope that the alumni will feel that it is their home, in which they will always find a welcome. The building itself is, we believe, worthy of their praise. Now that the grading is almost finished and the approaches have been cleared, it stands out, a dignified and attractive center for undergraduate life. What was needed at Andover, above all, was such a structure, which would dominate the halls and dormitories. Of the interior, it may be said that the teachers declare themselves entirely satisfied with its facilities. At last each instructor has a room of his own, which he can decorate to suit his fancy and in which he can be assured of some privacy. The convenience and comfort of students and faculty are conserved by this arrangement. Phillips Academy owes an enduring obligation to the generous men who made this Main Building possible.

Far-sighted members of the Board of Trustees have watched with some anxiety the gradual increase of new houses on land in close proximity to the Hill. For ten years the territory between Andover and Lawrence, especially in Shawshen Village, has been rapidly developing; while at the same time dwellings have been erected on Salem street and

Hidden Road. Within the next quarter century the school may be surrounded on several sides by a thickly settled community. It is exceedingly fortunate, therefore, that the authorities have recently acquired the extensive Pearson property, stretching towards the south, along the Reading Road. With its present ownings, the Academy should be reasonably well protected, for there is now no direction from which encroachment can penetrate very far. Two of the chief attractions of Andover have been its beautiful country-side and its extensive playing-fields. These luckily can always be preserved, even if the school grows larger than it is at present. Alumni who return to inspect us are impressed by the acreage which it covers. It might, perhaps, have been wiser, looking into the far-distant future, if Samuel Phillips, Jr., had located his school, as he originally planned to do, on the shores of Lake Cochickewicke. Even if that had been done, however, there could have been no guarantee that residence seekers would not follow the school, as they have done and are doing today.

Those who watch the younger generation at close range in places like Phillips Academy are convinced of their essential wholesomeness. It takes all kinds of people to make a school, of course, and there are undesirable citizens with us as there are in every village or fraternal order; but the average boy of seventeen, — we say this without reservation, — is instinctively law-abiding, honest, and clean-minded. A few books like *The Plastic Age* occasionally deceive gullible persons into thinking that the abnormal is the usual thing; but the

orgies depicted in such stories are no more typical of college life than an insane asylum or a hospital is a typical American home. It is a misfortune that vice, perversion, and indecency should be getting so much publicity today, in school as in the world at large. No one would maintain that, because there are fifty cases of drunken automobile driving arrested each week in Massachusetts, the majority of car owners drink before starting on trips. Yet precisely the same logic is employed in connection with our educational institutions. One culprit is apprehended and punished, and immediately the cry is raised, "Our colleges are hotbeds of iniquity!" Schools are, after all, very much like a cross-section of the world, — made up of an occasional degenerate, a few morons, a few geniuses, and a great body of ordinary people, leading steady routine lives and going about their own business. We are living at a time when a little sanity, joined with a sense of proportion, can do a great deal of good. As we at Andover see these boys going out from our halls each June, we have no fear that they will not measure up, man for man, with the graduates of thirty and forty years ago. A blind optimism would, under the circumstances, be ridiculous; but it is better than a morbid and unjust pessimism:

"All seems infected that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye."

The report of the Alumni Fund Secretary, read at the Commencement Dinner, ought not to be ignored by our eight thousand graduates. Showing as it does that the amount received from this source this year will probably be more than \$20,000, it is convincing proof of the

fact that interest in the Academy and what it is doing is increasing steadily. In 1924, for instance, the revenue from the Fund will be more than three times what it was fifteen years ago, and there is no reason why it should stop here. In a school which is not run in any sense for profit, in which every cent received is turned directly into improvements or the assistance of needy boys, there need be no fear that riches will prove embarrassing; and certainly Andover is very far from being plutocratic. Every dollar sent in to the Alumni Fund is turned to excellent use, — it is invested in character, in good citizenship, in sound manhood. Conscious of this fact, the Directors feel little reluctance in keeping this matter before the attention of the alumni body. Just now, however, they wish to express their gratitude to the fifteen hundred contributors who have by their generosity increased the efficiency of the school.

Oliver Wendell Holmes's counsel to "crow gently when in luck" certainly ought to apply to Andover and Exeter in their athletic contests. We cannot refrain, however, from extending our heartiest congratulations to Coaches Daly and Shepard on their continued successes in their respective fields. Andover has never turned out better teams than those which represented the school this spring, and the credit should be placed where it properly belongs, — with these coaches who have developed the inexperienced boys of two and three seasons ago into highly skilled athletes, and who, at the same time, have inculcated in them the manliest principles of sport.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

3. Samuel Finley Breese Morse (1791-1872)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

When, in 1900, the preliminary ballot was taken for the national Hall of Fame, Samuel F. B. Morse was chosen as one of the thirty distinguished Americans to be there commemorated. Only one other Andover graduate, — Oliver Wendell Holmes, — has been thus honored; and even Holmes had no such international reputation as was Morse's in his later years. William Cullen Bryant spoke nothing less than the truth when, in presenting a statue of Morse to New York City, he declared, "The great globe itself has become his monument."

Morse came from a fine Puritan and Calvinistic ancestry. His father, the Reverend Jedediah Morse, graduated from Yale in the class of 1883, studied theology under Jonathan Edwards, and became "intensely orthodox". For more than thirty years he was pastor of the important First Church of Charlestown. In 1805 he established the *Panoplist*, a monthly theological magazine, and he was one of the little group who perfected the plans for Andover Seminary. His more enduring fame, however, came from his publication of the earliest *American Geography and Gazetteer*, — as a consequence of which he still survives in our history as the "Father of American Geography".

The Reverend Jedediah Morse married Elizabeth Ann Breese, granddaughter of Samuel Finley, President of Princeton College, by whom he had eleven children, only three of whom survived infancy. Of these the eldest was Samuel. He and his two brothers attained the ages of 81, 77, and 73 respectively. Only the sturdiest could endure the privations of New England Puritanism, but those who did live had a vitality which it was not easy to destroy.

In 1795, Dr. Morse was made a Trustee of Phillips Academy, and it was natural that he should send his sons there as soon as they were equipped to enter. Samuel was driven to Andover at the age of eight and left in the care of Judge Phillips. His first letter, written August 2, 1799, reads as follows:

Dear Papa, — I hope you are well. I will thank you if you will Send me up Some quilts Give my love to mama and Nancy and my little brothers pleas to

kis them for me and send me up Some very good paper to write to you

I have as many blackberries as I want I go and pick them myself.

SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE

Your Son

1799

But it was hard for the sensitive child to adjust himself to Principal Newman's strict discipline, and at last he gathered courage to run away to his home in Charlestown. Even the stern father relented for a few months, but in 1802 he carried the boy back to Andover, this time accompanied by his younger brother, Sidney Edward. In estimating the characters of these two sons, Dr. Morse was accustomed to call Finley the "Hare" and Sidney the "Tortoise", but the prophecy of the old fable did not in their cases come true. In the following year a third son, Richard Cary, followed his brothers to Phillips Academy, and later they graduated at Yale at successive Commencements. The strain upon the clergyman's purse while they were being educated was by no means inconsiderable.

Very little can be learned of Samuel's Andover life beyond the fact that he was once recorded as having made eight mistakes in spelling and having whispered eighteen times. His father's letters to him have the ethical strain so characteristic of the Massachusetts Calvinists. When the boy was not quite ten, Dr. Morse wrote him:

"Your natural disposition, my dear son, renders it proper for me earnestly to recommend to you to *attend to one thing at a time*. It is impossible that you can do two things well at the same time, and I would, therefore, never have you attempt it. Never undertake to do what ought not to be done, and then, whatever you undertake, endeavor to do it in the best manner. . . .

"I expect you will read this letter over several times that you may retain its contents in your memory, and give me your opinion on the advice I have given you. If you improve this well, I shall be encouraged to give you more as you may need it."

Pious admonition of this kind was part of the



SAMUEL F. B. MORSE

CLASS OF 1805

From the portrait owned by Phillips Academy

boy's daily mental and moral nourishment. Even at that early age he had absorbed much of the rigid Puritan doctrine, — the doctrine of those serious, sincere, and austere men who founded Phillips Academy, — and it remained the guiding principle of his career. It was not for nothing that his family motto was "*Deo non armis fido*".

Leaving philosophical and ethical theory to her husband, the mother was likely to offer advice of a practical nature. She warned her son to profit by the death of President Willard's boy, who had died of a fever brought on "by going into water when he was very hot in the middle of the day"; and, in the same letter, she dwelt on the unfortunate fate of a young lady only twenty years old in Boston, who "eat her dinner perfectly well and was dead in five minutes after".

"You see, my dear boys, the great uncertainty of life, and, of course, the importance of being always prepared for *death*, even a *sudden death*, as we know not what an hour may bring forth."

From both his parents Samuel used to hear the maxim, "Better wear out than rust out," and he never forgot it.

In October, 1805, Samuel went by stage-coach to New Haven, where he matriculated at his father's college. Normally he would have graduated in 1809, but he seems to have dropped a year, finally taking his degree in 1810. His zealous parents were occasionally troubled about him, especially when he frankly showed a fondness for "gunning parties". His mother wrote him early in his Freshman year: —

"You mention in the letter you wrote first that, if you went into college, you and your chum would want brandy and wine and segars in your room. Pray is that the custom among the students? We think it a very improper one indeed, and hope the government of college will not permit it."

Those who like to look back to the "good old days" as to an "Age of Innocence" are recommended to study for a time conditions in our American colleges during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Morse, however, was no wastrel. His expenses, recorded in detail, for extras during one college term were fifteen dollars. Probably he had his adventures, for he wrote as a Sophomore: —

"I begin to know by experience that man is born to trouble, and that temptations to do evil are as countless as the stars, but I hope I shall be enabled to shun them."

It was in college that his interest in both

painting and electricity first developed. He worked his way through Yale partly by painting, receiving five dollars for miniatures on ivory. "My price for profiles is one dollar," he wrote. Experiments conducted by Professor Benjamin Silliman and Professor Day in Chemistry and Galvanism gave him some insight into the wonders of electricity. On March 8, 1809, when he was eighteen years old, Morse wrote:

"Mr. Day's lectures are very interesting. They are upon Electricity. He has given us some fine experiments. The whole class taking hold of hands formed the circuit of communication and we all received the shock apparently at the same moment. I never took an electric shock before. It felt as if some person had struck me a slight blow across the arms."

In a letter written in 1846, Morse traced back his researches "to their incipency, in the lessons of my esteemed instructors in natural philosophy and in chemistry."

The full story of Morse's romantic career after graduating from Yale may be read in the excellent two-volume biography by his son, Edward Lind Morse (1914). Broadly speaking, it divides itself logically into two distinct parts or halves: one, in which he was devoted to painting; another, in which his interest in scientific invention overcame his inclination towards art. In each of these two fields he was successful, but the importance of the telegraph has obscured his earlier achievement as one of the most original and enterprising of American artists.

When Samuel returned from Yale, his father, who had his own ambitions for his son, apprenticed him to a Boston book-seller, but the boy spent all his spare hours in drawing. Seeing that the youth was quite indifferent to trade, Dr. Morse finally relented and, at great pecuniary sacrifice, allowed him to sail for England with Washington Allston. In London, Samuel was able to study under Benjamin West, the American artist who had risen to be President of the Royal Academy. Here he remained throughout the war with England, evidently undisturbed by the British. Indeed his statue of the "Dying Hercules" won him the gold medal of the Adelphi Society, and his colossal painting of the same subject aroused much attention at the Academy Exhibition in 1813. When, because his funds were exhausted, he was obliged to return to the United States in the autumn of 1815, he had acquired a considerable prestige in artistic circles.

Compelled to earn his living by the brush,

he soon learned that no one in the United States wanted historical canvasses; so he turned to portraiture. He tells us that at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1816, he painted five portraits in eight days, at fifteen dollars each. On the same trip he fell in love with Lucretia Pickering Walker, a girl of sixteen. After some months of successful portrait painting, in the course of which his price rose gradually from fifteen to sixty dollars, he was married, October 6, 1818, at Miss Walker's New Hampshire home.

The young Morses found pleasant surroundings for a time in Charleston, South Carolina, where he was hospitably received and completed more than sixty portraits, including one of President Monroe, ordered by the Common Council of the city. In 1823, looking for a wider field, he moved to New York, where he founded the National Academy of Design and was elected its first President. While he was working at a portrait of Lafayette for the city of New York in 1825, his wife died suddenly, leaving him with three motherless children. The blow was a terrible one, from which it took him long even partly to recover. Fourteen years after she had been buried in New Haven he wrote his brother Sidney:

"My dear brother, may you never feel, as I have felt, the loss of a wife. That wound bleeds afresh daily, as if it were inflicted but yesterday."

The death of his father, in 1826, and of his mother two years later left him still more alone. Seeking relief from trouble, he persuaded relatives to take care of his children and sailed for Europe, where he spent three years travelling and studying art.

But the height of his career as an artist had been reached. Even before he departed for Europe his interest in electricity had been revived through some lectures on the subject by Professor James F. Dana, of Columbia College. His was naturally a prospective mind, accustomed to deal in futurities; and, while he was studying in the galleries of Paris and London, he was also speculating on the uses of electrical power.

His great discovery came as a sudden inspiration. In October, 1832, he sailed from Havre on board the packet-ship *Sully*. Another passenger was Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, who, at dinner one evening, pointed out the fact that electricity passed instantaneously through any length of wire and that it could be observed at any point by simply breaking the circuit. Morse replied,—"If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no

reason why intelligence may not be transmitted instantaneously by electricity." For hours afterward he paced the deck, meditating on this thought. Before the boat docked in New York, he had devised the principle of "signs for letters" and had evolved the rough plan of the receiving magnet. From the moment he met his brothers, he could hardly speak on any other subject. Forty years later he spoke of the telegraph as "an invention which, cradled upon the ocean, had its birth in an American ship."

After this date, Morse's chief endeavor was to perfect the telegraph, but twelve lean years passed by before he could offer a convincing demonstration. His first model of a receiving instrument was completed by 1835; and an appointment in the same year as Professor of the Arts of Design in the University of the City of New York gave him a small salary which was decidedly welcome. He had hoped to be one of the four artists commissioned to execute the huge panels in the rotunda of the national capitol, but he inadvertently incurred the enmity of Congressman John Quincy Adams, and the opportunity was lost.

Morse's next few years were indeed critical ones, in which he struggled with an indomitable will against discouraging conditions. In 1837 he filed his application for a patent and took Alfred Vail as a partner in his enterprise. But he had almost no money. He wrote in 1842:

"To avoid debt (which I will never incur) I have been compelled to make with my own hands a great part of my machinery, but at an expense of time of very serious consideration to me. I have executed in six months what a good machinist, if I had the means to employ him, would have performed in as many weeks, and performed much better."

He sometimes had no funds to spend for food, and he once told a friend who invited him to dinner,—"This is my first meal for twenty-four hours." Finally, in 1843, a bill came before Congress appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for building an experimental telegraph line. It was treated by many representatives with flippancy, an amendment being proposed giving half the money to work in mesmerism. The measure passed the House on February 23, but lingered in the Senate. Morse again wrote:

"My means to defray my expenses, to meet which every cent I owed in the world was collected, are nearly all gone, and if, by any means, the bill should fail in the Senate, I shall return to New York with the *fraction of a dollar* in my pocket."



ASSEMBLING AT THE MEMORIAL TOWER

On the last evening of the session (March 3) he sat in the Senate chamber, but, seeing no hope for the bill, went to his room and retired to sleep. In the morning, however, he was greeted in the breakfast-room by Miss Annie Ellsworth, who came to congratulate him in the name of her father, the Commissioner of Patents. It seems that the measure had passed without a division and had been regularly signed by President Tyler. At last he could see blue sky ahead.

The story of the next fourteen months is familiar to every schoolboy. It was decided to construct the first line between Washington and Baltimore, a distance of forty-three miles. The sinking of the wires in trenches having proved unsatisfactory, Morse determined to raise them on poles. He wrote in January, 1844:—

"I am working to retrieve myself under every disadvantage and amidst accumulated and most diversified trials, but I have strength from the source of strength, and courage to go forward."

At last, on May 24, the labor was completed, and the friends of the inventor gathered in the Supreme Court chamber to watch the final

demonstration. Miss Ellsworth, invited to indite the first public message, chose the words, "What hath God wrought!", from *Numbers*, xxiii, 23. Morse himself, seated at the instrument, sent this sentence to Alfred Vail, in Baltimore, who at once flashed it back without an error. Two days later the news of the nomination of James Knox Polk as Democratic candidate for the Presidency was received in Washington by telegraph hours before the arrival of the regular mail. The utility of the invention could not have been more effectively demonstrated.

Thus, at the age of fifty-three, Morse saw his dream come true. But he had no false pride. He wrote to his brother Sidney:—

"I do indeed feel gratified, and it is right I should rejoice, but I rejoice with fear, and I desire that a sense of dependence upon and increased obligation to the Giver of every good and perfect gift may keep me humble and circumspect."

The remainder of his long life is, in spite of some irritating incidents, a story of national and international honors, financial prosperity, and "port after stormy seas". His offer of

his invention to the government for \$100,000 was rejected, but private companies were soon constructing lines all over the East. By 1862, there were at least 150,000 miles of telegraph in operation. Enemies tried to deprive him of his rights in the invention, but Morse fought them valiantly through the lower courts; and in 1854 the Supreme Court handed down a unanimous verdict in his favor. Ultimately he received large royalties for the telegraph, and he died a rich man.

Yale University, in 1848, made him a Doctor of Laws. Foreign nations hastened to honor his achievement, one of the first being Turkey, which sent him the "Nishan Iftikar" or "Order of Glory". He was awarded decorations of a similar character by virtually every European potentate. In 1858, Napoleon III called a convention of states to decide on some form of testimonial, as a consequence of which he was voted the sum of four hundred thousand francs, — one-third of which, however, went to Morse's agent, M. van den Brock, as his commission. No American has ever been the recipient of a larger number of honors from foreign governments.

In 1848, Morse married for the second time, his bride being Sarah Elizabeth Griswold, who was the first cousin of his son's wife. He settled in Poughkeepsie, on an estate called Locust Grove, near the Hudson River. Here another family grew up around him, and he enjoyed an Indian summer of domestic peace and happiness. During the winter he usually moved to New York, where he was much in society, especially among scientists and artists.

Morse was fortunate in living to see a dramatic recognition of his achievement. Very few men have had statues erected to them while they were still alive; yet this was Morse's destiny. On June 10, 1871, when the great inventor had passed his eightieth birthday, a bronze statue, paid for largely by contributions from telegraphers all over the country, was erected in Central Park. The man who, thirty years before, had been in dire poverty and despairing that his invention could ever be put into operation, was now the idol of his compatriots.

The venerable scientist's modesty would not allow him to be present at the unveiling; but on that same evening at the Academy of Music, telegraph lines all over the world were cleared so that his personal message could be sent out to thousands of waiting operators, — "Greeting and thanks to the telegraph fraternity throughout the world. Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to men." Then he himself, stepping to the instrument table, spelled out the letters of his own name. The demonstration which fol-

lowed was so remarkable that Morse was overcome by his emotions and sat with his head buried in his hands, unable to face the scene. Before the evening was over, answers had been relayed back from the far corners of the earth.

This remarkable tribute came in season, for Morse's days were almost over. The celebration left him tired, "in a good-for-nothing condition". He made his last public appearance on January 17, 1872, in order to join with Horace Greeley in unveiling the statue of Franklin in Printing House Square. A short period of depression ensued, culminating in pneumonia; and he died quite peacefully, April 2, 1872. He was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, beside his two brothers who had been so dear to him.

Morse was a man of large stature and powerful physique. He had regular features, which made him stand out in a crowd. In his latter days he wore a flowing beard and long hair which aroused attention wherever he went. He had always a dignified bearing, and he did not stoop even when he had passed his eightieth birthday. The portrait given to Phillips Academy at the first dinner of the Boston Alumni in 1886 shows him with all his decorations, and he looks like some Viking hero.

The Puritan strain in Morse, inherited from his ancestors, and fostered by parental care, never weakened, and he maintained an almost child-like faith in divine power. His correspondence is full of passages indicating that he never ceased to believe himself to be, whether as a painter or an inventor, merely the instrument of God's will on earth. This confidence undoubtedly helped him to bear trouble patiently. At a moment when he was being assailed by enemies, he wrote: —

"I look not for freedom from trials; they must needs be; but the number, the kind, the form, the degree of them, I can safely leave to Him who has ordered and will still order all things well."

Less than a year before his death, he wrote his daughter:

"When I review my past life and see the way in which I have been led, I am so convinced of the faithfulness of God in answer to the prayers of faith, which I have been enabled in times of trial to offer to him, that I find the temper of my mind is to constant praise."

Perhaps Morse's noblest characteristic was his persistence in defying opposition. While he was fighting to get a public test for his invention, his associates often lost hope; but he never did. He rarely complained or protested, but simply kept on his way, sure that



THE FIELD DURING THE ANDOVER-EXETER BASEBALL GAME

things would come right in "God's good time". He had many enemies, who tried to deprive him of the credit which was morally and legally his, but he bore them no malice. He seems always to have kept his self-control, even when he could not have been blamed for an outbreak. His progress was accomplished, not by noisy aggressiveness, but by quiet, steady plodding. With such a will and disposition, he must have succeeded in any enterprise; and to these qualities he joined a high degree of intelligence and tact.

In politics, Morse was a consistent Democrat, and ran for Congress on that ticket unsuccessfully in 1851. He believed that slavery was a social condition, not a sin *per se*, and he repeatedly denounced what he called the "twin heresies", — abolitionism and secession. On this subject he wrote: —

"I believe that you and I would be considered in New England as real heretics, for, I confess, the more I study the subject, the more I feel compelled to declare myself on the Southern side of the question."

He earned some opprobrium among his friends by denouncing Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation and voting for McClellan in 1864.

In his private life Morse was above reproach. Wherever he had his home, he gathered around him devoted companions, and

his children found in him an affectionate father. The evidence of his Poughkeepsie pastor represents accurately the opinion of those who knew him: —

"In his family he was light, life, and love; with those in his employ he was ever considerate and kind, never exacting and harsh, but honorable and just, seeking the good of every dependent; in the community he was a pillar of strength and beauty, commanding the homage of universal respect; in the church he walked with God and men."

Morse was a man of many talents. His inventive mind moved in other channels besides the telegraph. He was associated with John W. Draper in taking the first daguerreotypes in the United States. He patented a marble-cutting machine. A walk across the bridge from Charlestown to Boston tempted him to study the mystery of the sea-gulls' flight. Always he was planning for new developments in scientific discovery.

Above all, however, it is the telegraph which perpetuates his name. We admire his faith, his energy, his intense intellectual activity, his skill as a painter, his tolerant and kindly spirit, — but it is his invention of the telegraph which places him beside Newton, Darwin, and Franklin, among the exalted geniuses of the world.

COMMENCEMENT

The memorable feature of Commencement Week in 1924, was doubtless the formal dedication of the new Main Building, marking the consummation of the plans of the Building and Endowment Fund Committee. Five years ago the first meetings of that organization were being held in New York City; now, after tribulation and anxiety, its program is virtually completed. It was natural that this ceremony of dedication should be the central fact for every alumnus. Especial interest attached also to the reunion of the classes of 1894 and 1899, two groups which have always been devoted to the school and which have invariably accepted any opportunity of manifesting their loyalty. Fortunately the weather, although repeatedly threatening rain, made conditions very comfortable, and the floods did not descend until Saturday morning when all the festivities were over. The program opened on Sunday, June 8, with the Baccalaureate Sermon, delivered by the Reverend D. Brewer Eddy, '94, whose son was a member of the graduating class. Mr. Eddy's text was Ezekiel, II, 1, — "Son of man, stand upon thy feet, and I will speak to thee." During the service the choir sang Gounod's "Domine salvam fac" and Handel's "Let their celestial concerts all unite".

On Wednesday evening, June 11, came the annual contest for the Andrew D. Potter prizes in original declamation, open to members of the Senior Class. The judges were Edward V. French and Raymond S. Bartlett, of Andover, and Robert F. Daley, of Brookline. The first prize of thirty dollars was awarded to Winlock William Miller, of Seattle, Washington, and the second prize of twenty dollars to George Edward Woods, Jr., of Astoria, Long Island, New York. The program follows:

Music

William Tolson Kelly, Jr. New Haven, Conn.

Our Obligation to the Philippines

Winlock William Miller, Jr. Seattle, Wash.

America and the Far East

Alan Lauchheimer Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.

The Weaknesses of Democracy

Music

Beverly Tucker Thompson, Jr. Oak Park, Ill.

The Influence of Charles William Eliot

George Edward Woods, Jr. Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Our Japanese Relations

Music

Award of the Judges

On Thursday afternoon, at three o'clock, came the Class Day exercises. With complete

indifference to everything except athletics, the Class Historian, William Stephens, of Plymouth, made the record of the class seem to be one merely of punts, shot puts, and base hits. The Oration, delivered by Frederik Herman van Peski, of Rotterdam, Holland, was of quite a different order, — humorous, practical, idealistic, — in fact the cleverest production of the kind delivered here for many years. Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., of Glen Ridge, New Jersey, read a satisfactory, if not a brilliant class poem, and Weller Burns Evans, of East Orange, New Jersey, had some graceful touches in his prophecy. The traditional ivy was then duly planted, William Barksdale Jones, Jr., of Vaughan, Mississippi, transferring the trowel to William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia, the President of the Upper Middle Class. As will be noticed, the South was well represented in this ceremony.

Between four and six o'clock came the Principal's reception on the lawn of his residence on Chapel Avenue. In the receiving line were Miss Grace Clemons and Mrs. Matthew S. McCurdy; while ladies of the faculty presided at the refreshment tables. An orchestra furnished music for the numerous young couples who liked to dance on the canvassed green sward. Nearly all the members of the reunion classes attended, the class of 1899 being conspicuous because of the two Caledonian bagpipers in costume who headed their march into the grounds. Altogether it was a delightful occasion, at which the visitors could get together and pay their compliments to Dr. Stearns.

In the evening there was entertainment for those who desired it in the Borden Gymnasium. The Glee Club sang a group of songs, being assisted in the first number by members of the Andover-Shawsheen Madrigal Club. The Dramatic Club, directed by Mr. Harold C. Stearns, then presented two one-act plays, — John Reed's *Freedom* and Harlan Thompson's *Geometrically Speaking*. During the program the competition for the Cutter prizes for proficiency on orchestral instruments was held, the judges being Miss Helen Eaton, Mr. Walter Edward Howe, and Mr. Henry P. Kelley. Prizes were awarded as follows: Violoncello, \$25 to Arthur Welland Richardson, of Charles River; Violoncello, \$20 to William Walcott Lord, of Danvers; Violin, \$10 to Richard Daniell Bolster, of West Newton; Clarinet, \$35 to Arthur Prince Spear, Jr., of Brookline. Evidently the

musical ability in the school is confined to boys from Massachusetts.

During the evening the various reunion classes held their dinners, accounts of which appear in another section of the *Bulletin*.

At nine-thirty on Friday morning the guests of the day assembled at the Memorial Tower, where the procession was formed, headed by Chief Marshal Allen R. Benner and the members of the Senior Class. The line of march was down Main Street, then through the Phillips Gateway to the Administration Building (where the Trustees joined the parade), and thence down the Elm Arch to the Stone Chapel. The classes of 1894 and 1899 were conspicuous in the procession because of their banners and numbers.

The Chapel as usual was filled to overflowing. After a prayer by the Principal, candidates were presented for the *Cum Laude*, or

honorary scholarship society, Mr. John L. Phillips reading their names as follows:

Donald Henry Ballou
Donald Price Donaldson
George Alfred Eddy
Edward Harris Foster
Nelson Cary Haskell, Jr.
Richard Boyle O'Reilly Hocking
John Frederick Huber, Jr.
Stanton Francis Kennedy
James Jennings Mead, Jr.
Richard Martin Paskus
George Knight Sanborn
William Stephens
Beverly Tucker Thompson, Jr.
Alden Darling White
Richard George Whiting
Raymond Smith Willis, Jr.

Professor John Erskine, of Columbia University, then delivered the following address:—

PROF. JOHN ERSKINE'S ADDRESS

Mr. Stearns, Members of the *Cum Laude* Society, Members and Friends of the School: Isn't it a bit odd that in our schools we have a small, select Society whose special interest is scholarship, much as though in a church there were a very small group whose interests were religion! One is tempted, I think, to tease the schools and colleges a little bit about this fact, until one reflects that this is after all only a parable of life. We are all of us human and some of us have minds — and only a few of us have minds; and the purpose, the very ideal and hope of education, is that the little mind that we have may be increased and perhaps made a bit more permanent.

It is just as well on occasions like this, when our minds are in their very best working order, to face a fact of this sort; for usually the race grows to deceive itself, I think, over its own condition, to flatter itself about its so-called progress in the things of reason.

To be quite frank then, those of us who have minds are in the minority, and we are not necessarily the most admired of society. I say "we"; but we are not sure that we have minds, or our relatives and friends may doubt it, and if we have them all teachers know that sometimes we have them but temporarily.

These boys going out this morning have probably more minds in their class as a whole than they will ever have again; and when they return here, Mr. Stearns and their other teachers will see many of them come back with highly honorable records, with a good place in society, with the love and esteem of their fellowmen, but without their minds.

If these young men doubt my rather gloomy prophecy, I will ask them, — they have been spending some years here in the intellectual life, — "Boys, man to man, has it been a strain, have you been glad of it? Is it something you would rather do, or not? Have you, in that ominous phrase, 'finished your education'?"

Our hope in education is that the mind which is granted us may be somehow permanent, and the hope is expressed in a very beautiful and pathetic way. When you and I go to school we are surrounded with the most beautiful buildings; we dress ourselves up at Commencement in our best raiment; if we write essays, if we make speeches, we dress them up in the best thoughts. And the buildings, the raiment and the thoughts are all of other people; they are rarely our own. Plato said that our character shows itself in our appearance, and that to be beautiful to the eye we have first only to be beautiful in the soul. Well, if that doctrine were true of us, what wonderful scholars, what beautiful souls, all these young men must be, to have produced around them this lovely environment of this School!

We know perfectly well that they did not produce it; other people produced it, and for a time the other people put those lovely garments upon us in the hope that they will fit, in the hope that we will like them so much that we will live up to them. It is the old story; the wedding is ready and all things are provided, and they are not ours; and the hope of the prayer which the Principal has just

ORDER OF EXERCISES

FOR

Exhibition at Phillips Academy.

ANDOVER, AUG. 17, 1821.

I. Sacred Music.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. SALUTATORY IN LATIN | W. PHILLIPS. |
| 3. EXTRACT FROM THE REVIEW OF "THE AGE OF BENEVOLENCE" | A. STEED. |
| 4. EXTRACT FROM MR. FOX'S SPEECH ON A MOTION OF ADDRESS | J. FRENCH. |
| 5. GREEK DIALOGUE, EXTRACT FROM LUCIAN | <i>Lyons</i> { F. W. CROCKER,
<i>August</i> { T. COWLES. |
| 6. EXTRACT FROM THE LADY OF THE LAKE | R. EVANS. |
| 7. EXTRACT FROM NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW | J. W. McLANE. |
| 8. THE GRECIAN CAUSE, (ORIGINAL) | J. G. TADIAN. |
| 9. EXTRACT FROM CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR | S. SACKETT. |
| 10. LATIN DISSERTATION—THE WORKS OF VIRGIL, (ORIGINAL) | T. GREGG. |
| 11. SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY, A DIALOGUE | A. { A. H. DITCH,
B. { W. GAGE. |
| 12. EXTRACT FROM PATRICK HENRY | O. COWLES. |
| 13. GREEK DIALOGUE, TRANSLATED FROM SHAKSPEARE, BY | { E. PALMER,
D. N. HENNEY. |
| 14. EXTRACT FROM DEMOSTHENES | J. ELDRIDGE. |
| 15. EXTRACT FROM MIRABÉAU | N. THAYER. |
| 16. COLLOQUY ON INTERCOURSE WITH MIXED SOCIETY }
DURING A COLLEGIATE COURSE OF STUDY } | C. { S. HALL,
D. { C. A. ANDREW. |
| 17. AN ODE ON THE PASSIONS, (COLLINS) | J. BARTLETT. |
| 18. VALEDICTORY | W. WOLCOTT. |
| 19. ADDRESS TO THE SCHOOL | |
| 20. PRAYER | |

II. Sacred Music.

made, which applies to all of us who in any way try to be scholars, is that the garments may be becoming, that we may be pleased to wear them, and that finally we may present an appearance comparable to the appearance which other great souls lend to us.

We say that we are "a little lower than the angels," or in another school of theology we say that we are a little higher than the animals. Well, in any case I think we regard the angels too meanly and we think too meanly of the animals. We are a good deal lower than the angels, as far as I have any information about them, and as far as I know animals we are not much above them — not much.

Do you think meanly of animals? Would you be insulted to be told that they haven't minds, they are just animals? Would you care not to be included in that general criticism? Well, let me remind you that there was a day — the day of St. Francis centuries ago — when at least one saint thought very beautifully of the animals; and let me remind you for a moment of your dog at home, if you are fortunate enough to have a dog.

When I say that you, I hope, are like the animals, I am thinking of my dog. When you come back from your reunions and say that So-and-So is a good servant of the community, he cannot be more so than my dog. If you say that he is well behaved, my dog can match him. If you say that he makes sacrifices and does generous, loving things, my dog will do that. What advantage have we over the animals, unless we live the life of reason, unless the world we live in includes the great ideals of the race and the great hopes of human souls!

When we have got through praising each other for non-intellectual qualities, when we have got through saying that Smith or Jones of course is not very much of a scholar but he is a fine chap, remember that when Ulysses had spent some time back in the island there after his return, after the great adventures of sorrow and all the excitements of knowledge that he had gone through, according to Dante he called the old men back and said: "Launch the boat once more; we go out again. Remember whence we came. We were not born to live like the brutes, but to seek virtue and knowledge."

Gentlemen, Ulysses expressed there, or Dante expressed in his name, one of the most optimistic and one of the most divine illusions which we confront; because if we look the facts in the face it is not at all apparent that we were born to seek knowledge. Thinking is a *tour de force*. We are so organized that it is easier to act than to think. If you are on the

railway track and you look up suddenly and there is a locomotive, if you are healthy you will jump and save your life. It is perfectly easy to do it; all you need is your eye-sight, and nature will do the rest, you will get out of the way. But if somebody were to ask you, "How did you feel when you were scared?" you could not tell them. If you can tell them that, you are a poet — and poets are very rare.

We teachers see a boy in the class — may I say, quite frankly, we see many boys in the class, fine chaps — without a mind. Their interest in their lessons is purely moral. We are very glad that they have a moral interest in their lessons, but they do not have an intellectual interest in their lessons, — no play of mind, no curiosity over knowledge, no love of truth. And we say to ourselves, meaning to be as charitable as possible, "Jones or Smith is a very good sort — but!" And then we wake up in the morning and read in the paper that there was a fire down the street, and Jones went up and saved all the women and children, and so on; or, there was a war and Jones acted like a hero; or, there was an athletic game and he carried off the honors there. And in a moment of weakness we are tempted to say that we made a great mistake — "That shows how little you can judge people by appearance!"

Gentlemen, we did not make a mistake at all! Saving children is a great act, achievements in war and on the athletic field are great acts; but they are instincts of the animals, and not one of them shows any mind in the man to distinguish him from the brute.

A friend of mine wrote me a little while ago explaining why he left the profession of scholarship for a business career. He said there was something satisfactory in his day's work now; he could go to his desk and see a pile of papers waiting for him, and he could clear them all off and at night he could leave the desk orderly, and he felt that he had done something. Exactly! It is very satisfactory to feel that you have done something, even if your accomplishment is only in the world which you share with the animals. But suppose you have cultivated the love of knowledge and the desire for truth! Every scholar knows that it is still unnatural to lead the life of the mind; we are still handicapped by that terrible question that Pilate asked: "What is truth?"

When we say "truth", what shall we love? I am not raising theological questions. It is all very well to say that God is the source of truth, — which I believe, — but that does not help you much when you go out as a scholar to find truth. For this is what you discover: in

all of us there is a natural instinct, in the first place, to have opinions — especially opinions based on no information; and when you start to lead the life of reason you discover this marvelous crop of opinions, and you get to a certain point where you think, "Of course my opinions without any facts are so many intellectual weeds; I must get facts." And if you choose you can get facts. But if you have facts just by themselves you are a pedant; you

have got something which means nothing, you might as well collect pebbles on the seashore. And then you say to yourself, as many a pathetic scholar does: "Well, I ought to be wise, I ought to have truth, I have facts." But when you think a little bit about it you see that you must mix the opinion with the fact.

Now, at the bottom there is the mere fact that Lincoln was shot in such a year; nobody



YOUNG MEN OF 1924

debates the date. That is not very important as a truth; it is a mere fact. But if I say that Lincoln was the saviour of his country it is more important as truth; you notice that I have mixed a lot of opinion with the fact. That opinion will not give as much pleasure to some people in the South, even to-day, as it will give to some people in the North. There seems to be a fact plus an opinion; and the opinion in that case, you see, has something of faith in it, something of our own love and will. And whenever truth thrills you, whether it is the truth of poetry or the truth of science, whether it is the dream of Homer or the dream

of Pasteur as he sat by the child and watched to see whether his treatment was a success, in either case the great truth has much of our will in it and a great deal of our faith.

Now, if you should ask, "What proportion shall we use in mixing opinion and faith with fact?" here is the hard thing. Only God knows! I like to say for myself — and I think it applies to all scholars — the old prayer in the ancient liturgy: "That it may please thee to bring into the way of truth all such as have erred, and are deceived."

Many a man has tried, he has looked on truth, he has seen the problem, he has felt the

strain, and he has said: "After all, my mind is not very good; why shouldn't I just be a good citizen, why shouldn't I just do my duty?" He has done it. And I am sure there is a reward in heaven for him, I am sure we are grateful to him for all he does. But for some of us there is a further need than that; a desire not to sleep before evening, but to live the life of the mind, the life of reason, all our days.

Why do we give it up? If I am right in saying that in our idea of truth and in our search for truth there must be a will and a faith, that is much the same thing as saying that there must be a love of life; and I have come to the conclusion myself, watching many boys, that for most human beings what fails us is the thing we are supposed to have so much of when we are young, and that is the love of life. I doubt if many people have much love of life. Life is so extraordinary we really get tired of it, and even when we are quite young, without being particularly blasé, we catch ourselves "killing time" as we say.

The few things that we love we master, we learn. If we love truth, if we want to know what this life is, what can be done with it, we will become scholars over night, and we will remain scholars forever. It is not the course that we take in college or school, it is not the examination that we pass, that makes us educated, but it is this love, this passion for the truth that distinguishes us from animals which is the mark of a true education.

I said a moment ago, using the old phrase, that the wedding was ready and all things provided. I am tempted to remind you that this ceremony of Commencement is a very ancient one, and in its origin it was held under the metaphor of a wedding, and the idea involved in that metaphor was this idea that we must be lovers of truth.

In ancient Paris, in the 13th century, on a

bright spring day like this, you might have seen a man running from door to door, leaving invitations, elaborate parchments written in Latin; and the young man would be dressed in the robes which have come down to us more or less in the academic costume that the Principal is wearing this morning. And if you had enough Latin to read the invitation you would see that on such a day, at such a place, so-and-so, having spent seven years in study,—the seven years which the old patriarch spent, you know, in service for his bride,—was about to become the perpetual lover and husband of truth. If you went to the Commencement you would see the dignitaries sitting round, and questions asked of the candidate very much like the solemn questions in the wedding ceremony. If the questions were satisfactorily answered, the presiding scholar pronounced a blessing on the candidate, and said: "In the name of the Trinity I bid you commence the life of eternal wisdom and reason." That is our Commencement.

I do not know these boys here personally. I have spoken to them in these few minutes as a fellow-seeker of truth, and I hope they will do me the compliment to think that I have in me the love of scholarship, or some glimmering of it, as I believe they have. I have spoken not of them, but of the human race. If it were easy to lead the life of reason our old problems would have been solved long ago. We always hope that the next generation is to be wiser and more loving than we and is to solve some of those problems.

Let us say, since we meet in a church, since we have much the atmosphere of the old medieval Commencement, let us say a prayer, all of us scholars:

"Give us strength, our daily bread. Teach us wisdom, the bread of angels. Kindle within us this love, the bread of life. Amen."

Dr. Stearns then made announcement of the prizes for the year, as follows:

IN ENGLISH

The Draper Prizes, selected declamations, \$30, \$20 (already awarded); founded by the late W. F. Draper of the Class of 1843. 1. Francis Beattie Thurber, Jr., New York City; 2. Henry Craig Downing, Louisville, Ky.; honorable mention, Frederik Herman van Peski, Rotterdam, Holland.

The Means Prizes, original declamations, \$25, \$15, \$10 (already awarded); founded by the late William G. Means of Boston. 1. Alan Lauchheimer, Far Rockaway, N. Y.;

2. John Ferguson Robertson, North Tarrytown, N. Y.; 3. Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., Annapolis, Md.

The Robinson Prizes, extemporaneous debate, \$10, \$10, \$10 (already awarded); founded by the late Henry S. Robinson of Andover. John Phillips Grant, Fairfield, Conn.; Arthur David Schulte, New York City; Winlock William Miller, Jr., Seattle, Wash.

The Andrew Potter Prizes, best essays on assigned subjects (already awarded), \$30, \$20; sustained by James Tracy Potter of the class of 1890. 1. Winlock William Miller, Jr., Seattle, Wash.; 2. George Edward Woods, Jr., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.



THE OLDER ALUMNI IN THE PROCESSION

The Schweppe Prizes, for excellence in English, \$30, \$20; sustained by Charles H. Schweppe of the class of 1898. 1. Alan Lauchheimer, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; 2. Beverly Tucker Thompson, Jr., Oak Park, Ill.

The Goodhue Prizes, for excellence in English Literature and Composition, including the more practical topics of Elementary Rhetoric, \$15, \$10; sustained by the family of the late Francis A. Goodhue of Andover. 1. Mark DeWolfe Howe, Boston, Mass.; 2. Paul Jordan Linson, Kingston, N. Y.

The Charles C. Clough Memorial Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior Class who writes the best original essay on an assigned literary subject, \$25; founded in 1923 by friends of Charles C. Clough of the class of 1906, in memory of his interest in literary studies and of his devotion to Phillips Academy. Alan Lauchheimer, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

IN GREEK

The Joseph Cook Prizes, for excellence in Greek, \$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late

Joseph Cook, D.D., class of 1857. 1. Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.; 2. Edward Harris Foster, Andover, Mass.; 3. John Paul Dickson, Nantucket, Mass.

IN LATIN

The Dove Prizes, for excellence in Latin, sustained by the sons of the late George W. W. Dove of Andover, class of 1853, \$20, \$15, \$10. 1. Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.; 2. Philip Medford LeCompte, Minneapolis, Minn.; 3. Richard Martin Paskus, White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE CLASSICS

The Valpey Classical Prizes, for excellence in Latin and Greek Composition, \$20, \$20; founded by the late Rev. Thomas G. Valpey, class of 1854. Latin: Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., Annapolis, Md. Greek: John Paulding Farnham, New York City; honorable mention, Richard Bernheim, New York City; Beverly Tucker Thompson, Oak Park, Ill.

IN MATHEMATICS

The Convers Prizes, for excellence in Mathematics as determined by an examination in the original work of Plane Geometry,

\$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late E. B. Conners of Edgewood, N. J., class of 1857. 1. Robert John Caine, Germantown, Pa.; 2. Frank Burton Stratton, Melrose, Mass.; 3. Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.

The Harvard Prizes, for excellence in Trigonometry and Solid Geometry as determined by the term grades and by a special examination, \$50, \$30, \$20; sustained by the Andover-Harvard Club of Harvard University. 1. Stanton Francis Kennedy, Omaha, Neb.; 2. Richard Taylor Morris, Hamilton, N. Y.; 3. Brian Bancroft Long, Stamford, Conn.

IN PHYSICS

The William S. Wadsworth Prize, \$10; sustained by Dr. W. S. Wadsworth of Philadelphia, class of 1887. Awarded to that member of the scientific department having the highest grade of work for the year. Warren Wilcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.

IN GERMAN

The Robert Stevenson Prize, for excellence in German Composition; founded by Robert Stevenson, Jr., class of 1896, \$12. Edward Pechmann Renouf, Andover; honorable mention, Joseph Selwyn Ibbotson, Clinton, N. Y.

The John Aiken Prizes, for excellence in German Prose, \$20, \$10; sustained by a member of the class of 1873 in memory of John Aiken, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1845 to 1863. 1. George Buckingham Beecher, Hillsboro, Ohio; 2. Edward Pechmann Renouf, Andover, Mass.

IN FRENCH

The Frederic Holkins Taylor Prize, for excellence in French Conversation or French Composition; founded in 1908 by an anonymous friend of the class of 1868, \$8. Frank Burton Stratton, Melrose, Mass.; honorable mention, Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., Annapolis, Md.

IN CHEMISTRY

The Dalton Prize, for excellence in Chemistry, \$50. Awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year. Founded in 1915 by the late Frederick G. Crane, class of 1884. John Wyllys Dixon, East Cleveland, Ohio.

IN HISTORY

The George Lauder Prize, for excellence in English History; in memory of George Lauder of the class of 1897, \$50. Charles William Buckley, Swampscott; honorable mention, John Duncan Cox, St. Joseph, Mo.

The American History Prize, for excellence in American History, sustained by Lloyd W. Smith of New York City, class of 1892, \$50; also the Washington and Franklin Medal presented by the Massachusetts Society of the sons of the American Revolution for excellence

in American History. William Stephens, Plymouth, Mass.

The Ancient History Prize, sustained by Prof. Albert Perry Brigham of Hamilton, N. Y., \$50, to be awarded in books, for excellence in Ancient History. Robert Emmons McKinlay, Yonkers, N. Y.

IN PHILOSOPHY

Awarded to the successful contestant in a prize examination covering the work of the year, \$10. Divided between: John Frederick Huber, Buffalo, N. Y., and Mark DeWolfe Howe, Boston.

FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The Butler Thwing Prize (already awarded), awarded to that member of the Junior Class who has secured the highest average on the examinations for entrance to the Academy; sustained by Francis Wendell Butler-Thwing, class of 1908, \$15. Elmer James Grover, Andover, Mass.

FOR HIGH SCHOLARSHIP

The Faculty Prize, awarded to that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest general average in scholarship, \$50; founded by Sanford H. E. Freund of the class of 1897. Divided between, Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J., and Stanton Francis Kennedy, Omaha, Neb.

FOR ATTENDANCE

The John P. Hopkins Prize, founded in 1921 by Boetius H. Sullivan, class of 1905, to be awarded annually to that member of the student body whose record for the school year is free from demerit, absence, and tardy marks, \$300. Divided: \$100, Edward Pechmann Renouf, Andover; \$100, Warren Wilcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.; \$100, Francis Valentine Keesling, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

The Fuller Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, \$50; sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller, class of 1894. William Barksdale Jones, Vaughan, Miss.

The Otis Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who having been a member of the school for at least three years has in the judgment of the faculty shown the greatest general improvement, \$50; sustained by Joseph Edward Otis, class of 1888. Thomas Ward, 2nd, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The Boston Yale Club Cup, awarded to that member of the senior class who attains the highest proficiency in scholarship and athletics; given by the Yale Club of Boston. William Barksdale Jones, Vaughan, Miss.

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs Prize, awarded to that member of the



THE REUNION CLASSES

Upper Middle Class who is preparing for college and whom the Principal and Faculty shall deem most worthy by reason of high scholarship and character. A Book. "Theodore Roosevelt" by Lord Charnwood. John Paulding Farnham, New York City.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The James Greenleaf Fuller Memorial Scholarship, sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller of the class of 1894 in memory of his brother, \$200. Available during his senior year for a student of limited means who in the judgment of the Principal embodies in scholarship, character, and influence the best ideals of school life. Karl Fred Billhardt, Onset, Mass.

The Andover-Harvard Scholarship, sustained by Henry S. van Duzer, class of 1871, \$300. Awarded on the basis of high scholarship to a member of the incoming senior class who is preparing for Harvard, the award to be announced at the close of the student's upper middle year on the basis of his record up to that time. Warren Wilcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.

The Harvard-Andover Scholarship; also sustained by Henry S. van Duzer, \$300. Available for a graduate of Phillips Academy during his freshman year in Harvard College, the award, based on high scholarship, to be announced at the close of the recipient's senior year in the school. William Stephens, Plymouth, Mass.

The Henry P. Wright Scholarship; sustained by an alumnus of the Academy in memory of Henry P. Wright, P. A. 1863, late Dean of Yale College, \$300. Awarded on the basis of high scholarship and character to a member of the senior class who is preparing for Yale, the award to be announced at the close of the student's upper middler year and on the basis of his record up to that time. Christopher Gregg Parnall, Jr., Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Winston Trowbridge Townsend Scholarship; sustained by John A. Keppelman of the class of 1897, in memory of his classmate and friend, Winston Trowbridge Townsend, \$300. Awarded at graduation to that member of the senior class preparing for Yale who

in the judgment of the Principal is entitled through scholarship, character, and influence to special commendation. John Ferguson Robertson, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

The Robert Henry Coleman Memorial Scholarship; established in 1919 by Mrs. John Coleman in memory of her son, Robert Henry Coleman of the class of 1912, who died in the Great War, \$300. Awarded at the end of his junior year to a student of limited means who in the judgment of the Principal has displayed the most promise of maintaining the highest standard of worth, measured by character, scholarship and general influence in the school. Elwood Marlin Keener, Middletown, Pa.

The George Webster Otis Scholarship; sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edward Otis in memory of their son, George Webster Otis of the class of 1914, \$250. Awarded to a student who in the judgment of the Principal combines the qualities of sound character and high ambition. William Barksdale Jones, Vaughan, Miss.

The George Xavier McLanahan Memorial Fund; established by the mother and sister of George Xavier McLanahan of the class of 1892, the income to be used for the assistance of a worthy student, or students, of limited means, \$500. Divided between: James Simon Kern, Middletown, Pa.; Henry Rossi, Lawrence, Mass.

The Gordon Ferguson Allen Memorial Scholarship; established in 1920 by friends of the school, to be used for a deserving student of character and promise and of limited means, \$250. William Henry O'Kane, Durham, N. H.

The LeRoy Martin Scholarship; sustained by a brother; available for a Phillips Academy graduate of limited means during his freshman

year in Yale University, the award to be made by the Principal at the close of the recipient's senior year in the school and on the basis of character and ability, \$500. George Ernest Mumby, Palmyra, N. Y.

The Rev. William Henry and Ellen Cary Haskell Scholarship; established in 1920 through the contributions of the Rev. William Henry Haskell of the class of 1856 and his sons. To be used in aiding a needy and deserving student to meet the regular expenses of the school, \$200. Roland Burnett Sundown, Akron, N. Y.

The Bradley M. Sawyer Scholarship; sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin R. Sawyer in memory of their son, Bradley M. Sawyer of the class of 1923, \$250. Awarded to a student of good character, high ambition, and limited means. Kiyoshi Yamaguchi, Kobe, Japan.

The Charles C. Clough Memorial Scholarship of \$200. Awarded on recommendation of the senior class to that member of the upper middle class, who is of limited means, and who most embodies those qualities of manliness, loyalty, cheerfulness, high purpose and clean living which were conspicuous in the character of him in whose memory this scholarship was established by his Princeton classmates and friends. John Andrew Prior, Medford, Mass.

In accordance with precedent, each prize winner marched down the chapel aisle to the platform, being cheered by the audience all the way. No ceremony of Commencement Week is more impressive or more delightful to the guests, especially to the parents of those boys who are fortunate enough to win prizes.

Dr. Stearns then presented the graduating class with their diplomas, addressing them in the following words:

DR. STEARNS'S ADDRESS

Young Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: Among the pleasant duties which fall to me at this time is naturally that of presenting to you the diploma of Phillips Academy, the formal recognition we bestow upon you of the accomplishment of your purpose here and the completion of your course of study in this old School.

It is customary to say just a few words, and although I know that you are eager to get away I cannot refrain from saying them just now. I hope that although they may be brief they will express something of what is on our hearts as we watch you go out from here, and as we watch you in the other work which awaits you. For do not forget that our

interest in you is not going to cease with the cessation of your school days here; we shall follow your future work.

There is something mighty significant about this diploma which we hand you today, in this: that it is not the gift to you of the Trustees of Phillips Academy, it is not the gift to you of the faculty of Phillips Academy, it is not the gift of any one person or any one group of persons; but it really does in a very real sense represent the contribution to you of all those who have preceded you here during the passing years, the thousands of fellows who have gone out cherishing the ideals and standards of the School and making their influence felt in the world. It represents the



COMING ACROSS THE CAMPUS

contribution of all the teachers who have labored and served here in your behalf and in behalf of those who have preceded you. It represents the gift of all of our friends, as well as those particular representatives who steer the ship, as it were; it is in a large sense a testimony of theirs to you, — of their confidence in you, of their faith in you, of their belief that you, with all the privileges you have enjoyed here, will maintain in your later work and life the high ideals and standards, and uphold the old traditions, which have meant so much to you and those who have gone before you.

I simply act as their representative this morning in handing you this significant document which bears testimony to your successful achievement. And I do so with the feeling on my heart that it is my duty and privilege to express to you if I can what is on the hearts of all of those who have made this diploma possible, have given it its significance and its permanent value. There are a few things that with all our hearts we desire of you and we feel we have a right to expect.

You have lived in a strictly American school; not a private school, but one owned by, loved by us all. You have learned the value of real democracy; not the artificial type of which we hear so much, but that which measures a man at his true worth and values him on the basis of character alone. You have learned the value of hard work; for no man can attain this diploma — and you will bear witness, I am sure, to that truth — who has been a sluggard and a laggard and a loafer. Phillips Academy's diploma represents hard work, conscientiously and well performed.

You have learned the value of friendships, — stimulating and inspiring, we hope; something that will be helpful to you and add strength to your own efforts in the years that are to come.

You have learned that after all it is not material success that counts in the long and permanent run in life, but it is the success that is measured by qualities of mankind, by spiritual vision, by real and stable character.

We feel that we have a right to ask you to uphold these principles of the School in your

college and later life, that you may prove yourselves worthy of your heritage, as thousands of those who have preceded you have done.

When the Founder of this School inserted in his old constitution those well-known words, that the main object of the school was to teach men the real business of living, he had a very keen appreciation of the value, he had a great knowledge of the needs of the time; and those needs are greater, if possible, today than they were in the old days. The world asks of you that you shall live such lives as to make the real business of living vital, inspiring and enduring; it asks that you shall play the game as American citizens. For this School was established that this democracy and this nation might be secured for the years to come, that its ideals might be maintained, and that it might set an example and be an inspiration to nations throughout the world.

Whenever a crisis comes, whenever the demands ring out loud and clear, we have never faltered in our confidence that Andover boys would hear that call and would answer it like men. That monument which bears up there its eloquent testimony to the sacrifices made by so many who stood as you have stood here now in these closing days, and cherished as you do all the beautiful things and enduring things of life, that monument bears irrefutable testimony to the loyalty, the high ideals and purpose, of Andover men.

The thing that I want to impress upon you as you leave here is that though there may be no great call of war, no beating of the drums and no sounding of the cannon, the call is to you as never before to serve your country, that those ideals may be maintained and those traditions preserved. For there are discordant elements at work among us, seeking in their blind and narrow way to undermine, if not to wreck, the structure which our fathers founded with such care, and for the support of which they built schools like this. The echo comes to you from Andover men everywhere to play the game fair, to play it true, and to play it hard, to support your country's constitution, to uphold its flag, to obey its laws, that disorder may not slip in. Andover men everywhere are calling to you to be true American citizens, to be fair in all phases of public and private life, that all that is best in our American life may be preserved for those who are to follow; the rich heritage which has been handed to you it is your duty and privilege to hand untarnished to them.

My parting word to you is simply this: you have been taught to think, and now I would say with the Apostle: "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is true." For whatever may be said, there is much that is true, much that must be preserved, in those things which have been handed down to us as a nation from the past. Think straight, fight hard, live clean, hold to the things that are true.

The members of the graduating class, numbering one hundred and forty-two, are as follows:

Classical — Harvey Alonzo Basham, Jr., Shawnee, Okla.; Frederick Beck, New Haven, Conn.; George Buckingham Beecher, Hillsboro, Ohio; Gardner Brown, Hinsdale, Ill.; Donald Price Donaldson, Lincoln; George Alfred Eddy, Newtonville; Huntington Eldridge, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred Sherman Foote, Washington, D. C.; Edward Harris Foster, Andover; Nelson Cary Haskell, Jr., Amherst; Leslie Robert Hicks, Jr., Melrose Highlands; Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis, Mo.; Reginald Woodbury Holt, Andover; Mark DeWolfe Howe, Boston; Edmund Balch Jackson, Cambridge; William Barksdale Jones, Vaughan, Miss.; Stanton Francis Kennedy, Omaha, Nebr.; Robert Reese Layton, Jr., Bridgeville, Del.; Anthony Osborne Leach, Danvers; Ebenezer Learned, Jr., Norwich, Conn.; Philip Medford LeCompte, Minneapolis, Minn.; William Walcott Lord, Danvers; Robert Emmons McKinlay, Yonkers, N. Y.; John Palmer Ottaway, St. Clair, Mich.;

Richard Martin Paskus, White Plains, N. Y.; John Macauley Pope, Woodcliff Lake, N. J.; Robert Upjohn Redpath, Jr., Maplewood, N. J.; Edward Pechmann Renouf, Andover; Joseph Baxter Roberts, Nyack, N. Y.; Wilbur Roy Shoop, Northport, L. I., N. Y.; Joseph Harold Smith, Andover; Beverly Tucker Thompson, Jr., Oak Park, Ill.; Cortlandt Roland Turney, Yonkers, N. Y.; Richard George Whiting, Winter Hill; Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Glen Ridge, N. J.; William Harwood Woodward, Roanoke, Va.

Frank Lewis Asher, Boston; Frank Marion Atterholt, Jr., Denver, Colo.; William Williams Blunt, Jr., Port Huron, Mich.; Samuel Powers Connor, Jr., Maplewood, N. J.; Nicholas Williamson Danforth, Summit, N. J.; John Paul Dickson, Nantucket; Robert Chandler Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Babcock Palmer, Stonington, Conn.; Arthur Welland Richardson, Charles River; Henry Nelson Sperry, Jr., North Attleboro.

Scientific — Donald Henry Ballou, Chester, Vt.; Walter Raper Beardsley, Elkhart, Ind.; Ralph Edward Blank, Glen Ridge,

N. J.; Philip Dee Block, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Richard Block, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Richard Daniell Bolster, West Newton; Louis Curtis Booth, New Britain, Conn.; Chester Beach Bulkley, Springfield; Christopher Morrison Case, Willimantic, Conn.; Edward Ensley Chute, Lowell; Robert Browning Clark, Jr., Haverhill; Frederic William Collins, Whitman; Robert Rollen Cookman, Jr., Fitchburg; Charles Hubbard Cornish, Maple-

wood, N. J.; Stuart Wilson Cragin, Worcester; Edward Gilroy Edson, Jr., Beaumont, Texas; William Spode Hammersley, Norwood; John Miller Harlow, Duluth, Minn.; John Stanley Benedict Harvey, Traverse City, Mich.; Richard Boyle O'Reilly Hocking, Cambridge; Oliver Driscoll Hogue, Jr., Brookline; John Frederick Huber, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph Chappell Hutcheson, 3d; Houston, Texas; Edward Morton Jen-



THE NEW MAIN BUILDING

nings, Jr., Winthrop; Harry Allen Jones, Pleasantville, N. Y.; William Chauncey Keator, Jr., Wayne, Pa.; Byron Case Kelly, Sodus, N. Y.; William Tolson Kelly, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; Carl James Kohler, Kohler, Wisc.; Alan Lauchheimer, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.; James Jennings Mead, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; William Whipple Miller, Winnetka, Ill.; Winlock William Miller, Jr., Seattle, Wash.; John Bayley Mordock, Winnetka, Ill.; Richard Taylor Morris, Hamilton, N. Y.; George Ernest Mumby, Palmyra, N. Y.; Clinton Paul O'Connell, Hackensack,

N. J.; Gerard Vermilye Patrick, Elyria, Ohio; Irving Hobart Peck, Jr., Derby, Conn.; Stanton Canfield Peelle, Jr., Chevy Chase, Md.; George Wilson Penny, Jr., Seattle, Wash.; Thomas Lee Perkins, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Sidney Sayre Quarrier, Short Hills, N. J.; Morris Houghton Reed, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.; Theodore Scott Riggs, Washington, D. C.; Howard Stockwell Root, Newport, Vt.; Emanuel Frank Rosenbaum, Jr., New York, N. Y.; George Knight Sanborn, Andover; Charles Hamilton Sanford, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.; Alexis John Schulten,

Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Keith Smith, Jr., Linwood, Utah; Samuel Bailey Smith, 2d, Laconia, N. H.; Arthur Prince Spear, Jr., Brookline; William Stephens, Plymouth; Edwin Turner Thompson, Fall River; William Henderson Wadhams, Jr., Riverdale, N. Y.; Thomas Ward, 2d; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; George Clarke Watson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Edward Payson Wells, 2d, Minneapolis, Minn.; Alden Darling White, Syracuse, N. Y.; Robert Julian Wood, Decatur, Ill.; George Edward Woods, Jr., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Paul Edwin Bixler, Lencoes, Bahia, Brazil; Charles Nash Blunt, Port Huron, Mich.; George Robert Carter, Jr., Honolulu, H. T.; John Reeder Cary, Cleveland, Ohio; Kent Converse Cross, Winchendon; Cornelius Elting Cuddeback, 3d, Port Jervis, N. Y.; William Carter, Dickerman, Jr., New York, N. Y.; John Wylls Dixon, East Cleveland, Ohio; William Seymour Edwards, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Milligan Fisher, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alonzo Gartley, Honolulu, H. T.; Francis Joseph Hanley, Jr., Whitman; Stuart Compton Henry, Andover; John Simpson Hooper, Auburn, Me.; Thorndike Dudley Howe, Jr., Boston; Elisha Havens Kahlo, Indianapolis, Ind.; Champness Terry Sedgwick Keep, New York, N. Y.; James Simon Kern, Middletown, Pa.; Richard Custer Knight, Melrose; George Harriman Larsen, Brookline; Paul Jordan Linson, Kingston, N. Y.; John Lockett, Winnetka, Ill.; Brian Bancroft Long, Stamford, Conn.; John McClellan, Woodstock, Conn.; John Ferguson Robertson, North Tarrytown, N. Y.; Arthur David Schulte, New York, N. Y.; Wilbur Shenk, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Morris Phillips Skinner, Madison, N. J.; Dudley Tenney Smith, Montclair, N. J.; Homer Reed Stone, New Rochelle, N. Y.; William Adams Tolman, Concord; Stoughton Walker, St. Joseph, Mo.; John Day Waite, Crown Point, N. Y.; Eben Neal Wells, Lawrence.

Senior Honors, given for high excellence in the various subjects of the curriculum, were awarded as follows:

Bible — George Robert Carter, Jr.

Biology — George Robert Carter, Jr., Morris Houghton Reed, Jr., Samuel Bailey Smith, Jr.

Chemistry — Christopher Morrison Case, John Wylls Dixon, Carl James Kohler, William Stephens.

English — Alan Lauchheimer, John Ferguson Robertson.

French, Advanced — Philip Dee Block, Jr., Edward Harris Foster.

Geography — John Wylls Dixon, William Stephens.

German, Elementary — Donald Price Donaldson, Richard Boyle O'Reilly Hocking, Beverly Tucker Thompson, Jr., Alden Darling White.

German, Advanced — George Buckingham Beecher, Richard Martin Paskus.

Greek, Advanced — Raymond Smith Willis, Jr., Edward Harris Foster.

History, American — Donald Henry Ballou, Stanton Francis Kennedy, William Stephens.

History, Ancient — George Robert Carter, Jr., Mark DeWolf Howe, Robert Emmons McKinlay, James Jennings Mead, Jr., George Knight Sanborn.

History, European — Winlock William Miller, Jr.

Latin — Raymond Smith Willis, Jr.

Latin Composition — William Barksdale Jones.

Mathematics, Advanced Algebra — Philip Dee Block, Jr., Edward Morton Jennings, Jr.

Mathematics, Plane Geometry — George Alfred Eddy, Stanton Francis Kennedy, Richard George Whiting, Raymond Smith Willis, Jr.

Mathematics, Solid Geometry — Donald Henry Ballou, Christopher Morrison Case, William Carter Dickerman, Jr., Stanton Francis Kennedy, James Jennings Mead, Jr., Richard Taylor Morris, Theodore Scott Riggs, John Ferguson Robertson, William Stephens.

Mathematics, Trigonometry — Donald Henry Ballou, Christopher Morrison Case, John Wylls Dixon, Stanton Francis Kennedy, James Jennings Mead, Jr., Richard Taylor Morris, John Ferguson Robertson.

Mechanical Drawing — William Tolson Kelly, Jr., Olin Alvin Saunders.

Philosophy — John Frederick Huber, Jr., Mark DeWolf Howe.

Physics — Donald Price Donaldson, William Adams Tolman, Irving Hobart Peck, Jr.

The Exhibition closed with the singing of "O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King", written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, '25, and a benediction by Principal Stearns.

Immediately after the exercises were completed, the audience assembled on the path in front of the new Main Building, where dedicatory exercises were held. After Dr. Stearns had called the meeting to order, Mr. Samuel L. Fuller, '94, representing the Building and Endowment Fund Committee, spoke as follows:



DEDICATION OF THE MAIN BUILDING—DR. STEARNS SPEAKING
MR. FULLER'S ADDRESS

Dr. Stearns, Prof. Ropes, Prof. Fuess, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of Phillips Academy: We have come here again to once more show our love to the School, our belief in the School, and to make one further pledge of our loyalty to the School.

As I stand here and look around the hill, I can't help feeling what a perfect temple to youth this Andover Hill is, — full to overflowing with the beauty of spring and the promise of future maturity, full of the idealism that comes with youth, and full, as we all heard in yesterday's speech of the orator, of the confidence of youth to do the great things that have got to be done.

It is this very confidence in youth that has made the graduates of the School give from their present to the future; it is the confidence in the future classes that are coming here to carry on the torch of spiritual idealism and strong moral worth that has enabled them to each give their little part to this splendid, beautiful building that we are here to present to the Trustees of this School. It is a token of our belief and our hope in the future.

In the past different buildings have been given to the School that have taken care of the material welfare of the students and that have taken care of the athletic end of the school life; but this building is the real workshop, the real brains, the real center, the real purpose of the school life, and it is this building that for the future is going to be the laboratory where the character and where the spiritual well-being and spiritual thought of the future boys are going to be made.

Mr. Ropes, as representing the Trustees of Phillips Academy, it is with great pleasure that I, representing the graduates of the School, give to you this splendid building, to carry on in the most fitting way the work of the School. I know, and we all have the greatest confidence, that the ideals of Andover will be preserved by the Trustees, and that the School will stand in the future as it has always in the past for sound learning, idealism, and wise service to this country.

He was followed by Professor James Hardy Ropes, who accepted the building in the name of the Trustees:

ADDRESS OF PROF. JAMES HARDY ROPES

Dr. Stearns, Mr. Fuller, Ladies and Gentlemen: The Trustees of Phillips Academy accept with the deepest gratitude the gift from the graduates and friends of this School of this noble building which they to-day dedicate to its great and indispensable service.

Into this building have gone countless gifts from many hundred persons, gifts great and small, poured out with true loyalty to this Academy out of gratitude and confidence and hope. Into it have gone the services of those who gathered those countless gifts; the thought and planning of the staff of this School who have entered into its preparation; the skill and genius of the architect, and the wisdom of those whom the Trustees have consulted; the work of builders and superintendents, and the gifts of those who are to furnish and adorn this building.

Into it have also gone other things, less tangible but equally real. This building rests upon our whole task; it would not have been possible without the labors and the love of many lives who have preceded us, and who have given their all for this Academy. Into

its fabric have been built those lives, that thought, that faith and aspiration, those treasures and that hope.

It is with that feeling that we view to-day this building. It is a part of the whole history of this Academy; and it is to us the pledge, as it stands here we hope to last for many centuries to come, it is to us the pledge that sound learning and the fear of God will here have their seat and center, that from this center an influence may go out in the future as in the past, — more widely in the future than in the past, and no less deep, — in which the hopes and purposes of the Founder a century and a half ago shall be realized and established and confirmed.

We thank you, Sir, for your work and for the work of all those who have worked with you, and the Trustees pledge themselves to make this building an instrument as the years go on of a better school and one which will correspond we hope with every passing year and every passing generation more fully to the aim of those whose work has made it possible.

At one o'clock came the annual Alumni Luncheon in the Borden Gymnasium. Mr. George T. Eaton, Statistical Secretary of the Alumni Association, called off the names of the honored guests, who marched up the steps two by two into the hall. Seated at the head table were Mr. Charles N. Kimball, '99, who was the Presiding Officer, Dr. Stearns, Principal Lewis Perry of The Phillips Exeter Academy, Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, '75, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, '63, Mr. Corning Benton, Professor William E. Hocking, of Harvard University, Professor Harlan P. Beach, '74, of Yale Divinity School, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess. Throughout the dinner the Seniors and the reunion classes enlivened the occasion with songs and cheers, and Mr. Richmond K. Fletcher, '04, led the audience in singing "Andover Royal Blue", his latest Andover song.

When the tables were cleared, Mr. Kimball called for the report of the nominating committee, which was presented by Dr. D. Brewer Eddy. The following officers were unanimously elected for the coming year:

President, William S. Beard, 1890, Flushing, N. Y.

Vice-Presidents: Charles R. Corning, 1874, Concord, N. H.; Frank Parsons, 1879, Kennebunk, Me.; Augustus S. Houghton, 1884,

New York, N. Y.; Richard T. Holbrook, 1889, Berkeley, Calif.; Frederic B. Greenhalge, 1894, Lowell; Edward Ryman, 1899, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Richmond K. Fletcher, 1904, Waban.

Statistical Secretary, George T. Eaton, 1873, Andover.

Secretary, Frederick E. Newton, 1893, Andover.

Treasurer, George F. French, 1897, Andover.

Mr. Kimball then called upon Mr. Adam C. Richardson, '58, of Andover, to rise, he being the oldest alumnus present. The cup given to the member of the class of 1899 coming from the longest distance was then awarded to Mr. Robert W. Ruhl, of Medford, Oregon. Mr. George R. Carter, '85, of Honolulu, and Mr. Babbitt from the Philippine Islands were then asked to rise, they being the gentlemen who had come the farthest to the dinner.

The Chairman next called upon Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Secretary of the Alumni Fund, who announced that all records had been broken, the sum of \$18,622.49 having been reported up to that time for the year, given by 1402 men. The two classes of 1894 and 1899 contributed \$2000 each; while the class of 1892 gave \$1482.91. The largest number of individual



BEFORE THE ALUMNI LUNCHEON

subscribers came from 1892, with 98 contributors; 1910 was second, with 79, and 1902 third, with 77. It seems probable that, before the campaign closes on July 1, at least

\$20,000 will have been received for the school from this source.

The presiding officer then called upon Dr. Lewis Perry, who spoke as follows:

DR. PERRY'S REMARKS

Mr. Toastmaster, Dr. Stearns, Alumni of Andover, and Ladies: It is indeed a very great honor for me to come here from Exeter and be present at your alumni dinner.

It is very interesting to me to see the members of the Class of '94 here, because I was at one time a member of that class. It sounds very suspicious, but you will see by looking down the line that at the time when I was a prep at Andover I was very much older than the majority of my class, and so my father took me out and sent me to a school where he thought that I could play with boys of my own age.

I have been very much interested in what has been done here this afternoon, for from the training which I received at Andover

under Prof. Comstock a great eye-opener was given to me about this fund concerning which Exeter is so jealous of Andover.

Ten years ago when I came to Exeter Mr. Stearns was kind enough to ask me to come down here at the Founders' Day, and I said something then about the two schools, things that I believed thoroughly; and today, after ten years, my belief in these two great American schools has become almost an obsession with me. But I fear I cannot explain my beliefs as well as I might, for only the other day after I had made a speech at a school commencement the principal of the school, who was a lady, offered me a check — this is a true story — and I refused the check! I said that it was a great pleasure to come down

to the school and I had expected no money at all, and that really I could not accept the honorarium. But she insisted — and I will say for myself that I was quite firm and brave, and eventually refused the check. At which the principal of the school said: "Well, that's very nice, Mr. Perry. I will take the check and use it for school purposes. How would it be if I put this money into a fund to secure better speakers!"

For a great many years I have had a great many Andover friends, not only Dr. Stearns and Mr. Sawyer who are here, but members of the Andover faculty and fellows whom I have met walking up and down the earth; and if their stories are true, these latter ones who were wont to beguile the night with me years ago in telling of their experiences in Andover and in Exeter, their experiences, athletically speaking, at Exeter, took a great deal of courage on their part. If they are to be believed they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, and many of the younger and weaker of the brethren when they went to Exeter for a baseball game perished with the sword; they were subject to cruel mockings and imprisonment in the Exeter jail. But all these, like the prophets of old, were ab'e at the end to "put to flight the armies of the alien." Now those heroic days are past, and I believe if there is any place in the world where you can have a fair field with no favor it is on the Plimpton playing fields in Exeter or on Brothers Field here at Andover. But this is not a very good year for me to speak about athletics. I wish I might have come at some other time in this respect. There was an old professor of meteorology in Williamstown who used to tell me that types of weather tend to perpetuate themselves. The same is true of athletic contests, and for the last three springs we have been forced to shoot the chutes at Exeter. And I want to say that Exeter is just as much interested in this graduating class as many of you people at Andover.

An Andover man said to me the other day that he was very glad that the athletic contests between Exeter and Andover resulted about 50-50. Well, it seemed to me this year that that 50-50 simile was very much like the famous manufacturer of rabbit sausages. There was a man who got a great reputation and no small fortune by manufacturing rabbit sausages. Finally a man came up to him and said: "Where do you get all the rabbits for these sausages?" "Well," he said, "I shoot a good many, and a good many are brought in to me; I get a good many rabbits in the course of the year." "Well," the man asked, "don't you put anything else in the sausages?" "Oh, yes," he said, "I put a little horse meat in." "Well, what is the proportion?"

"Well," the manufacturer said, "about 50-50." "What do you mean by '50-50'?" "Oh," he replied, "one horse to one rabbit!"

But the relations of the two schools have gone far deeper, it seems to me, than our athletic relations. The principal of this school was a very good friend of mine years before I went to Exeter, and since I have been up in that New Hampshire village I can say for my part that the relations have been constantly deepening and from my side I have relied more on Dr. Stearns as the weeks have gone by. I believe, as you believe, that the reality of this school here at Andover is in no small part caused by the reality and the humane qualities of the man who is your head. The respect which I have for the school I have for your principal; the honor which I have for the school I have for your principal. And, beyond that, there is an affection which no one can have for an institution in the same degree that he can have it for an individual.

I think that the faculties of the two schools are coming more and more into closer relations, and I believe that if some of these, I won't say "older" alumni, but some of the alumni here in front of me, could spend a day and see the men who are teaching these boys in Andover and in Exeter they would know why these two schools are going on day by day into positions of great influence. These teachers are real men, and the fineness of the calibre of the faculties I believe is getting constantly better.

There was a college president not so long ago out in the Middle West who was very much worried because one of his professors was inclined to wager much more than a college professor should. He was a professor of political economy and was naturally interested in values, or supposed values, but this man would bet on the color of an automobile that was coming round the corner, he would bet whether this fly or that fly would jump first; in fact, his life was tinged with this desire to wager. The college president became so much worried about this that he told a friend of his who was the president of another college that he liked this professor of political economy very much but that the professor was losing his influence because he bet so much. The other college president said: "I think I can cure him of that. Don't you want to let me have him for a year? Our department is a little weak in political economy; we could use him." And so the first president said: "Why, yes, take him for a year." Well, the next fall this professor of political economy appeared in the second college, and he said: "President, I have come to report." The president said: "Well, I'm very glad to see you. We need a man in our

department of political economy and I think you will do very well for us, even if you only stay a year." The professor looked at the president and said: "You have got a mole in the small of your back." The president said: "Oh, no, I have got no mole in the small of my back." The professor said, "I think you have." The president said: "Why, no, I'm sure that I haven't." The professor replied: "I will bet you \$75 that you have got a mole right in the small of your back." The president saw a great light; here was a chance to exercise a reform that he had been thinking would take six months. He said, "I will take you," and the professor said, "Well, I would like to see." So the president took off his coat and waistcoat and his shirt, and sure enough there was no mole in the small of his back. So he went to the telephone after he had received the \$75 and called up the first president and said: "Your man has come, and I have cured him of betting. He bet me \$75 that there was a mole in the small of my back. I took him, and I have got the \$75." And the first president said: "Wait, wait. Before the professor left he bet me \$100 that he could make you take off your shirt within five minutes!"

Now, I do not use that as an illustration of the kind of faculties we have at the present time at Andover and Exeter; but I do believe that there is a humanity and understanding of boys, a feeling that their jobs are comparable with any jobs in the world, which make the faculties of these schools really powerful factors in bringing young men into the kind of American citizenship which all of you alumni wish for.

For we have great advantages in these two schools. If you have read the paper this morning you know pretty well about the different elements which go to make up a great political convention. If you have been reading the papers for the past year you have been startled, probably, by seeing how little one part of the country understands another part of the country. We have had a bloc of the farmers in the Northwest; the Northern manufacturers have ceased to understand the Southern manufacturers, the proponents of the bonus bill cannot understand the rest of us who think that perhaps that was not the wisest thing in the world to put through; and all over this great land there are groups of people who fail to get the point of view of other groups of people who are just as honest and just as real patriots, probably, as themselves. I think it is because so many people nowadays fail to get into a position where mind can beat on mind, where things can be discussed, talked out.

What do we have in these great institutions

like Andover and Exeter? We have boys from every state in the Union, — I was going to say from every country in the world, — boys who perforce are together, discussing things, learning from each other, knowing when to give way here, when to insist there. I believe that in these two great schools you have something which is of the greatest possible value in a democracy, and I believe that the influence of these two great schools is becoming greater and greater all the while for this particular reason.

I picked up about two weeks ago a small pamphlet, which has not been published, or publicly published, — it has been privately published, by a man named Lord Moulton of England. I never heard of him before, though he played a great part in the late war. He had an idea which seemed to me to apply particularly to these American schools. He said there were three great lines of conduct in every country: the line of absolute law, and then the line where law played very little part — where every citizen could do very much as he pleased; but between these two extremes was the great region which he called the region where we were obedient to the unenforceable. I think John Phillips and Samuel Phillips had that idea more or less when they founded these schools.

If you read the constitution you get the idea quite clearly that law can be enforced by a strong executive, and very easily over a timorous people. We have had an illustration in a great country recently where there is no law, or seemingly no law. But between these regions of "can do" and "may do" is the region where I hope the Andover training and the Exeter training really enforces something vital to this Republic — where we are obedient to the unenforceable.

When the "Titanic" went down those men stood aside and let the ladies get into the boats. They were gentlemen to the edge of death. It was a little of what William of Wykeham said: "Manners maketh man" — the old title over one of England's oldest schools, the Winchester School. Not good manners, not good taste, not the deportment quite of a gentleman, but something which you have to do because inside you know what is demanded of you. You may call it *noblesse oblige*, if you will, — the kind of thing which I have known so often among Andover alumni, the kind of thing which I knew so well in Ed Sawyer whom we are all missing so much today. And what is true of him has been true of hundreds of your alumni; they are good citizens because they are obedient to things which never in the world could be enforced.

And there is another thing — though I am almost through. I believe in these two schools

because I believe in the religious training which these two schools receive. A headmaster not so long ago was asked, "What do you do for the teaching of religion in your school?" He said: "Why, we teach religion every day. We teach it in geography with broad-mindedness; we teach it in history with humanity; we teach it in our work with our hands, by thoroughness; we teach it in our English by teaching boys what is the meaning of 'Yea, yea' and 'Nay, nay'." "But," said the inquirer, "what do you do about denominations?" "Ah," said the headmaster, "we teach the boys to be friendly with each other and friendly with their teachers. We believe that in being members of the school we are members one of another."

I know of no place — and I should like to say it here — where there is more of "true religion and undefiled" than you find right here on Andover Hill. And it is something that those boys in the corner (the graduating class) will take away with them.

There is only one thing more which I hope

they will take away, — a vision of what they individually can do for this country.

There is a story, which may be apocryphal, of four Spartan youths who were sent to the top of a great mountain and told to bring back a token that they had been there. The first youth came back with a bit of a fir tree; after a while the second youth came back with an oak leaf; they watched a long time for the third boy, but he came bringing a flower. They thought the fourth would never return, but at last, stumbling, thoroughly exhausted, almost, he came back to the starting place. But he had no token, for he said that where he had been there were no trees or flowers, there were only great rocks and winds; but from the point that he had reached he got a glimpse of the sea. I hope that that glimpse may be yours, and that these blessed visions which have come to you in this school may be returned to the school as you turn out to be great citizens of this Republic.

Mr. Kimball next introduced Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, '75, who made the following address:

DR. BOYNTON'S REMARKS

Mr. Toastmaster, Principal Stearns, my Brethren in Phillips Academy, and my Sisters in Phillips Academy as well:

I will bet you \$200 that the distinguished headmaster of Andover-Phillips-Academy-Exeter in that gracious speech which he made to Phillips Academy excelsior wished that his daddy hadn't pulled him out from Phillips Academy on that fateful day and sent him somewhere else, but that he has also a spirit of very deep gratitude for something that seeped into his spirit in those few weeks of experience in our school, which has had its influence in the symmetry of his manhood and in the nobility of his achievement. And if we could follow the laws of rhythm, about which we are learning so much now, I am sure that down in his soul, underneath all that he said, the satisfaction and joy of being here with his old confreres was singing to him that simple but wonderful song: "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." I always knew that there was something which had in a way rehabilitated Phillips-Academy-Exeter in the last years, but I did not realize until this present hour that it was the spirit of old Phillips transplanted to the neighboring state and thriving there to-day in a manner which elicits not only the admiration but the appreciation of every Phillips man in the whole world, of whichever school he happens to be a graduate.

Mr. Barnum was a resourceful individual, and when he had his great exposition in New York years ago so many people came to it that they blocked up the entrance and the people who wanted to come in were unable to pay their admission, which grieved Barnum's heart. So he bethought himself of some kind of a method by virtue of which he could give all the public the benefit of his wonderful show and still have everybody satisfied. He went to one corner of the exposition which led in a rounding way to the exit, and he had this sign put up quite a ways from the exit: "To the Egress." After they had seen the elephant and saw this notice about the "Egress" they were persuaded that they must certainly see him too, and so in great droves they pushed for a view of the "Egress" to find themselves after a little out in God's wonderful out-of-doors, with no ability to return unless they paid another fee; while, on the other hand, ample provision was made for those who were without and desired very eagerly to come within.

I have sometimes thought that every alumni banquet ought to have that sign, "To the Egress"; for it is absolutely true, and the boys of the graduating class will find what we have found, that when we pass from this banqueting hall out to the old campus it has been an egress for us every one, — no chance for us to return upon the same status as was



PEARSON HALL TRANSFORMED

ours but a few brief hours ago, bound to take with us into the world whatever of advantage we may have received here and to give to the world by our lives and our characters our impression of what it means to have been a Phillips boy.

Mark Twain — bless his memory! — had only one freckle of the flesh upon his shining cheek, and that was that sometimes under provocation he raised the English language to the *n*th power and reveled in that high elevation. He fell in love with a very beautiful girl and a friend of his came to him one day and said, "Mark, do you propose to marry that girl?" "Yes," he said, "I am going to marry her if I can get her." "Well," said his friend, "Mark, if you are going to marry that girl you have got to revise your vocabulary; she never would marry you in the world if she could hear you in one of those exceptional moments of your life when you are committing assault and battery upon your mother tongue." And so Mark set to work with a good conscience to put a watch at the door of

his lips. The happy wedding day came, and they were one. Mark continued the good habit for some time, until finally one of those mornings when, as the poet said, "Things ain't mostly with us" arrived in his personal experience, and he was in a room alone, as he thought. So I regret to say that he relapsed to the old habit and had a truly remarkable time in expressing his convictions about the things that now are and the things that are going to be, in what he supposed was the solitude of that apartment. His wife — oh, so unfortunate! — happened to be in the next room. She had come to just that era in wifely experience with which those of us who are older are perfectly familiar, when the thought of what was her duty in relation to her loving one was uppermost in her mind. As she heard these very remarkable and unorthodox utterances she made up her mind that her duty to her dear husband was to walk in the door, stand before him, and utter the precise words which she had heard pour from his lips, in order that he might know how terrific a

thing it was to have such an abuse of language, even if one was in solitude. So she came in and stood before him, and started in: "Blankety-blank-blank blank." Mark looked at her with those wonderful eyes, he looked at her with increasing interest, and at last a broad smile suffused that magnificent countenance of his, and when she gasped for breath he said: "My dear, you got the words, but you haven't got the tune."

It is really quite necessary in this world, my brother alumni, to have the tune as well as the words. In fact, if you will forget the illustration, I think it may be truthfully said that the words after all are of little account; it is the tune which gives the music and the melody to life.

We always hear the tune when we come back here upon Commencement Day — and we usually hear more words than we care to listen to; which makes me sympathize heartily with the idea of the gentleman from Exeter that there be a foundation for speakers, and I would suggest that it date right from this very moment.

The real fact is, however, that in our thoughts concerning the cheerful yesterdays most of us are impressed with the fact of the presence of youth. I wish that Stephen Leacock's university could really be established, — a university which does not permit a man to complete his education in a world like this in any eight or ten fleeting years, but would extend it to thirty, forty and fifty years. You remember he has a commencement exercise for the graduation of the class which has been in school and college for fifty years, and he asks the speakers to be careful and not speak in too resonant tones, because the ears of some of the graduates are sensitive, and when the exercises are all over he asks them to step out as softly as may be because at least a dozen of the graduating class have fallen asleep.

We sometimes wish that something of that sort could be, for when we come back we always feel that time has ceased to be and that we are just about as old as we were the day when we passed from Phillips to our various colleges. And they keep young. It is amazing the way they keep young.

You take these men here who are celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary — just kids, Mr. Headmaster, just kids! They show it by their actions. They came marching across the campus here with a couple of Caledonians at the head to cheer them on. I saw them pass, and I said, "That is a pretty good looking procession for youngsters." They marched right on and rounded up in front of an automobile that was marked

"Borden's Milk" — and there they parked. Of course we believe that the boy is father to the man and we all of us wish that our lives might be bound each to each with natural piety, but there is a difference between Borden's milk and natural piety.

Of course it is not a very cheerful reflection for the teachers, but they know it is true that every Phillips boy who amounts to anything will forget nine-tenths of what he learned here in the first year; for it is one of the characteristics of life that the informations pass, and the other characteristic is that the inspirations abide.

Let us go back to those years nearly fifty years ago and see how true this is; not for the purposes of eulogy, but simply to call to remembrance the men who were here. Somebody said that when he met a certain man he always felt two inches taller after he had gone away. That was the kind of feeling which the Phillips boys had of the men here who were in charge in those far-off days.

There was the headmaster of the institution, Mr. Cecil Bancroft, — a man with an exceedingly genial spirit but with an exceedingly incisive mind, with an exceedingly strong personality. Some of us remember him as he was taking his rapid way across the campus one moonlight night in order to meet and to disperse a sort of a young riot which was in progress over around Mrs. Berry's eating house. Some of us remember him in the quiet talks which he had with us for this or that or the other error when he was laboring with us. And all of us remember him as a man the quality of whose soul was resplendent, and the aspiration which was ours to get a little something of that noble soul into our own.

And then there was Prof. Coy. Prof. Coy was a perfect gentleman, — quiet, scholarly, sympathetic, never boisterous. Prof. Coy brought his bride to our school in our senior year, — a lady of exquisite charm and grace which made one think of that beautiful character of Longfellow's: "When she passed it seemed as if exquisite music ceased." But with all respect for the splendid scholarship of Mr. Coy I believe that the greatest impression, lasting, abiding, which he left in the minds of his pupils was this: that there was never an occasion in life when a man need to be, or could afford to be, any other than a perfect gentleman.

And then there was Prof. Comstock. Prof. Comstock was a sort of a brilliant bruiser. He was a splendid character, but he partook of the spirit of drive of our day and of our generation and was quite insistent that his students should partake of that drive as well.

When one thinks of Coy he always thinks of justice, and when one thinks of the professor I have just mentioned he always thinks of judgment.

So we could go on. I will only speak of one more, and that is Prof. Churchill, our professor in elocution, — one of the most humane men God ever made, and one of the most real. He was different from some of the other professors in the theological faculty.

The thing which always impressed us in relation to that imperial man, Prof. Churchill, was, in the first place, that he was always exquisitely clothed; he was always cheerful, was always encouraging, was always human. A man among men, in a large and splendid way, and still a man who knew the thoroughfare into a boy's heart and respect and aspiration as few others have known it.

This was the great thing, was it not, which



THE CASE MEMORIAL BUILDING

came to us in our Phillips Academy experience, — an ideal of manhood as incarnated in our professors on the one hand, and the idea that the abiding things of life became the possession of those who hammer these ideals out in their own individual lives and make in themselves a replica of the manhood and the idealism beneath which they had the privilege of conducting their academic days.

What is the need of the world today? It is character and manhood, which will give breadth to one's vision and proportion to one's judgment and insistence and emphasis to one's

condition. This is the thing which Phillips Academy has been giving to the world and is giving to the world now.

We are passing through an age when there are a multitude of short-sighted people who really disbelieve in the boys and the girls who are coming on just now; they think that the boys are all fools, they think the girls are all flappers, and that this world of ours is pretty surely going to the dogs. But when people talk that way it is an absolute sign that they either haven't got any children themselves or have made a mess of it in bringing up their

own children by declining to recognize the fact that in the changing generations the customs may change and in presence of the changing customs the characters still grow deeper. Of course they mean right, they could not help as a class meaning right, when they are in daily contact with the characters such as conduct a school like this or the school in Exeter.

The greatest thing a boy takes away from his fitting school is not his athletic prowess or whatever information or intelligence he may have acquired here; the greatest thing he takes away is an ideal of manly character which has been shaped and formed by the touch and influence of some life upon him here in his fitting school. And when he comes back twenty-five or fifty years after, he will come back almost absolutely ignorant of every particular thing which has been taught him, but wonderfully grateful for whatever widening horizons or deepening convictions or elevated aspirations may have come to him to help him as weapons in his battle of life, from those brave, scholarly, sacrificial but manly men.

When Roosevelt came ashore once from a man-of-war he turned and said to those who were around him: "Men live there." And when one speaks concerning the most influential things in his life, in his fitting school, it will not be the class room, it will not be the splendid buildings, it will be the touch of character upon his own life which made him believe like young Wordsworth that he must be "else sinning greatly, a dedicated spirit." Then like Wordsworth, "Onward he moves in quiet thankfulness which still abides."

That is the business which is being magnificently done today by our Academy, which has given her her place of influence in the great world, and which will be in the widening world over whose portals we are just now passing her greatest and finest and most enduring contribution to the civilization of tomorrow.

God be thanked for Phillips Academy, — which makes students, which makes gentlemen, but which makes men.

The last speaker of the afternoon was Principal Stearns, who was given an ovation by the audience. He spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF DR. STEARNS

Mr. Toastmaster, Ladies and Gentlemen and Distinguished Guests: After the heavy duties and heavy work of the morning it is a pleasure to get in here in a more informal way and clean out the house. That's my job this afternoon. Our exercises have already extended over a longer period than usual; they were late in getting started, and the morning exercises were longer than customary, so that we are a little behind schedule.

I just want to say a few words, though, for the alumni who are returning, as an expression of our appreciation and as an indication of what we feel you do for us in coming back here. It is not that you just came back, laugh and shout and join in the merriment and the exercises and renew your old friendships. What we see in our work here is not merely the product that goes out from us year by year, splendid as it is; that is only the potential thing that we are turning out of this great factory. The thing that interests us is what that product is to be 10 or 15, 20 or 25 or 40 years hence. And when that product comes back to us and gives an account of its stewardship year by year, that account is so splendid and so stimulating that it confirms all of our hopes and ambitions, it makes us young again ourselves, it renews our confidence in youth

and its splendid aspirations and ideals, it strengthens our hand.

I could give you instance after instance to show what I mean. Sometimes we get a bit discouraged in these undergraduate days as we deal with the things that confront us; but when you return and we see the establishment, the enthronement, of those higher things and those nobler possibilities which we recognize in the younger days but which have not perhaps wholly come to the fore, we turn again to the task with renewed courage and faith and confidence that the work is infinitely worth while, that you are not going to betray us, and that when you come back here years hence we shall be just as proud of you as we have been of those in the past.

My mind goes back to the earlier days. The Class of '94 came here at a time when I really had no immediate contact with the school. I can't say much about its younger days; I can say much of what it has done for us in the years that have since passed.

When we come to '99 I have some varied memories there, for '99 was in school when I came back here. I had no official connection with that class, for I was not officially connected with the school save as I endeavored to teach a class, I believe, in Greek history at that



AFTER THE VICTORY

time or to have them teach me. But I owe a lot to that class for this reason, that I occupied at that time a sort of contradictory position of a theological student and a head coach in the academy, and that gave me access to all that went on behind the scenes — and there was a lot in those days. They took me in, they gave me a full vision of it all. I never dreamed at the time what was ahead, but I have realized many and many a time since that that early glimpse of the inwardness of school life imparted to me by '99 men, and those of about that time, was of incalculable value in the later years of my officialdom. I am grateful to you for it. That class exemplified so many things of which I speak and which I realize in later years, of those possibilities and those potentialities which then were not always recognized, and certainly were not always in control. You taught us a lot of enthusiasm, and you have shown it by your reunions since — and we are grateful for it.

And then there is 1901. I look back on many of the men of that class; some of those names occur to me as I think. They had 417 at the school when they graduated.

Then there was the Class of '09. Their record was 489.

I like to get back to those occasions, as I say, because it is what you give to us when you come back, in the character and the achievement of the men, that we see realized our hopes and our ambitions, and we see there

the attainment of the ideals that we have cherished for you.

And those that are going out today are not going to disappoint us. Look at our athletic record. I can only repeat the words of Dr. Fuess at the fire on the campus the other night: that the days of the old giants have not gone by, and the old giants are with us still.

You have seen our great material growth. We are using that magnificent memorial down here on the athletic field, that was given us by Mr. and Mrs. Case, for the first time this year. We are using that great building for the first time this year. We are using the new field up here which is just added to our equipment.

All of these things are simply indicative of that loyalty of which we have heard so much today, and they will stand as permanent memorials to the generosity, to the good will and to the confidence of those hundreds of men who have gone out from us and in whose lives and achievements we take such lasting pride.

We won't go into the material side any further; those things speak for themselves.

Just a word in closing, for the hour is late. Mr. Perry has touched on the ideals of these two schools. I do not think that he has begun to emphasize what they mean to each other. It is impossible for those of us who labor in either of them to speak of one without thinking at least, if not speaking, of the other. The history with its unique character paral-

leling each other down through the passing years; the common ideals which both have lived up to through the passing time; the broad democracy which has characterized them both; the insistence that only the tried and the true things in education and the building of character shall be maintained; the refusal, steadfast and stolid, to go after any false gods in education,—these have been inestimable blessings to us both. And to those ideals we are still endeavoring to stand true, and with your help we shall.

It was Principal Amen at Exeter that took me in and fathered me when I was first starting on my green career as a schoolmaster. I can never express in suitable words the gratitude that I have always felt to him for the help that he gave me in those days. It has

been a source of great pleasure to welcome back to Exeter in these later days Principal Perry, and I know it is a pleasure to both of us that the old fighting spirit has given place to a feeling of confidence and belief in each other, and to a desire — sometimes transformed into an action overwhelming, perhaps, in great emergencies — to fight side by side for the standards which we both cherish and in which we both believe.

That is the spirit, Gentlemen, that characterizes, I believe, the schools today. May the time never come when we shall cease to struggle side by side for the same splendid ideals that inspired those who went before us, and which have meant to each school years of steady growth, of steady expansion and increasing influence.

Mr. Kimball then declared the meeting adjourned until a year hence, and the guests proceeded to the playing fields, where the alumni team, with "Al" Stearns in the box, defeated the academy team by a score of six to nothing.

The closing event of the day was the Promenade, held in the Gymnasium that evening. The Gymnasium had been beautifully decorated with banners, and the trees in front were lighted up by Japanese lanterns. The patronesses were Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Mrs. Peirson S. Page, and Mrs. Arthur W. Leonard. The dancing did not stop until two o'clock on Saturday morning, when the guests

went home and Commencement Week of 1924 was ended.

During the course of the day the class of 1899, with their bagpipers, enlivened the proceedings and were conspicuous by their enthusiasm. Nearly fifty men were back from that class for their twenty-fifth reunion, which was engineered by Charles N. Kimball, '99, of Sistersville, West Virginia. Throughout the festivities moving picture photographers from the Pathé Company were taking views of the school buildings and grounds. These will later be formed into two films, and will be available for alumni gatherings all over the country.

General School Interests

Inscriptions on the Memorial Tower

After some investigation and discussion, the Trustees at a recent meeting approved the use of Latin inscriptions on the Memorial Tower. Several possible inscriptions were suggested by Professor Charles H. Forbes, of which three were finally recommended and chosen by Mr. Samuel L. Fuller. Over the doorway on the west side, above the dedicatory inscription, have been carved the words MONUMENTUM ET PIGNUS AMORIS. On the north side have been placed POST EOS LUCET VIA; on the south side IN LOCO SANCTO STABUNT. The east side has been left without any inscription. The experiment was successfully tried this Commencement of using the Tower as an assembling place, and it will undoubtedly become more and more a natural rallying center for undergraduate and alumni life.

School Lectures

On the evening of April 9, in the Stone Chapel, Dr. L. P. Jacks, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, England, lectured on the subject *A New League of Nations*. Dr. Jacks offered some suggestions, highly idealistic in character, for a union of nations, under a court the judges of which should be representative men of the highest type. He emphasized the need at this moment for some organization through which the people of the world can correct manifest evils and effect international understanding.

On May 12, in the Gymnasium, Mr. Frederic C. Walcott, '87, gave an illustrated talk, using both slides and moving pictures, on his recent trip to South America, the object of which was the investigation of some unusual forms of bird life. Mr. Walcott was especially interested in the development of the flamingo, a breeding place of which was discovered in a salt lake, located on a high Andean plateau.

Inscriptions on Tower

IN LOCO SANCTO STABUNT

They shall stand in the holy place

Psalms 24:3 (Vulgate 23:3)

MONUMENTUM ET PIGNUS AMORIS

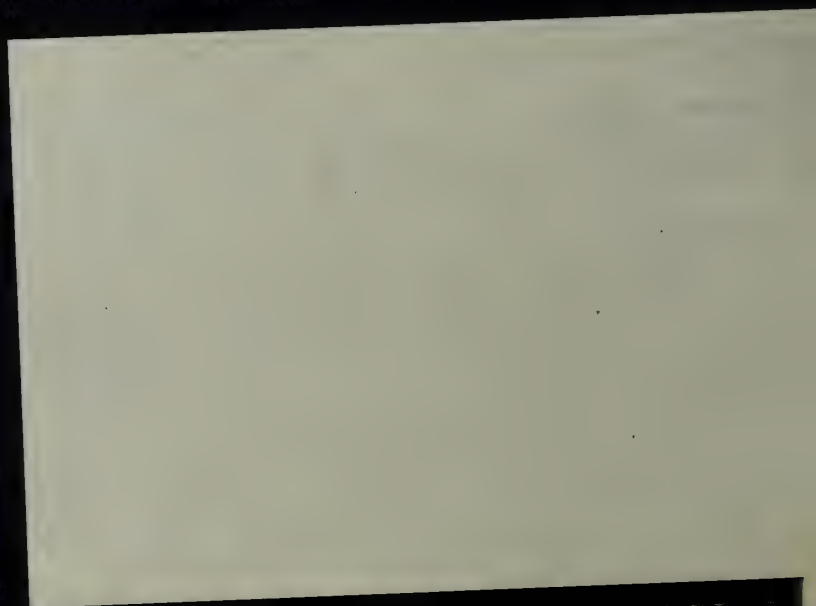
A memorial and pledge of love

Aeneid V. 538

POST EOS LUCET VIA

Their way shines after them

Job 41:23



Music Notes

The spring term was ushered in by the annual Andover-Exeter concert by the musical clubs of the two schools, given, this year, in Andover, in the Stone Chapel, on the evening of April 12. The programme was as follows:

Invincible U. S. A. March	<i>Odell</i>
Danse di Cupid	<i>Odell</i>

ANDOVER MANDOLIN CLUB

Boot, Saddle, to Horse	<i>Stanford</i>
Loch Lomond	<i>Old Scotch</i>
De Ol' Ark	<i>Negro Spiritual</i>
Hail to our chief (Beggars' Opera)	<i>Old English</i>

EXETER GLEE CLUB

Festival March	<i>Mendelssohn</i>
Ballet Suite (Entr' Act from "Rosamunde")	<i>Schubert</i>
Waltz Suite	<i>Brahms</i>

ANDOVER ORCHESTRA

La Brunette (Waltz)	<i>Severn</i>
A Summer Idyl	<i>Lake</i>
Carry On (March)	<i>Lake</i>

EXETER MANDOLIN CLUB

Prisoners' Chorus (Fidelio)	<i>Beethoven</i>
John Peel	<i>Andrews</i>
The Nightingale (16th Century)	<i>Weekes</i>

ANDOVER GLEE CLUB

Ballet Suite "Le Lac des Cygnes"	<i>Tschaikovsky</i>
a. Scene	
b. Le Cygne	
c. Danse Hongroise	

EXETER ORCHESTRA

After the concert the usual social hour with refreshments was enjoyed in the Peabody House.

On Wednesday evening, May 21, the glee club and orchestra journeyed to Bradford for a joint concert with the orchestra and Fidelio Society of Bradford Academy.

On May 28, the choir assisted the Andover-Shawsheen Madrigal Society—a new local organization—in a concert in the Stone Chapel, the two organizations singing jointly the opening and closing numbers of the evening: Mendelssohn's "To the Sons of Art", with piano, organ, and string accompaniment, and Handel's "Let their celestial concerts all unite".

At the Baccalaureate service on June 8, the choir was assisted by the Madrigal Society, the latter again assisting at a performance by the Glee and Dramatic Clubs in the gymnasium on Thursday evening of Commencement week. An interesting feature of this performance was the first contest for prizes for proficiency on orchestral string and wood-wind instruments, established by Mr. C. F. Cutter of Low Fell, England, in memory of his father.

After the performance in the Gymnasium from 10.30-11.00, Mr. Pfatteicher played the following programme upon the Carillon:

Bourree	<i>Handel</i>
Sarabande	<i>Handel</i>

Air (Harmonious Blacksmith)	<i>Hande</i>
Caprice (Alceste)	<i>Gluck</i>
Andante	<i>Gluck</i>
Minuet (Don Juan)	<i>Mozart</i>
Prelude	<i>Chopin</i>
Spring Song	<i>Mendelssohn</i>
Humoresque	<i>Dvorak</i>
Cradle Song	<i>Brahms</i>

One of the most interesting of the musical features of the term were the Carillon recitals played on Easter Sunday afternoon, and on the following Monday and Tuesday evenings, by M. Anton Brees of Antwerp, Belgium, one of the ablest of living Carillonners. His programmes were as follows:

EASTER SUNDAY

1	Ruebens March	<i>Peter Benoit</i>
2 a.	Drink to me only with thine eyes	<i>Old English</i>
b.	The blue bells of Scotland	<i>Old Scottish</i>
c.	The last rose of summer	<i>Old Irish</i>
3 a.	Pipe and Tabor	<i>Barri</i>
b.	Venetian Gondola Song	<i>Mendelssohn</i>
4 a.	S'avonds als ik slapen ga	<i>Old Flemish</i>
b.	Het liedje van den Smid	<i>Andelhof</i>
5 a.	The old Folks at Home	
b.	John Brown's Body	
c.	The Star Spangled Banner	
d.	La Brabanconne: Belgian National Anthem	

MONDAY EVENING

1	Menuetto	<i>Matthias van den Gheyn</i>
2 a.	The Rosary	<i>Nevin</i>
b.	Smilin' Thru	
c.	Somewhere a voice is calling	
3 a.	Serenade	<i>Schubert</i>
b.	Intermezzo from Cavalleria Rusticana	<i>Mascagni</i>
4	Menuetto	<i>Volkmer</i>
5 a.	Lied der Vlamingen	<i>Peter Benoit</i>
b.	Moederke alleen	<i>Hullebroeck</i>
6 a.	My old Kentucky home	
b.	Dixie's Land	
c.	Home Sweet Home	

TUESDAY EVENING

1	America	
2 a.	Tramp! Tramp! Tramp!	
b.	Massa's in de cold, cold ground	
c.	Old Black Joe	
3 a.	Menuetto	<i>Lully</i>
b.	Chorale	<i>Bach</i>
c.	Gavotte	<i>Hutchinson</i>
4 a.	Vlaanderen	<i>Veremans</i>
b.	De Vlaamsche Leeuw	<i>Miry</i>
5 a.	Where my caravan has rested	<i>Lohr</i>
b.	The sunshine of your smile	
c.	Sally in our alley	

It is safe to say that the Carillon will certainly become one of the most interesting additions to the Andover campus. Many an automobile is observed to pause during the playing on a Sunday afternoon. There is no finer instrument for inculcating a love of folk-music than a Carillon of bells.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees permission was granted to utilize a number of the rooms in the old Main Academy building

for practice purposes, so that a divorce can finally be effected between the practice rooms and the school laundry. This also should prove of great value to the status of instrumental music in the school.

Changes on the Hill

During the spring term extensive grading has been carried on in the vicinity of the new Main Building, and several new sidewalks have been constructed leading to it from various directions. A service road, entering from Salem Street, will run back of Bartlet and Phillips Halls and around to the rear of the Main Building, making a one-way thoroughfare through that portion of the grounds. A considerable amount of landscape work has been accomplished, all planned to give the new structure a proper setting.

Stands have been ordered for the new football field and will be ready for use at the Andover-Exeter game next November.

Other minor charges, including the planting of shrubbery at conspicuous points, have been effected, with the result that the appearance of the grounds has been much improved. Returning alumni commented favorably on the changes which they noticed.

Results of Inglis Tests

Recently three divisions of the Senior English classes at Phillips Academy have been given the "Inglis Tests of English Vocabulary", with very interesting results. The test consists of 150 carefully selected words. After each word are placed five other words, one of which is an approximate synonym for the word first presented. The student is asked to underline the word which, in his opinion, is the most nearly accurate synonym. Each student is allowed as much time as he pleases, the normal period of work being half an hour. Typical words on the test are *celibate*, *dastard*, *equivocal*, *autonomous*, *ancillary*, *synchronous*, *polyglot*, *ramify*, *collusion*, *heterogeneous*, and *nugatory*.

Eighty-two men were included in the group tested at Andover, three of them being foreigners. The general average of the group was 117 out of a possible 150. This compares favorably with the general average over the country for college freshmen, which is 105, and is much higher than the general average throughout the United States for the twelfth grade, which is 87. The general average for college graduates is 129; it is worth noting that twenty-four out of the eighty-two Andover boys reached 129 or above. Two of the Andover group secured 145, — a brilliant achievement, — two 142, two 141, and one

140. The lowest record was 52, — incidentally made, not by a foreigner, but by a native American.

Broadly speaking, the results of the Inglis test correlate remarkably with the marks given the undergraduates by their English teacher. High men in the class regularly stood at the top, or close to it, in the Inglis test; poor men at Andover invariably were very low in their vocabularies. The test seems to indicate that students at Andover stand rather better, so far as vocabulary is concerned, than students in high schools or than college freshmen.

Faculty Notes

Dr. Stearns's speaking engagements for the spring term have been as follows:

Preaching: Milton Academy, Berkshire School, Troy, N. Y.

Addresses: Englewood, N. Y., Community Service; Haverhill Parent-Teacher Association; Boston, Century Club; Hartford, Conn., New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; West Acton, Woman's Club; Lawrence, Lion's Club; Haverhill, Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs; Manchester, N. H., Rotary Club; Lexington, Florence Crittenden League; Dedham, Community Club.

Commencement Addresses: The Low and Heywood School, Stamford, Conn.; Rogers Hall, Lowell; The Winchester School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; New Hampton, N. H., Literary Institute; Westboro High School; Amherst College Commencement Dinner.

In April Mr. Herbert F. Fraser gave a course of three lectures to the Andover League of Women Voters, in Punchard Hall. The subjects dealt with were:

1. The Development of American Foreign Policy.
2. The Origin of the Great War.
3. The League of Nations and World Organization.

During the last two weeks of June, Mr. Fraser delivered a course of lectures at the National Y. W. C. A. Industrial Conference Camp at Summit Lake, New York. The lecture covered the subject, "Modern Economic Development and its Effect upon International Relations."

Having been given a year's leave of absence by the Trustees, Mr. George F. French will sail with Mrs. French in late June for Europe, where they expect to spend several months in France and Germany.

A new school story called *All for Andover*, written by Dr. Claude M. Fuess, will be published in the autumn by Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, of Boston.

Society Reunions

The new plan of holding the society reunions in the spring was abundantly justified, in spite of the fact that a rainstorm and generally disagreeable weather conditions prevented any sports from being held. The date set was Saturday, May 10. A special feature of the evening was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of K. O. A., which brought a large number of the former members of that society back. At the K. O. A. meeting, James B. Neale, '92, presided, and speeches were made by Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Professor Charles H. Forbes, Mr. James C. Sawyer, Mr. Philip T. Nickerson, '79, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess, who read a paper dealing with the early history of K. O. A. A catalogue and directory of all the members of K. O. A., numbering 507 since its beginning in 1874, was ready for distribution on this occasion.

The names of those returning in the different societies are as follows:

K. O. A. — D. L. Allen, '17, J. N. Anderson, '92, W. T. Barbour, '96, H. A. Bayne, '88, T. G. Bremer, '24, S. Brown, '08, E. B. Chapin, '03, C. A. Crawford, '92, S. S. Day, '07, C. M. Dole, '19, R. Donner, '12, A. H. Durston, '96, M. H. Durston, '00, H. J. Fisher, '92, Prof. C. H. Forbes, Dr. C. M. Fuess, E. H. Gordon, '23, J. Gould, '13, A. R. Grant, '97, Southard Hay, '98, B. H. Hay, '13, J. Howard, '08, E. J. Howe, '12, A. C. Jelley, '78, T. M. Jones, III, '16, J. R. Kimberly, '21, H. S. Knox, '02, George Lowe, '06, J. W. Lucas, '20, J. B. Neale, '92, P. T. Nickerson, '80, S. H. Paradise, '10, A. D. Parker, '05, L. R. Porteous, '04, L. W. Robinson, '14, J. Rogers, '24, R. Rogers, '25, D. Sanford, '22, G. Sawyer, '19, J. C. Sawyer, '90, J. V. Scaife, '23, M. A. Seabury, '05, L. G. Slutz, '16, A. Spence, '23, A. E. Stearns, '90, H. C. Stearns, '11, C. Watson, '23, L. B. Wells, '25, J. M. White, '22, F. H. Gordon, '02, G. G. Schreiber, '94, T. C. Schreiber, '98, Paul Reed, '03, S. Gould, '17, K. Bacon, '21, O. M. Mitchell, '16, S. York, '20, T. P. DeQ. Richardson, '21, R. E. Brigham, '22, J. G. Mills, '97, S. H. Scribner, '10, R. D. Reed, '93, A. Cook, '23.

A. U. V. — F. L. Young, '19, S. H. Ives, '22, S. T. Treadway, Jr., '22, W. C. Riley, '22, W. Moore, '14, E. Lancaster, '17, R. Keeney, '16, G. B. Gallagher, '20, G. Neville, '18, R. B. Breed, '19, R. N. MacDonald, '20, D. S. Smith, '18, J. F. Burns, Jr., '12, E. A. Carter, '05, S. P. Moorehead, '18, M. J. Curran, '16,

J. C. Sullivan, E. G. Thompson, J. C. Graham, H. W. Church.

P. A. E. — Rev. A. H. Wheelock, '85, W. Odlin, '86, E. P. Thompson, '92, R. Stevenson, '96, E. J. Young, '97, F. O'Brien, '02, W. B. Binnian, '04, F. J. Daly, '07, L. Bradford, '10, H. Morriss, '10, J. M. Heffron, '11, B. A. Tompkins, '12, C. Chisholm, '15, R. Bishop, '15, H. Marshall, '18, G. P. Marshall, '18, H. Eudy, '18, T. McGowan, '20, R. Stevenson, III, '21, C. Stillman, '21, J. Martin, '22, S. Bishop, '22, R. Dunkle, '23, F. O. Goodwill, '23, J. H. Remick, '23, W. M. Sides.

P. B. X. — A. W. Ames, T. W. Ashley, A. O. Barker, Bemis, Braden, F. W. Brown, R. C. Brown, E. U. Burdett, Chatterton, L. F. Daley, R. F. Daley, Dana, B. Dunsford, Fitzgerald, Frost, A. T. Gould, Harriman, Hartley, Hinman, Hicks, Ingraham, J. A. Lord, McMorrin, L. S. Martin, Meader, H. N. Merritt, Moulton, F. E. Newton, J. W. Quinn, W. W. Russell, E. A. Sherrill, E. B. Sherrill, L. Sherrill, C. F. Smith, Shipman, M. Taylor, L. Tweedy, S. W. Tyler.

P. L. S. — R. B. Neiley, '15, N. F. Thompson, '11, A. H. Winters, '17, F. M. Cleaveland, '23, D. H. Atwater, '17, A. D. Kern, '23, J. C. Angus, '01, T. D. Fernald, '10, M. B. Phillips, '23, R. W. Fernald, '03, S. W. R. Eames, '10, R. Bartlett, '17, W. P. Ellison, '23, W. Gray, '18, B. C. Nichols, '21, V. Farnsworth, '20, J. Phillips, '01, G. F. French, '97, H. T. Mains, '02, B. S. Cushman, '20.

F. L. D. — John Gault, George Bowen, Van Miller, Charles Howell, Jr., Charles Shelden, William Young, Fred Durfee, John Brennan, Treat Andrews, Gross, Whipple, E. B. Hitchcock, Edwards, Davis, Sherman, Flanders.

A. G. C. — E. Adams, '17, C. A. B. Boss, '19, A. Benner, J. T. Baldwin, '20, A. S. K. Billings, Jr., '20, G. T. Baldwin, '17, A. H. Crosby, '18, R. Chute, '18, J. D. Falvey, '16, C. N. Gile, '10, M. L. Gratwick, '18, W. H. Gratwick, '21, H. W. Hobson, '08, B. D. Harris, '23, S. C. Hammond, '23, H. Harbison, '10, C. W. Hamilton, '09, J. W. Johnstone, '19, L. T. Prescott, '15, R. F. Snell, '14, J. W. Williams, '04, C. Van Ness Wood, '22.

E. D. P. — A. C. Blanchard, '23, W. P. Blogett, '20, E. D. Brown, '19, J. G. Bruce, '23, E. Cleveland, '21, N. L. Dillaway, '21, A. M. Dale, '20, H. L. Flsbree, '21, O. D. Ferguson, '22, E. H. Haight, '23, P. A. Herrick, '18, W. E. May, '19, R. Mitchel, '21, L. W. Parkhurst, '20, R. Preston, '17, E. G. Preston, '22, H. G. Ross, '21.

Undergraduate Interests

Lower Middle Class Elections

Elections for the Lower Middle Class for the spring term resulted as follows: President, Caleb Rodney Layton, III, Bridgeville, Delaware; Vice-President, John McMahon Sprigg, Dayton, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Kingsley Brockway, Syracuse, New York.

Death of Hatch, '24

On May 20, in the Isham Infirmary, Harold A. Hatch, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Hatch, of New York City, died of peritonitis, following an operation for appendicitis. Hatch, who was nineteen years old, was a member of the Senior Class and was popular with the student body. Funeral services were held in New York.

Chess with Exeter

At a contest held in the Peabody House in May, the Andover Chess team was defeated by Exeter by a score of three matches to two. Sanborn and Bernheim were the winners for Andover; Berkeley, Morison, and Coan won for Exeter. The Andover team also lost a match with the Harvard Freshmen by a score of three to one.

Officers of the Senior Class

Officers for the Senior Class were elected early in the spring term as follows: President, William Barksdale Jones, Jr., of Vaughan, Mississippi; Vice-President, Frank Poucher Wingate, of Arlington, New Jersey; Secretary-Treasurer, George Ernest Mumby, of Palmyra, New York.

Harvard Club Dinner

The Harvard Club held its annual dinner on Tuesday, May 6, in the Peabody House, with nearly a hundred undergraduates present. The President of the club, William Barksdale Jones, Jr., introduced the various speakers: Leo F. Daley, '23, now President of the Freshman Class at Harvard; Principal Stearns, who urged closer relations between Harvard and Andover; Merrill, Captain of the Track Team; Jenkins, Captain of the Baseball Team; and Mr. Henry Pennypacker, Chairman of the Committee on Admissions at Harvard.

Princeton Club

The Princeton Club was organized this year with forty-nine members. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Morris Phillips Skinner, of Madison, New Jersey; Vice-President, William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Talk by Mr. Horace Taft

On April 24, Mr. Horace Taft, Headmaster of the Taft School, spoke before the undergraduate body in chapel on the necessity of better enforcement of the law to-day, especially in connection with Prohibition. Mr. Taft dwelt especially on the so-called "Young America Movement", which has been started in the schools of Connecticut and which it is expected will effect a decided change in conditions in our colleges.

Radio Club

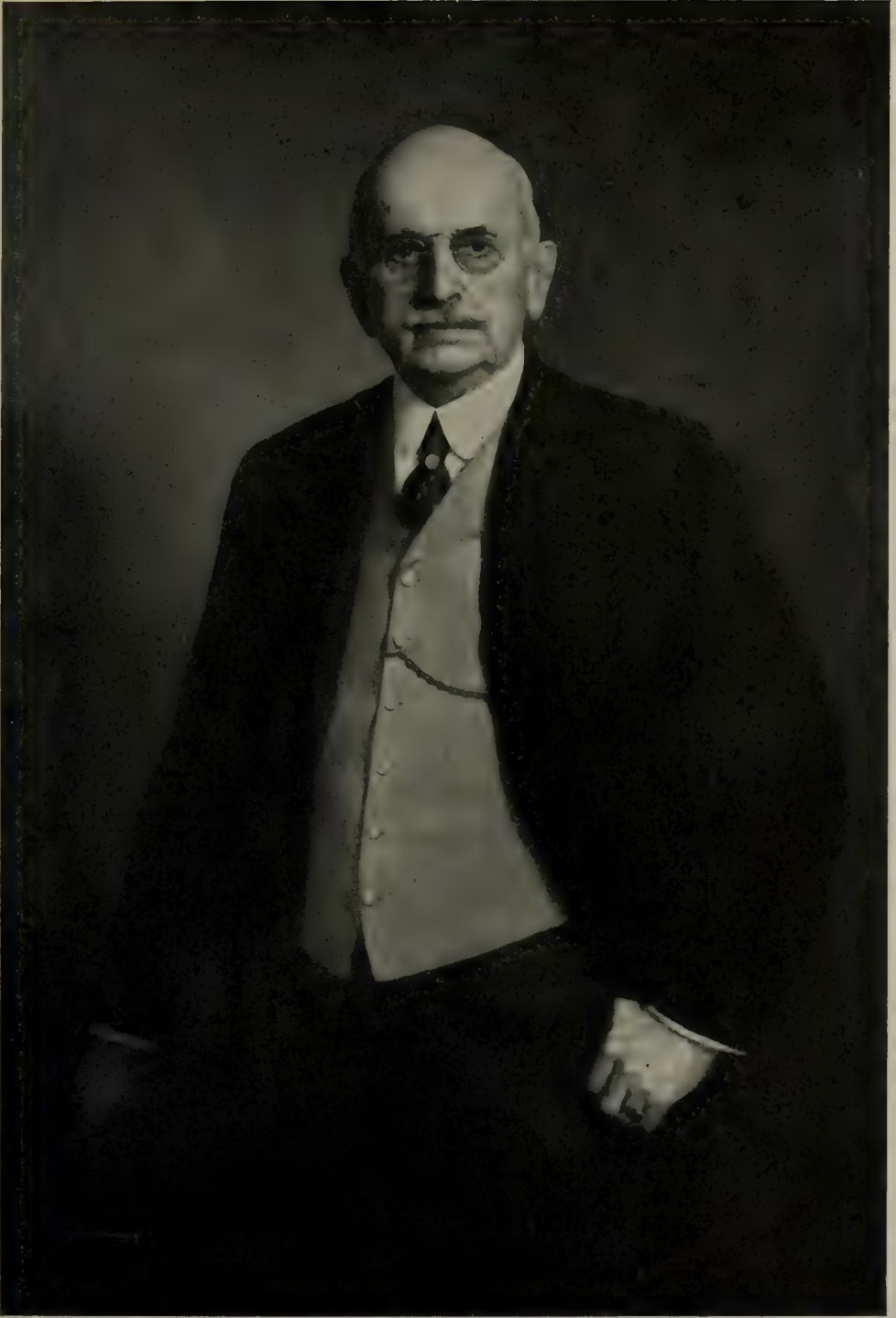
The transmitting set of the Andover Radio Club, operating under the call of ISW, was heard recently by a Bristol station in England and by a Dutch amateur, PCTT, in Holland, as well as by receivers in both Cuba and Mexico. These results are equal to those obtained by any amateur station in this country having a set of similar power, — fifty watts. The club has recently joined, by invitation, the Intercollegiate Radio League of New England, lately organized by the Radio Club of Dartmouth.

Senior Promenade

After two postponements, the annual Senior Promenade was held on the evening of Friday, April 11, with sixty couples and thirty-five "stags" present. The committee in charge consisted of Stoughton Walker, of St. Joseph, Missouri (Chairman), Morris Houghton Reed, Jr., of St. Joseph, Missouri, and Wilbur Roy Shoop of Northport, Long Island, New York. The patronesses were Mrs. Peirson S. Page, Mrs. Arthur W. Leonard, Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, and Mrs. Frank M. Benton.

Publications Dinner

The annual Publications Dinner was held in Peabody House, on the evening of Tuesday, June 3. The presiding officer, Charles Hamilton Sanford, Jr., of Syracuse, New York, introduced the speakers. The first speaker was Robert G. Allen, P. A., '22, now at Harvard, who dealt with college newspapers and magazines. He was followed by Morris P. Skinner, former Editor-in-Chief of the *Phillipian*, who urged a stronger support of Andover publications. Professor Charles H. Forbes, of the teaching staff, then gave some reminiscences of his own journalistic experience. The last speaker was Mr. Frank P. Sibley, of the *Boston Globe*, who gave those present some excellent advice as to the best way of succeeding in journalism to-day. About thirty-five undergraduates and several members of the faculty were present at the dinner.



GEORGE L. HUNTRESS, '66
1847-1924

Class Reunions

Reunion by the Class of '79

June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine. That is quite a long time ago, isn't it? But it didn't seem very long, to the members of the Class of '79, who gathered on Andover Hill, for their reunion, in June, 1924. In fact it was the shortness of the period, rather than the length of it, which seemed to impress them at that time, and they felt like the members of the graduating class, just emerging from the academic shades. We graduated fifty-six varieties, all different, no two alike.

Fourteen members of the class returned for the reunion, during some part of the Commencement period, in June, as follows: Bailey, Bierwirth, Boutwell, Byington, Carlton, Chutter, Fitts, Foster (George B.), Hewitt, MacQuesten, Manning, Morton, Rogers, Trull.

Twelve of the above fourteen members, all, with the exception of Bailey and Fitts, were present at the class dinner in the evening of Thursday, June 12, and we had as our guest, Professor Poynter of the Academy Faculty. It is usually considered rather hazardous for thirteen people to sit down to dine together. The Class of '79 have accomplished a real achievement. They have exploded a popular superstition and demonstrated the fact that thirteen young men, — I use the term advisedly, — can sit down to dinner together on the eve of Friday, the thirteenth, without experiencing any disastrous results.

Our headquarters during the reunion was at the old Farrar House on Phillips street.

Lest, owing to the lapse of time, the memory of anyone may have become a little dim as to the exact location of the Farrar House, or even of Phillips Street, I would say that the palatial front doors of the old Latin Commons formerly opened on Phillips Street. The Farrar house formerly stood on the corner of Phillips and Main Streets, but was subsequently moved to the historic site once occupied by the old Shawsheen Club house, a place which none of the boys in the seventies and eighties will ever forget, for it was there that we encountered many a tough proposition, tougher than the propositions of Geometry or Virgil or Homer. But we had no just cause for complaint, for the price of the board was only two dollars and seventy-seven cents, more or less, according to the cost of the raw material, — and the material was pretty raw sometimes.

Professor and Mrs. Poynter, who now occupy the Farrar House with their three

beautiful children, gave us a delightful and cordial welcome and made our reunion seem like a real home-coming.

MacQuesten occupied the very room which he occupied for two years in the Farrar House, during his student days. As I rested once more on that historic spot, my thoughts were traveling back over the years that are gone, and once more I seemed to see those boyish faces, gathered about that festive board, — "Bob" White, "Polly" Parrot, "Billy" Simonds, "Bob" Warren, "Joe" Tuttle, "Billy" Gardner, Thelden, Gile, Bailey, Boutwell, Trull, and a score of others. And once more I seemed to see "Billy" Gates as he stood at the head of the first table with his hands crammed down in his pockets and uttered that famous old war cry of his, "Please pass the bread and butter, milk, tea, sugar, and spoons."

"Jack" Manning very kindly and generously entertained the class at their reunion dinner at his home on Porter Road. The house is his birthplace and where he now conducts a prosperous private school. A delightful old house, bearing the date 1758 over the front door. Jack didn't build it, although he has rebuilt some if it and introduced some of the modern conveniences, at the same time retaining some of the interesting old features, such as the deep fireplaces, the old crane, andirons, warming pan, spinning wheel, etc. Adjoining the old house is a newer and smaller home, bearing this inscription over the portal: "This is the house that Jack built." It was thought best not to provide any formal exercises for the evening, and so after full justice had been done to the various courses of an excellent dinner, the next two hours or more, were spent most pleasantly — informal conversation and reminiscence. Our guest, Professor Poynter, gave us some very interesting information about the school, in more recent years, from which we could see that the old school which we all love, is still carrying on.

I landed in the fourth house of the old English Commons in the autumn of seventy-seven. My room-mate and I had a suite of three rooms and a coal bin. There were no bath rooms attached to these suites — the old Commons. In fact I should say that Pomp's Pond was about the only bath room or swimming pool in the town of Andover, at that period, and that was out of commission for about six or eight months in the year, when it went into the ice business.

A shower was a thing unheard of, in the old

Commons in these days, unless it be a shower of coal ashes, when your nearest neighbor, in the apartment above yours, emptied a scuttle of coal ashes out by the back window.

We had no infirmary at Andover in those days and if a boy wanted to be infirm, he had to establish an infirmary in his own room.

My room-mate chose to be infirm in that first term, in school, by contracting a case of inflammatory rheumatism, and I have never known whether his recovery was due to my amateur nursing, or to Spartan traits inherited from his ancestors.

In the old Commons, every boy was his own chamber-maid, fireman, coal bearer, ash man, and in some cases his own cook. The boy who could afford to pay ten or twelve dollars per week for board and room, with a bill of fare, de luxe, and a napkin thrown in, at the Abbot house, in the Berry house, in the Blunt house, in some other of the very numerous private boarding houses of those days, was considered quite an aristocrat. "Tempora mutantur."

Well how are the boys of '79 succeeding? Fine. I think we have all been pupils in the great school of life long enough to have learned the facts that real success in life may be associated with fame and fortune, or it may not be. However desirable those qualities may be in themselves, there are many other qualities which go to make up a really successful life, of which the world in general doesn't take proper account, and very many inconspicuous lives are very successful. Looking at the subject from that broader point of view, the members of the Class of '79 are all successful so far as I know them.

The years have sped their rapid course, and in their dusky haze,

We see them now reflecting the light of other days.

The passing years have come and gone with fresh leaf and flower,

Old winter stepping in the train of springtime's vernal bower.

The summers sultry, torid heat we scarcely can remember, So quickly does the autumn bring the cheerless, bleak November.

No more as boys shall we walk those classic halls,

No more as boys shall we heed these varied calls

Of study, duty, exercise, and play that filled those happy days so full but yesterday.

But mid the strife,

And stress of life

We cherish memories green,

Of old Phillips, still

Up on the hill,

Beside the fair Shawsheen.

GEORGE B. FOSTER, Sec'y

Reunion of Class of 1884

A small but enthusiastic number attended the fortieth reunion of the Class of '84.

The Class Dinner was held Thursday evening at the Merrimack Valley Country Club. Those present were Edward S. Gould, 58 Thorndike Street, Lawrence, Mass.; Augustus S. Houghton, Esq., 111 Broadway, New York City; Dr. S. N. Haskell, Amherst, Mass.; George A. Higgins, Andover; George L. Russell, 57 Prospect Street, Lawrence, Mass.; Herbert R. Wheeler, 52 Cummings Road, Brookline, Mass.; Harris Whittemore, Naugatuck, Conn.; and Arthur F. Stearns, Mont Vernon, N. H., the class secretary.

Interesting letters were read from Rev. Dorr A. Hudson, Dr. Fred B. Lund, Harlan Work Cooley, Clement North Woodworth, John J. Kutz, Tom Ripley, Duncan S. Merwin, and others.

Prof. Eaton, the only present member of the faculty who was in active service in '84, was drafted and taken to the dinner, where he entertained the members of the class with many interesting facts and stories covering Andover school life in the past, and leading up to its present progress and development.

Three members of the class died during the past school year: Harry Stocks, July 7, '23; John G. Prouty, September 26, '23; and Nathaniel E. Bartlett, April 24, '24.

'94 to the Fore

'94 came back to put the old school on the map once more. It was our thirtieth year and we wanted thirty men to celebrate but fell short of the number, since presidents of large trusts, captains of industry, and leading lights of the Bar found it difficult to get away from the pressure of important business.

Twenty-three sat down to our class dinner, though a few wives and sons were in the number. The feature of the evening was an address by the Honorable and Honorary member of the class, Professor Charles Forbes. He began his work in Andover, with our class, and the fame and efficiency of later years was largely a result of the re-active inspiration of meeting with our class for four years. We are proud of our work.

The best single anecdote of the Reunion was the offering of Professor Forbes about the busy business man who wanted to tour Rome in one morning, saying to the hotel porter — "I want a fast car and a driver who will offer no suggestions. Let him show me just two things, the Colosseum and St. Peters." Safely delivered at St. Peters, he spent twenty minutes inside and came out snapping his

watch. "Now my man that is all right — just one question, which one is it?"

The class raised \$2,000.00 as a "'94 Scholarship Fund" as a nucleus of future gifts; about forty-eight men were contributors, scoring 30 per cent present and accounted for in the gift.

Vice-President Sam Fuller presided at the dinner and led the cohorts to the Alumni luncheon.

Nettleton came from Toledo; Gordon Tweed from Waterbury, and of course Father Matthews and the Lawrence contingent were on hand. George Hinman was the genius of the occasion, having forgotten nothing. The class is proud of George for the high regard with which he is held by the present-day students.

The reunion was graced by several of the wives, who kept the class on its best manners, even adding a few dances to the dinner.

Every member that did not answer the letters has received a black mark, bearing a stigma through life for not returning to say hello.

D. BREWER EDDY

Reunion of the Class of 1899

The reunion of the Class of '99, on the 25th anniversary of its graduation from Andover, was notable in more than one respect. On this day the School was older by one year than ever before in its history; the largest graduating class in the history of Andover—158 men—was graduated, including Leslie R. Hicks, Jr., the first son of a '99 man to graduate from Andover. Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Secretary of the Andover Alumni Fund Committee, announced the raising of the largest sum by that Committee that had ever been raised in any previous year; '99 had the largest Reunion ever held in the history of the School—42 members of the Class, out of a total of 137 men now on the list as '99 men, being present. There were also present 11 wives of members of the Class, 15 children (3 sons being students in school) and five nephews of members of the Class.

The following men of the Class were present: Jim Alger, "Lang" Albright, Austin Bruff, Jim Brainard, Hugh Christie, Joe Codding, "Katy" Clark, Jack Dreisbach, "Cupid" Day, "Artie" Eastman, John Evans, Bob Ewell, Mort Fitch, "Irv" Goddard, Bob Hatch, Leslie Hicks, Charlie Hill, Frank Hill, "Tas" Howard, Norman Hull, "Poynt" Johnston, Billy Jones, Charley Kimball, Charley Littlefield, George Leonard, Jack Mahoney, Ralph Melcer, Bob Moorhead, "Alf" Ogden, "By" Pierce, Nat

Potter, Harold Roberts, Nicholas Roberts, Bob Ruhl, Ned Ryman, Eddie Sayward, "Bev" Stiles, Walter Sugden, Eddie Townsend, "Rip" Van Wickle, "Bunnie" Wallace, and "Spence" Williams.

Telegrams were received from "Judy" Janes, Sol Metzger, Ralph Mitchell, and Billy Tyler, who had expected to be present, stating that owing to various matters happening at the last minute they were unable to come. Alan Fox was also prevented from attending by reason of a case in the United States District Court at Indianapolis, and "Snee" Snow was also prevented from coming by some litigation in which he is interested. Joe Bartley had written that he would be present on Friday, and Cass and Lang had also expected to be present, but all were absent, probably because of fortuitous circumstances. "Pete" Farnum and Harry Stern sailed for Europe on the 11th, having made their reservations before they realized that this was our 25th Reunion and were unable to change their reservations to permit of their attending the Reunion.

The following wives were present: Mrs. James J. Brainard, Mrs. Morton C. Fitch, Mrs. Leslie R. Hicks, Mrs. Charles A. Hill, Mrs. Charles N. Kimball, Mrs. Charles W. Littlefield, Mrs. Alfred T. Ogden, Mrs. Harold Roberts, Mrs. Nicholas Roberts, Mrs. T. Beveridge Stiles, Mrs. Edward P. Townsend.

The following children were present: Langdon Albright, Jr., James H. Brainard, Walter Brainard, Charles Christie, Morton Fitch, Jr., Dorothy Hill, Charles Hill, Jr., Leslie R. Hicks, Jr., P.A. '24, Frayer Kimball, P.A. '27, Mary B. Kimball, Walter S. Kimball, Charles E. Littlefield, 2nd, Alfred T. Ogden, Jr., P.A. '27, Katherine Ogden, David Roberts.

There were also present Thomas C. Chapin, P. A. '26, nephew of Tasker Howard, Cameron Blaikie, Jr., P. A. '26, nephew of Stuart Blaikie, David Lindsay, 3rd, P. A. '25, nephew of William Poyntell Johnston, Joel Craik Sheldon, P. A. '26, nephew of Irvine Goddard, and Alfred Bridgman, who will enter Andover in the fall, accompanied his uncle, Nathaniel R. Potter.

The first men to arrive were Irvine Goddard and Edward Ryman, who came in on Tuesday; Sugden arrived on Wednesday, and Kimball, "Tas" Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Littlefield and "Chuck" Littlefield, Jack Dreisbach, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Fitch and Morton Fitch, Jr., arrived Thursday morning on the train leaving Boston at 7:11. The men arrived rapidly by automobile and train, so that when it was time to start for Pomp's Pond there were 36 men present; all, together

with the sons and nephews, were taken to Pomp's Pond in cars belonging to men of the Class who had driven up to Andover, and at that there were more than enough automobiles.

On arriving at Pomp's Pond we found Caterer "Tommy" Rhodes in charge of a large supply of sandwiches, a big can of coffee, a basket of rolls and a big kettle of "hot dogs", as well as ginger ale and "tonic". The day was cool, so that the coffee was very enjoyable — so cool that no one braved the waters of Pomp's Pond. The men remained at Pomp's Pond until almost three o'clock, the time being spent in singing, getting acquainted again, and visiting. On returning to Adams Hall we found in front of the Hall two Scotch pipers clad in full regalia — in the Royal Stuart plaids — and as the pipers piped an impromptu ball game was indulged in with the Class of 1904. We will have to admit that a tennis ball was used and that we don't know how the game terminated, but we do know that if John McGraw had seen "Bob" Ewell in action behind the bat he would certainly sign "Bob" up at any price.

At 4:30 the men formed in line and, headed by the pipers and by Alfred Ogden and Frayer Kimball carrying the Class banner, marched to the house and grounds of Dr. Stearns to attend the reception to the seniors and alumni. In front of the house as we were disbanding to enter we were met by a committee with the request that we march in to the grounds in line with the pipers playing; this was done and we found a movie operator "shooting" the parade as we marched in. After a few minutes we were again requested to assemble in front of Dr. Stearns's house, form in line and march in with the pipers leading, in order to give the "movie man" another "shot". This was done, and Dr. Stearns greeted each man with a handshake as he passed in line. The reception was enjoyed until shortly after five, when we returned to Adams Hall and spent the time in visiting until seven o'clock, when we piled into cars and drove down to Shawsheen Manor in Shawsheen Village (old Frye Village) and held our Class Dinner at that place. Forty-three persons were served with a delicious dinner consisting chiefly of lobster and spring chicken. The men enjoyed themselves in singing, led by George Leonard and Nicholas Roberts, while Charley Littlefield led in singing "In the Mountains of North Carolina". The necrology was read by Tasker Howard and a silent toast drunk to those classmates who had passed beyond. The class of 1904 also held its Class Dinner at the Manor and cheers were given by each class for the other.

The men ate breakfast at the Grill on Friday morning, and assembled in front of Adams Hall at 9.30, where numerous "shots" of them were taken by Pathé movie operators who had come up from Boston that morning for the purpose of "shooting" the parade and dedication exercises of the new Recitation Hall, and with the Scotch pipers leading and playing and the movie operators "shooting", marched to the Bell Tower behind the Class banner carried by Alfred Ogden, Jr., and David Roberts, with forty-one men in line, and there formed in the procession to Chapel for the graduating exercises. Immediately after the parade the men assembled on the steps of the "Old Theolog" and were photographed by Mr. L. M. Huntress, and disbanded to inspect the new Recitation Hall and the grounds and buildings.

Austin Bruff and Charley Day arrived Friday forenoon and at one o'clock the men formed in line, and, with the Scotch pipers leading the procession, marched to the new Gym for the Alumni Dinner. At the dinner a beautiful cup presented by the Class of '98 was given to "Bob" Ruhl, who had come on from Medford, Oregon, as a prize for coming to the reunion from the longest distance. The class was further honored by the election of "Ned" Ryman as one of the vice-presidents of the Alumni Association. The ladies of the class were entertained at the Pease House and breakfasted together Friday morning at the Dining Hall and had lunch together at Williams Hall, after which most of them listened to the speeches and exercises at the Alumni Dinner from the gallery.

"Bob" Ruhl, Langdon Albright and son, Charley Kimball and children "Tas" Howard, Austin Bruff, Irvine Goddard, "Bob" Ewell, "Ned" Ryman and "Nat" Potter, remained in Andover Friday night and had dinner together at the Phillips Inn that evening, together with Kimball's family. After dinner they went to the Gym and watched the "Prom" for a while and spent the evening visiting, Ryman, Ewell, and Kimball remaining in Andover until Saturday afternoon.

At the Class Dinner on Thursday night Kimball gave a report on the Class Fund and announced that this fund now amounted to \$5,057 and was the largest Class Fund; that the income from this fund at 5% was credited as a gift to the School from the Class every year. It was decided that the class should give \$2,000 to the Class Fund this year, and a little more than one-half of this sum was subscribed and pledged by the men attending the dinner. The class of '94 also gave \$2,000 this year, and Dr. Fuess announced at the Alumni Dinner on Friday that '94 and '99 were tied



THE CLASS OF 1904 AT THEIR TWENTIETH REUNION

for first place in contributing the largest amount this year.

We can not close this account without mentioning the fact that Jack Dreisbach lost his suitcase going from the station to Adams Hall; that "Bob" Ruhl lost his suitcase in the dormitory; that Alger lost the coat to his suit, and that "Bob" Ruhl lost his overcoat, but happily all articles were found; how many other articles were lost we have no record.

Mr. Will D. Brodhum of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., attended the reunion as a guest of "Ned" Ryman. Mr. Brodhum and Ryman took almost 350 pictures and views of the reunion and men of the class.

Everyone expressed the opinion that this was the best and most enjoyable reunion '99 had ever held, and expressed compassion for those men of the class who either were unable to come or were not present.

CHAS. N. KIMBALL

Reunion of the Class of 1904

Commencement came on Friday the 13th this year and thirteen of us sat down to our class dinner, but the 20th reunion of the Class

of 1904 was voted an altogether successful one by all who came back. The first classmate to arrive, and about the last to leave, was Dick Fletcher, who was called upon at the Alumni Dinner to lead the graduating class in their singing of his song, "The Royal Blue," and, a moment later, was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the Alumni Association for the ensuing year. Other arrivals on Wednesday were Bob Bardwell, the chairman of the reunion committee, who motored down from Pittsfield, and Gene Curtis, all the way from Iowa, who was accompanied from Chicago by Art Heidrich '05 and, on the last leg of the journey out from Boston, by Walter Binnian and Thax Eaton. The only taxi at the Andover station had been fully occupied by three of the party with their baggage, when there arrived on the scene three Fem Sems, and, of course, "Curt" gallantly insisted that they ride too! Where everybody sat is still somewhat of a mystery! Jim Williams of the faculty was on hand to greet the travelers and show them around. After supper the Infirmary was inspected and "Curt" noticing several broken window panes, remarked

that he supposed this was due to the students throwing kisses to the nurses! A few minutes later, spying Mr. Poynter's pony grazing near the house, he remembered that in our day Mr. Poynter hadn't exactly approved of ponies! Routing out Fred Daly, '07, and Frank O'Brien, '02, from their respective dormitories, the party then proceeded to one of the fraternity houses, lit a fire, and made themselves comfortable for an hour.

The next morning everybody managed to get to Chapel on time and then adjourned to the grill for breakfast. Bob, after visiting Bill Burns's and other haberdasheries, joined four of us on the North Andover Country Club links in a brand new golfing outfit, but, after nine holes, Gene led the field by a considerable margin. Returning to the grill, we found that the New York contingent had arrived: George Townsend and son, "Ceeb" Garver, our class agent for the Alumni Fund, Ralph Angell with two boys, and Tom Fowler, son and nephew. George next proceeded to take some movies and everybody engaged in a game of scrub over by Eaton Cottage — the class headquarters. Jack Kydd blew in from Providence and "Big-" wood from Boston. Ned Bigwood, a prep this year and, like his father, a candy man at the games, is the first son of 1904 to arrive at the old school, but the five above mentioned are headed this way. After the ball game a few attended the Principal's lawn party, but more went for a swim in the Pool. Next in order was the class picture on the steps of Peabody House, where a room for the use of non-fraternity students has recently been furnished by Rudy Leeds. "Binny" and Gene had wandered off somewhere, but our numbers were increased and the value of the picture enhanced, by the addition of Mrs. Eaton and five Williamses. The younger generation having been conveyed to the Dining Hall for supper, thirteen of us proceeded by auto to the Shawsheen Manor, where "Doc" McTernan presently joined us. After an excellent dinner we narrated, very informally, the stories of our lives and discussed all manner of subjects, ranging from industrial democracy to china and to education in general and particular schools. We also exchanged greetings with the class of '99 which was dining under the same roof. At midnight, after a most enjoyable and profitable evening and the election of Ralph Angell as chairman of the 25th reunion committee, the party broke up.

1904 was well represented in the Commencement procession the next day, but, before the alumni luncheon, the New York delegation had found it necessary to depart, thus missing Mr. Stearns's after-dinner

allusions to George Townsend's unapproachable "goose story", according to which, the fare at the French House was the subject of complaint because goose had been served only three times in two weeks! This wouldn't have seemed so bad if the light meat — according to George — hadn't all been consumed in the kitchen! How "Bunny" Hodge, by a remarkable catch in the outfield, prevented a home run in the ninth inning of an Exeter game, was next narrated. Mr. Stearns also spoke of the anxious moments caused him by the managing editor of the *Pot-Pourri*, whose pathway to the Registrar's Office was a well worn one, and of the success this man had later achieved. He commended the generous gifts Rudy Leeds had made in appreciation of what the school had meant to him and said he also had developed from a source of constant anxiety into one of the finest citizens in the country. Among his best friends, Mr. Stearns said, he now included Jimmy Oliver and his father, with whom he once had a stormy three-hour interview.

At the ball game, "Cush" man, who divides his allegiance between '04 and '05, covered second base in the most approved fashion and showed no signs of age. In fact the whole crowd seemed to have kept their youth although several are the fathers of four or five children. The Committee was rather surprised to find that 25 of the class had followed Horace Greeley's advice and were located on the Pacific Coast. One of them, at least — Williston Ford — evidently does not expect to come East in the near future, for he instructed the Committee to reserve a seat for him at dinner, "the first held in Paradise"! But all who did come back felt more than repaid for their effort and hope to meet even more of their classmates five years hence.

THAXTER EATON

Reunion of the Class of 1914

The following men were present at the 10th Reunion of the Class of 1914: — A. W. Ames, Donald Appleton, H. M. Blank, J. S. Brayton, J. M. Erving, E. Henn, H. P. Hood, 2d, J. C. Howe, F. L. Johnson, William Ogrian, R. G. Preston, H. W. Siskind, Benjamin K. Richardson, L. Paine, Walter Toomey, E. F. Reynolds.

These men took part in the festivities of Commencement Day, marched in the procession, and watched the Alumni-Academy ball game.

Everyone thoroughly enjoyed getting together again and the only regret was that the other members of the class were not there to share the pleasures of an Andover Reunion.

Athletics



ANDOVER'S CHAMPIONSHIP NINE

Back Row: Skinner (Mgr.), Layton, Kern, Vaughan, Foote, Gard, Brown Smith, Gordon Brown, McClellan.

Front Row: Randall, Dudley, Prior, Mumby (Capt.) Shoop, Parisien, Jones.

Baseball

No Andover team since 1906 has had a record of more consistent and successful performance than the baseball nine of 1924. Starting with a squad made up largely of veterans, Mr. Frederick J. Daly, the Coach, had excellent material with which to work. Indeed of the members of the team this year, all but two, Vaughan and Dudley, were developed at Andover under Mr. Daly's direction and mainly as a result of his instruction. The candidates for pitcher were especially remarkable, there being at least five men capable of high-class achievement,—Shoop (who had been the winning pitcher in two former Andover-Exeter contests), "Dud" Smith, Kern, Parisien, and Layton.

Up to the date of the Andover-Exeter game, the team won twelve matches out of fourteen, five of them being shut-outs. The blue nine was defeated by Dean Academy, 4-2, and by the strong Harvard Freshmen, 2-1. Even in these contests the team out-batted its op-

ponents, but unfortunate breaks terminated in defeat. In fact, the heavy hitting of the Andover players was a conspicuous feature of the preliminary season.

In the Andover-Exeter contest, held on June 7, at Andover, the local representatives made a notable showing. The final score,—nine to nothing in favor of Andover,—indicates how brilliantly Shoop pitched, striking out fifteen of his opponents and allowing them only four hits. Even when he found himself in a tight place, he at once responded, and it was impossible to rattle him. Meanwhile his teammates offered some encouragement by their excellent hitting, knocking in three runs in the sixth and six in the eighth. Up to the fifth inning the game was close, and even to the end Exeter put up a gallant defense against overwhelming odds.

The entire team deserves much credit, but especial praise, perhaps, should be assigned to Shoop, to "Jim" Dudley, the catcher, and to Captain George Mumby, who had the full



THE UNDEFEATED TRACK TEAM

Back Row: Layton (Mgr.), Stone, Keep, Quarrier, Alexander, Renouf, Harvey.

Second Row: Edwards, Rindlaub, Holmes, Sheldon, Wood.

Front Row: Larsen, Borah, Healey, Bradley (Capt.), Glendinning, Chute, Paxton.

confidence of his associates. "Bill" Jones, the center fielder, has the unusual distinction of having played on four successive winning Andover nines.

Of the "A" men, Prior, Dudley, Layton, and Randall will probably be back in 1925, and many gaps will have to be filled. Andover men, however, are sure that Mr. Daly will be able to develop new players to fill the places of those who are gone.

Track Athletics

In Track Athletics, Coach Ray Shepard, assisted by "Larry" Shields, turned out a team which has not been beaten during the season and some members of which have made extraordinary records. During the winter the team won indoor contests with Huntington School, Technology Freshmen, and the Dartmouth Freshmen, besides taking first place in the B. A. A. Interscholastics and in the relay race with Exeter. In the spring meets Andover was victorious successively over the Harvard Freshmen, Worcester Academy,

Technology Freshmen, and Dartmouth Freshmen, besides taking first place in the Harvard Interscholastics for the fourth time. It is certain that no Andover Track Team ever has surpassed this story of accomplishment.

The final meet of the year was held at Exeter on May 31, on a glorious day, the only trouble being caused by a wind which blew directly against the dash and hurdle men. Each school won seven first places, but Andover showed a better balanced team and was the victor by a score of 71 to 55.

There were several outstanding features during the afternoon. "Charlie" Borah, Andover's sprinter, won the 100-yard dash in ten seconds, and the 220-yard dash in 21 4-5 seconds, thus equalling the dual record in the latter event. "Bill" Healey broke not only the dual meet record but also the world's interscholastic record for the javelin, with a throw of 186 feet, 1-2 inch. Captain "Al" O'Neil, of Exeter broke the half mile record, running without being pressed in 1 minute, 57 seconds; and he also easily won the quarter

mile in 50 seconds flat. Brandenburg, of Exeter, who also scored in the 100-yard dash and the broad jump, broke the discus record with a cast of 129 feet, 7 inches.

Healey has been elected Captain of the team for 1925.

On the same afternoon the Andover and Exeter second teams held a competition in the fourteen regular events, each event being called immediately before the equivalent first team contest. Andover won by a score of 87 to 39, some of the records made being excellent.

Tennis

The tennis team had a very uneven season, marred by almost continuous rain and cold. A defeat by Newton High School was followed by a victory over the Pennsylvania Freshmen. In quick succession came losses to Harvard Freshmen, Harvard Second, and Dartmouth Freshmen, and then a win from St. Paul's School. In the Harvard Interscholastics, the team scored fourteen points, thus tying for third place. Captain Weller B. Evans won his way into the finals, but was there beaten by Whitbeck, of Loomis Institute. In the match with Exeter, held on Thursday, June 5, at Exeter, the team was again defeated, by a score of five to four. Captain Evans was able to win from the Exeter leader, Ingraham, but his teammates were unable to do so well.

Club Baseball

On June 3, the Andover All-Club baseball team played the Exeter All-Class team, at Exeter, winning a close game by a score of three to one. The value of these contests in developing new material is very great, and they have the warm approval of the coaches in both schools.

Informal Golf Match with Exeter

On Wednesday, May 28, a group of Andover golf players went to Exeter for a match with the team from the Phillips Exeter Academy. Owing to the fact that golf has not yet been officially recognized as a sport by the Andover Athletic Council, the Andover team could not represent the school, but it undoubtedly was made up of the best players available. The Andover players were Chickering, Swoope, Gardner Brown, Beardsley, and Thorndike D. Howe; Exeter was represented by Cornish, Finlay, James, Giller, and Block. The nassau system of scoring was used, Exeter making ten points to Andover's five. Brown and Beardsley were the two Andover men to win their matches. On the whole the matches

were exceedingly close, and the generous hospitality of the Exeter hosts made the day most enjoyable for the Andover guests. Dr. Claude M. Fuess, of Andover, and Mr. Laurence M. Crosbie, of Exeter, were allowed the privilege of playing for their respective faculties, and again it must be reported that Exeter was victorious.

"Al" Stearns in His Old-Time Form

Principal "Al" Stearns, winning pitcher of the Exeter game back in 1888, showed his arm had lost none of its cunning when he shut out the champion Andover nine, 6 to 0, Friday afternoon in the annual Alumni game at commencement. The game went seven innings, and the boys who have been batting around .350 could do nothing with his offerings. Four hits was the sum total and only one was a solid blow, a two-bagger to center by "Dud" Smith in the second. There was one down at the time, Barker making a fine catch off Captain Mumby's fly to left center. "Al" then fanned Bill Jones, and Johnny Brennan robbed "Bo" Shoop of a single when he made a miraculous stop over second and whisked the ball in the same motion to Coach Fred Daly at first for the third out. It was the star play of the game and Andover was never again dangerous.

The Alumni was an all-star Yale aggregation. "Hap" Burdett caught. "Jim" Clifford in center, Fred Daly at first, and he did play the bag, Trevor Cushman at second, "Dick" Merritt at third and Barker in left, all wearers of the "Y". Amherst was well represented in "Al" Stearns and Johnny Brennan at short, with more pep than he had at Andover, which is saying a lot, and George Temple in right completed a great nine.

It was "Temp's" beautiful bunt in front of the plate that scored "Dick" Merritt with the Alumni's first run in the fourth, the squeeze play working to perfection.

"Bo" Shoop, who pitched the first three innings for Andover, stood the grads on their heads and "Dick" Merritt was the only one to reach first on a scratch hit in the first. Stearns sacrificed him to second and he made third on a passed ball, but "Bo" made Temple hit to Brown at second for an easy out at first. He fanned Fred Daly, "Hap" Burdett, and Barker in succession in the second.

"Dud" Smith pitched two innings and was nicked for three hits which with a passed ball, a wild pitch, two walks, and an error, netted three runs. No runs were scored off Kern, but "Cal" Layton yielded three in the final inning.

The Alumni fielded faultlessly and ran the bases well, Temple and "Hap" Burdett executing a double steal in the sixth. Brennan stole third in the fifth. Fred Daly led with the stick, smashing out singles in the fourth and seventh. He fanned in the second and sixth. "Al" Stearns fielded his position in

fine style and had six assists. "Bart" Hayes, the old Harvard star and former Andover baseball coach, did a good job umpiring.

All the Yale stars on the alumni team agreed that "Bo" Shoop was the best pitcher they have faced for a long time.

Alumni Interests

New York Alumni Dinner

On Friday evening, April 25, in the Yale Club, New York City, Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund, gave his annual dinner to the directors and class agents. Among those present besides Mr. Jennings, were Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, '90, Mr. James C. Sawyer, '90, Dr. Louis N. Silver, '78, Mr. Darragh de Lancey, '86, Mr. Sanford E. Freund, '97, Mr. William C. Ridgway, '96, Mr. Charles D. Rafferty, '00, Mr. Chauncey B. Garver, '04, Mr. John A. Reilly, '11, Mr. B. A. Tompkins, '12, Mr. James Gould, '13, Mr. Allan W. Ames, '14, Mr. Denzil A. Bush, '21, Mr. Samuel L. Fuller, '94, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess. Dr. Fuess gave a brief account of the results of the Alumni Fund up to that date.

Following the dinner came the smoker of the New York Alumni Association, over which Mr. Samuel L. Fuller presided. The chief speaker was Principal Alfred E. Stearns, who discussed at some length conditions at the school as they are to-day, closing with an appeal for law and order among the younger generation. Moving pictures, taken by Ernesto Samper, '25, an undergraduate, and showing various phases of student life, were then shown. The meeting closed with an informal reception.

Officers of the association for next year were elected as follows:

President, Samuel L. Fuller, '94; Vice-Presidents: Thomas Cochran, '90, Darragh DeLancey, '86, John W. Prentiss, '96, Charles D. Rafferty, '00, Dr. Lewis N. Silver, '78; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, William H. Woolverton, '09; Executive Committee: Chairman, John S. Reilly, '11, Allan W. Ames, '14, William Farson, '06, Charles Gleason, '17, John R. Kilpatrick, '07, Clyde Martin, '10, Robert A. Paradise, '14, F. D. Warren, '79.

Much interest was aroused by Mr. Fuller's suggestion that the Phelps House should be rebuilt as a home for the Principal, and a committee of alumni, consisting of Mr.

Fuller, Mr. Jennings, and Mr. Frederic C. Walcott, was appointed to investigate the matter.

Records at Yale

The following Phillips Academy graduates secured high honors at Yale for the first term of the school year, 1923-24:

YALE COLLEGE, 1926

Scholars of the First Rank (general average 90-100) — Charles Hastings Willard.

Scholars of the Second Rank (general average 85-89) — Kennedy Creevey.

Scholars of the Third Rank (general average 80-84) — Edmund Petrie Cottle, Jr., Henry Forbush Howe, Loren Hart Loomis, John Wendell Smith.

SHEFFIELD, 1926

Scholars of the First Rank — Sydney Frederick Thomas.

Scholars of the Second Rank — George Watson Burr, Gordon Butler Wadhams, Franklin Irvine Greene, Edward Ingals, Jr.

FRESHMAN YEAR

Scholars of the First Rank (general average 90-100) — Stuart Nash Scott.

Scholars of the Second Rank (general average 80-89) — William Edward Bradford Boardman, John Hart Carpenter, Eugene Brainard Graves, Byron Douglas Harris, Eric Hall Haight, John Howard Speer, Richard Burt Hodges, Eugene Fleming McCarthy, George Overton Riggs, Macauley Letchworth Smith, Harold Albert William West.

Death of George L. Huntress, '66

George L. Huntress of Winchester, Massachusetts, Class of '66 Phillips Academy, died on March 24, 1924, at the home of his son, George L. Huntress, Jr., in Boston. Mr. Huntress was born in Lowell on April 4, 1847, the son of James Lewis Huntress and Harriet Paige Huntress. On both his father's and his mother's side he could trace his ancestry back to colonial times. He attended Phillips Academy, where he was a member of the class of 1866 and played on one of the earliest

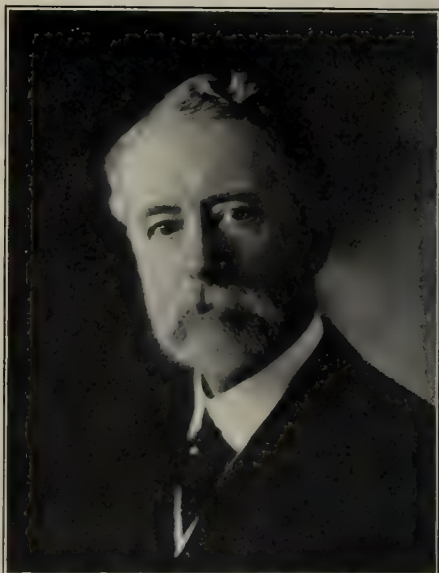
school baseball teams. Following his graduation from Yale in 1870, Mr. Huntress entered Harvard Law School. In 1872 he went into the law office of Ives & Lincoln, prominent Boston lawyers. In 1875 he was admitted to the firm, the name then becoming Ives, Lincoln & Huntress. On the death of Mr. Ives in 1882 the firm was dissolved. For many years Mr. Huntress's office has been in the Sears Building, Boston. During the past fifteen years most of his time was given up to the management of large trust estates, and to the affairs of Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields, of which he was president. Previously he had successfully tried many trademark cases in the Federal Courts all over the United States.

During his college days Mr. Huntress was active in athletics, was a member of numerous Yale bodies, and had been president of the Yale Alumni Association. He served for many years as agent for the class of 1866 in connection with the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund, and invariably secured his quota early in the campaign. He was much interested in Phillips Academy, and seldom missed being at Andover for Commencement. He was a member of the Union Club of Boston.

On September 30, 1875, Mr. Huntress married Julia A. Poole of Metuchen, New Jersey. Their married life was spent in Boston and in Winchester. Mrs. Huntress died on September 1, 1923. A son, George L. Huntress, Jr., three granddaughters, and a brother, Henry L. Huntress, survive Mr. Huntress.

John Ellsworth Blunt, 1828-1923

It is not given to many Phillips men to live to be over ninety-three years of age but Mr. Blunt, born in Tennessee, educated in New England, lived his long life in the South and Middle West. When he was about eleven years of age, a railroad was being constructed near his father's home and several of the engineers had been educated at Phillips Academy. This young lad conceived the idea of becoming a civil engineer and of going to Phillips and so at the age of sixteen, dressed in a suit of Kentucky jeans and with a carpet bag in his hand he made his way on foot, by stage and by rail to Charleston, S. C., and thence by a brig to Boston. Mr. William H. Wells was at the head of the English Department and took a great interest in young Blunt. Returning to the South, Mr. Blunt constructed many important lines of railroad till the Civil War forced him to go elsewhere and for a long span of years he was connected with the Chicago and North Western Railway.



WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, CLASS OF 1871

Men such as he throw lustre on the Phillips training.

William Harris Richardson, 1838-1924

For fifteen years, alumni who have gathered at our June dinners must have noticed an upstanding white-haired man of alert carriage and incisive speech who paid strict attention to all the speakers and who often wrote back of the inspiration gained by him at these seasons of reunion. For a half century he was a Boston merchant serving the community as a foot specialist in the construction of custom boots and shoes. He was ever thinking how he could aid the Academy and its honor and influence was very dear to him. After a year of invalidism he passed away April 21, 1924.

William Allen Butler, 1853-1923

A distinguished author, son of a distinguished author, proved himself worthy of his Phillips training in many other lines of endeavor. As a lawyer, civic leader, art lover, financier, he was eminently successful. A graduate of Princeton and of Columbia Law School, he founded and was the only president of the Lawyers' Club, was a noted admiralty lawyer and took more than his full share in bearing the burdens of trusteeships of banks, churches, legal associations, and clubs. His death came in Southampton, N. Y., July 1, 1923.



WILLIAM HARRIS RICHARDSON, CLASS OF 1859



JOHN ELLSWORTH BLUNT, CLASS OF 1848

Obituaries

1848 — John Ellsworth Blunt, son of Ainsworth Emery and Harriet Ellsworth Blunt, was born in Brainerd, Tenn., December 25, 1828. His parents were missionaries among the Cherokee Indians. His education was obtained at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., Phillips Academy and at the Putnam Free School at Newburyport. He became a civil engineer in the south until the Civil War, when he was employed upon the Chicago and North Western Railway as chief engineer and later as consulting engineer for a period of forty-three years. He died in Pasadena, Calif., February 20, 1923.

1852 — Francis Washburn Parsons, son of James and Mary Eliza Lewis Parsons, was born in Liberty County, Ga., January 5, 1833, and studied law but never practiced. He was a contractor and manufacturer in Cleveland, O., and was a pioneer in the sleeping car service. He died at the advanced age of 91 years in Osterville.

1855 — Jasper Putnam Rea, son of Jasper and Lucy Woodcock Rea, was born in North Andover, January 18, 1839. He was a carpenter in Vermont, a drayman in Snohomish, Wash., a mail and express messenger, and a truant officer in the schools. He died in Snohomish, March 11, 1924. In 1913 he celebrated his golden wedding.

1857 — John Henry Denison, son of John Newton and Mary Frances Dean Denison, was born in Boston, March 3, 1841, and graduated from Williams in 1862, and studied in Andover Theological Seminary. He was pastor for ten years, became chaplain at Hampton Institute, Va., pastor of the Williams College Church, professor of Divinity in the College and engaged in literary work during the remainder of his life. He died in Williamstown, April 24, 1924.

1857 — Sylvester Merrill, son of Washington and Abiah Gile Kelly Merrill, was born in Methuen, November 25, 1837, and engaged in the manufacture of hats and later in the furniture business in San Francisco. He died March 6, 1924, in Alameda, Calif. A brother, Moses Merrill, was in the Phillips class of 1852.

1859 — Bradford Johnson Blanchard, son of Douglas Farnum and Phoebe Hammond Seaman Blanchard, was born in Sturbridge, February 21, 1838. He was owner of a granite quarry in Linwood and contracted to deliver the granite to the railroad on his own track and by means of his own locomotive. He died April 26, 1924, in Linwood.

1859 — William Harris Richardson, son of Gilbert and Hannah Davis Richardson, was born in Woburn, April 14, 1838, and spent his life in giving special attention to restoring fallen arches and flat feet to normal conditions by making

custom hand-sewed boots and shoes. His portrait advertisement in the *Boston Transcript* could be often noticed. A good man and a worthy citizen passed away in Brookline, April 21, 1924.

1861 — George Warren Chandler, son of John and Phoebe Russell Chandler, was born in Andover, February 18, 1842, and enlisted April 30, 1861, in Co. H, First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and served for three years. For fifteen years he conducted a coal business in Andover and for eighteen years was a rural mail carrier. He was Commander of the local G. A. R. post. He died in Avon, April 24, 1924.

1861 — John Morgan Fisher, son of Caleb Ellis and Mary Hosford Fisher, was born in Arcade, N. Y., August 16, 1845, and graduated from Oberlin in 1868. He served in the 6th Massachusetts Regiment Infantry during the Civil War. He was a member of the City Council, Fargo, N. D., and later was an accountant in Los Angeles, Calif. He died in Los Angeles, July 23, 1923.

1862 — We wish to state that the notice concerning the death of Stephen Parker Hull in the April number of the *Bulletin* was not correct and that he is still living. We regret that we were misinformed.

1864 — Mase Shepard Southworth, son of Edward and Ann Elizabeth Shepard Southworth, was born in West Springfield, September 23, 1847, and graduated from Yale in 1868 and received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Tübingen in 1872. He was professor of Chemistry at Williams from 1876 to 1883. Since then he has lived in Springfield and has been director in the Old Agawam National Bank, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, trustee of the Hampden Savings Bank and treasurer of the Southworth Paper Company. He died in Springfield, May 1, 1924.

1865 — Henry Harrison Burnham, son of Andrew Clark and Cynthia Cruff Remington Burnham, was born in Coventry, R. I., August 2, 1845, and graduated from Yale in 1869. He studied law and was prosecuting agent for New London County, Conn., for twenty-seven years and was United States Commissioner for the District of Connecticut for twenty-one years. He was also Judge of "The Town Court of Griswold, Conn." He died in Baltimore, Md., May 28, 1924.

1866 — George Lewis Huntress, son of James Lewis and Harriet Paige Huntress, was born in Lowell, April 4, 1847, and graduated from Yale in 1870. He attended the Harvard Law School and in 1875 was a member of the law firm of

Ives, Lincoln and Huntress in Boston. He was president of the North River Lumber Company of Nova Scotia, president of the Yuba Consolidated Gold Fields of California, of the Bolivia Rubber Company, of the Peerless Knitting Mills Company and of several other industrial concerns. He died in Boston, March 24, 1924. A brother, Henry L., was in the Phillips class of 1865.

1869 — Samuel Phillips Abbott, son of Abiel and Sarah Smith-Davis Abbott, was born in Farmington, Me., August 24, 1850. He studied law under his father and uncle and was appointed associate justice of the Waltham Court, and in 1916 was appointed justice of the same court which he served till his death, March 30, 1924. He was an eminent criminal lawyer and his judicial findings were sound and respected. A brother, Nathan, was in the Phillips class of 1873.

1869 — Walter Campbell, son of Samuel and Icyntia Saltus Meeks Campbell, was born in Cherry Valley, N. Y., May 2, 1851, and was a member of the Princeton class of 1873. For thirty-eight years he was connected with the Bank of America, New York City, and died in Cherry Valley, April 12, 1924. A brother, Franklin G., was in the Phillips class of 1871.

1870 — Samuel Shepard Dennis, son of Alfred Lewis and Eliza Abigail Shepard Dennis, was born in Newark, N. J., September 11, 1852, and was a member of the Yale class of 1874. He was connected with the hardware firm of Gifford & Beach of New York City and later was president of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark, N. J. He was a director of a large number of railroads and other financial interests. He was a trustee of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut. He died in Morristown, N. J., April 12, 1924. Two brothers attended Phillips, Frederic S., 1868, and Warren E., 1872.

1870 — Jacob Abbott Williams, son of Stephen and Sarah D. Aldrich Williams, was born in Uxbridge in 1852. For many years he operated a large farm in Uxbridge but in 1898 he moved to Northbridge and conducted "The Plain View Farm" there for the rest of his life. He took great interest in the state grange, was an assessor in Uxbridge, was on the school board and board of assessors of Northbridge. He was superintendent of cattle for many years at the annual fair of the Blackstone Valley Agricultural Society, and was a man of fine presence and oratorical power. He died in Northbridge, April 4, 1924.

1873 — Ira Richards, son of Josiah Draper and Harriet Elizabeth Draper Richards, was born in North Attleboro, March 5, 1852, and was a

manufacturing jeweler and a dealer in real estate. He died in Boston, May 31, 1924.

1877—John Newton Booth, son of James Astley and Catherine Elizabeth Shaffer Booth, was born in Wilbur, N. Y., September 10, 1857. He manufactured hydraulic cement in Kingston, N. Y., and served on the board of supervisors, was secretary of the Borough of Queens, New York City, was engaged in general construction and contracting, was founder of the board of trade of Jamaica, N. Y., and an energetic leader in promoting a library and high school. Mr. Booth died in Jamaica, March 7, 1924.

1879—Addison Day Kelley, son of David and Sarah Jane Lovejoy Kelley, was born in Davenport, Iowa, October 30, 1857, and engaged in manufacturing and wholesaling lumber, and as a member of the firm of Kelley, Maus & Co., dealt in iron, steel and heavy hardware in Chicago, but retired some years ago. He died in Los Angeles, Calif., October 14, 1923. A brother, Paul D., was in the Phillips class of 1895.

1879—Robert Arnold Packwood, son of Robert James and Elizabeth Susan Zimenes Packwood, was born in St. George, Bermuda, May 19, 1854, and studied medicine in the University of Michigan with the class of 1882. He then returned to Bermuda and named his home there at Somerset Bridge, Andover Arbor. His practice brought him into contact with a wide circle, by whom he was respected and loved. He died in Hamilton, Bermuda, April 14, 1924.

1881—William Hunkins Smiley, son of Lucien and Martha Sawyer Hunkins Smiley, was born in South Hampton, N. H., November 20, 1863, and became a pharmacist in Haverhill. He died May 21, 1923, in Haverhill.

1883—Lincoln Justinian Holden, son of Marquis Lafayette and Emily Augusta Wright Holden, was born in Fitchburg, March 25, 1861, and was a student in Oberlin College, a farmer and house painter. He died in Royalston, April 29, 1924.

1884—Nathaniel Edward Bartlett, son of Nathaniel Jabez and Ellen Maria Higgins Bartlett, was born in Andover, July 27, 1866, and graduated from Harvard in 1888. He at once joined his father in the book business in Boston, of which he was the head at the time of his death in Andover, April 23, 1924.

1885—George Waldo Waterman, son of George Rowland (P. A. 1860) and Lucretia Stickney Boardman Waterman, was born in Lawrence, October 8, 1867, and attended the Harvard Law School. He practiced law in

Chicago and in Newburyport. He died in Chicago, April 2, 1924.

1886—Daniel Dudley Avery, son of Dudley and Mary Louise Richardson Avery, was born in New Iberia, La., February 5, 1866. He studied law and practiced in New Orleans and later moved to Avery Island, Iberia Parish, La., where he engaged in managing some of his father's interests on that island, of which his father was sole owner. He died April 19, 1921.

1886—James Henry Taylor, son of James Henry and Frances Eaton Hitchings Taylor, was born in Orange, N. J., October 2, 1866, and was a member of the Amherst class of 1890. He was connected with the Sheffield Paper Co. of Saugerties, N. Y., and was superintendent of the Clinton Canning Co. He died in Rome, N. Y., March 15, 1924.

1888—Charles Andrew Hodges, son of Andrew James and Sarah Elizabeth Grant Hodges, was born in Peoria, Ill., September 19, 1865, and died in Peoria, March 18, 1924.

1890—Duncan Steuart Ellsworth, son of Samuel Stewart and Hebe Parker Magee Ellsworth, was born in Penn Yan, N. Y., February 19, 1870, and graduated from Sheffield in 1892. He studied in the New York Law School, was secretary of the Fall Brook Railway Company and of the Fall Brook Coal Company, of Corning, N. Y. He travelled extensively, was a captain in the Ambulance Service of the American Red Cross in Paris during the World War. He died in New York City, April 15, 1924.

1893—Frank Fitts Lamson, son of William Stickney and Mary Abbott Lamson, was born in Salem, November 29, 1872, and graduated from Harvard in 1897, and became technical superintendent of the Manchester, N. H. Print Works. He later became an osteopathic physician in Newton, in which city he died May 24, 1924.

1895—Edgar Garrison Holt, son of Lewis Garrison and Emily Angelia Jenkins Holt, was born in Lawrence, July 2, 1874, and was a member of the Princeton class of 1900, having spent one year at Harvard. He entered the ice business in Lawrence and became the president of the Lawrence Ice Company. He served in the state legislature and organized and was Captain of Company H, of the 16th Regiment, Massachusetts State Guard, during the World War and held the rank of Major in the 2nd Battalion. During his school and college days he was a conspicuous athlete. He died in Lawrence, April 19, 1924.

1895—John Augustus LeBoutillier, son of John and Fannie Goodman LeBoutillier, was

born in New York City, September 13, 1875. He was connected with the firm of LeBoutillier Brothers, a dry goods house founded by his grandfather, and later a partner in the silk thread manufacturing firm of D. E. Adams & Co. In the World War he served as Major in the Ordnance Department. A brother, Thomas, was in the Phillips class of 1896. He died in New York City, April 17, 1924.

1901 — Francis Quinn Cronin, son of Jeremiah Daniel and Annie Quinn Cronin, was born in New London, Conn., November 13, 1881, and graduated from Yale in 1905 and from the Yale Law School in 1908. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of New London and was a registrar of voters. He served in the Connecticut legislature and died in New London, April 13, 1924.

1921 — Laurence Stevenson, son of Edward Albert and Alice Merwin Fitch Stevenson, was born in Plainfield, N. J., October 15, 1902, and after leaving Andover attended St. John's School at Manlius, N. Y. He was killed in a motor cycle accident, September 6, 1921, dying in Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital.

1924 — Harold Ames Hatch, Jr., son of Harold Ames (P. A. 1893) and Margaret Leighton Milliken Hatch, was born in New York City, April 21, 1905, and was a student in the Senior class and died at the Isham Infirmary in Andover, May 20, 1924.

1925 — Brinton Coxe, son of Edmund James Drifton and Elizabeth Michaux Coxe, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 14, 1906, and was an Upper Middler in the Academy. He was visiting his grandmother at Drifton, Pa., and was found accidentally shot on the morning of March 31, 1924.

1927 — Noël Delaplaine Danforth, son of George Henry (P. A. 1886) and Elizabeth Henderson Williamson Danforth, was born in Summit, N. J., January 7, 1909 and entered the Academy last September. Two brothers preceded him in school, George H., 1922, and Nicholas W., 1924. He was accidentally shot and killed by a boy friend in Summit, N. J., April 4, 1924.

Personals

1870 — The eightieth anniversaries of the Church of the Holy Cross and of the Mary Warren Free Institute of Troy, N. Y., were celebrated in April. The Rev. Edward W. Babcock is the Rector of the church.

1872 — Columbia University at its Commencement conferred the degree of LL.D. on Victor F. Lawson of Chicago.

1884 — Rev. Duncan S. Merwin is organist of the Lincoln Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Los Angeles, Calif., and chaplain of the Southern California Chapter of the American Guild of Organists.

1886 — Talcott M. Banks has prepared *From the Editor's Window*, a book for Williams men, published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

1891 — Two pamphlets have been written by Bernard C. Cobb, vice-president of Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., of New York, entitled *Customer Ownership Benefits the Banker* and *The Improved Financial Condition of Electric Railways*.

1891 — Day McBirney has built himself a new home in Baldwinsville, N. Y.

1892 — Edward W. Ames may be addressed at 44 West 47th Street, New York City, where he has established a shop bearing the name of "America, South of United States."

1892 — Frederic P. Trask is in the silk business, Reiland Building, San Jose, Calif.

1893 — *The Life and Public Services of Justin Smith Morrill* has been prepared by William B. Parker and issued by the Houghton Mifflin Co.

1897 — Oliver W. Branch has been appointed chief justice of the Superior court of New Hampshire.

1897 — John A. Findley is manager of the Notting Hill Gate Station, London, England, of the North East Service, dealers in electrical equipment. His residence is 55 Trinity Road, Wimbledon, London, S. W.

1897 — Robert Roughan may be addressed at 111 West Colorado Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

1898 — Brewster T. Hudson is manager of traffic inspection for the New York Telephone Company.

1898 — Arthur Stanley Pease has been appointed Professor of Latin at Amherst College.

1898 — Edgar Beaman Sherrill and Mrs. Elizabeth Prescott Dolbeare were married in Newtonville, April 15, 1924.

1901 — Alden Brooks has written *Escape*, published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

1902 — William Latham Abbott and Miss Hildegard VanBrunt were married in Alameda, Calif., March 12, 1924.

1902 — Rev. Philip King is pastor at Shirley.

1907 — Richard Nash Hall and Miss Marguerite Koontz were married in St. Louis, Mo., March 22, 1924.

1908 — Charles Ernest Dodge and Miss Annie Leighton Lane were married in Manchester, April 19, 1924.

1909 — Calvin F. Favorite is located in Boston as district manager of the Atlantic Refining Company.

1909 — Francesco Urbano has been appointed Vicar of Grace Church Chapel, New York City.

1910 — Dr. William L. Nute has returned to his mission field in Adana, Turkey.

1910 — Keith F. Warren is managing editor of *The Bankers Magazine*.

1912 — Francis Cogswell Carleton and Miss Elizabeth Cushing were married, April 12, 1924, in Boston.

1912 — Angelo Giovanni Perez and Miss Eva Pauline Gerry were married in Springfield, December 31, 1923. Their home is 26 Brighton Avenue, Boston.

1913 — Dr. Richard H. Burkhart is now located at 5 East 53d Street, New York City.

1913 — Dr. John J. Hartigan, a graduate of Tufts College and Medical School, has opened an office in the Caronel apartments in Andover.

1913 — Kirkpatrick Winston is proprietor of a firm of exporters, importers and insurance at Mukden, Manchuria, China.

1914 — Stuart H. Caldwell is with the A. O. Smith Corporation, Milwaukee, Wisc.

1914 — Julian Tobey Leonard and Miss Marjorie Sykes Lake were married in Hartford, Conn., May 24, 1924.

1915 — Russell Hoadley Bennett and Miss Miriam von Schrader Fletcher were married in Minneapolis, Minn., May 31, 1924.

1915 — George D. Flynn, Jr. is assistant treasurer of the Ancona Mills of Fall River and

a trustee of the Bradford Durfee Textile School of that city.

1916 — William Hodgkinson Barber and Miss Jane Ayer Williams were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, 1924.

1916 — George Church Durant and Miss Mary Barnett Heed Mariner were married in Pelham Manor, N. Y., April 3, 1924.

1916 — John G. W. Husted is the Hartford representative of Brown Brothers & Company and lives in Farmington, Conn.

1918 — Clayton Eddy Bailey and Miss Rosamond Withington were married in Cleveland, O., April 28, 1924.

1918 — John Fiske Brown and Miss Dorothy Dudley Mair were married April 28, 1924.

1918 — Albert Hastings Crosby and Miss Esther Vinton Washburn were married in Worcester, June 14, 1924.

1918 — David Phillips Hatch, Jr., and Miss Helen Gertrude Shaw were married in Danbury, N. H., May 29, 1924.

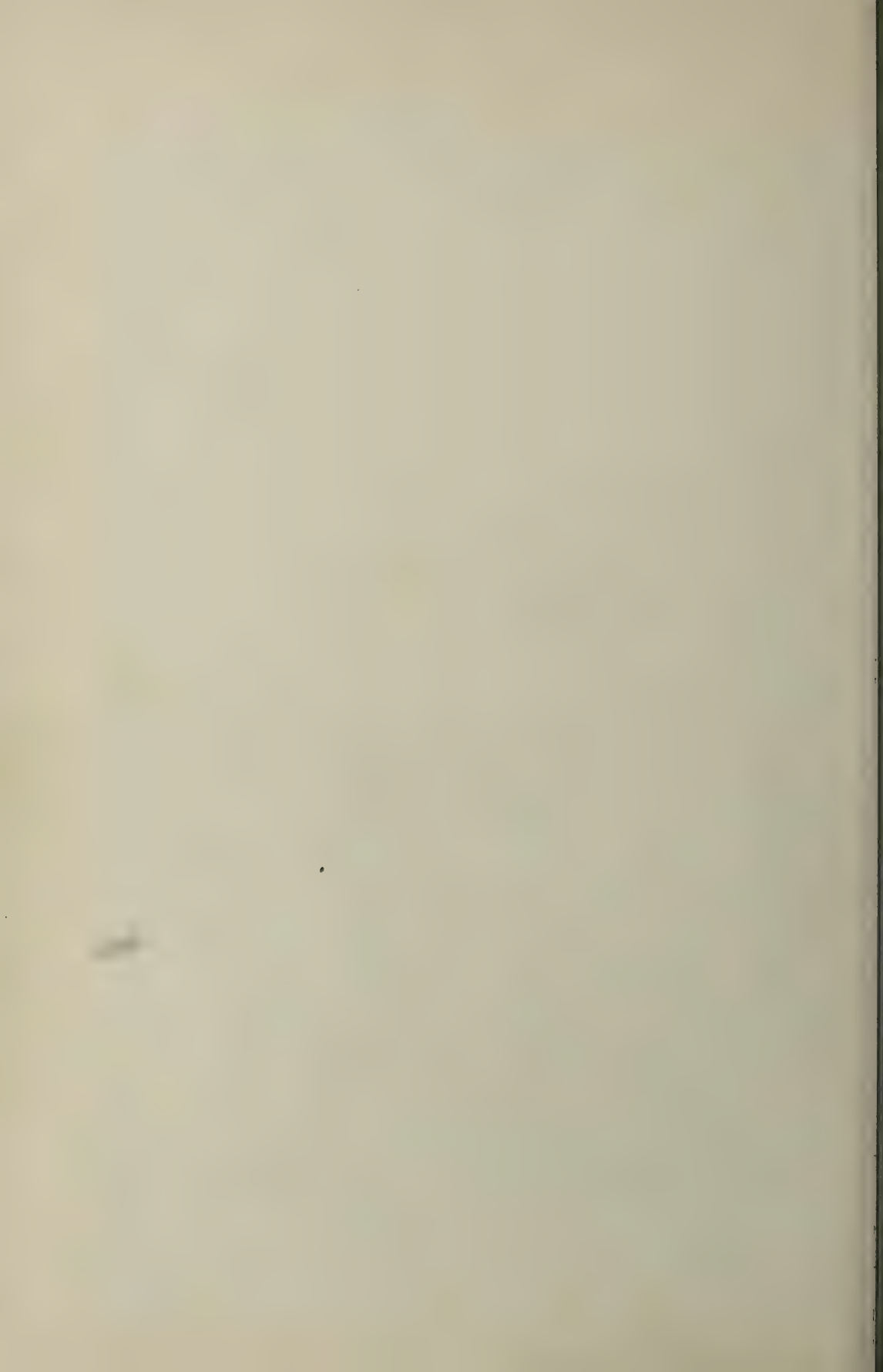
1918 — John Walker Wheeler, Jr., and Miss Eleanor Duff Gray Hubbard were married in Upper Montclair, N. J., June 7, 1924.

1919 — Huntington Townsend Day and Miss Cornelia Addis Campbell were married in Essex Fells, N. J., May 3, 1924.

1920 — Wolfrid Rudyerd Boulton, an assistant instructor in the University of Pittsburgh, has been in Central America as a member of the expedition under the auspices of the New York Museum of Natural History to study birds and bird life.

1920 — Oliver C. Mosman, Jr., is in the employ of the Kansas City Bolt & Nut Company, and may be addressed at 3615 Holmes Street, Kansas City, Mo.

1921 — Roy Wilson Wingate and Miss Dorothy Claire Pillsbury were married in Arlington, N. J., May 29, 1924.



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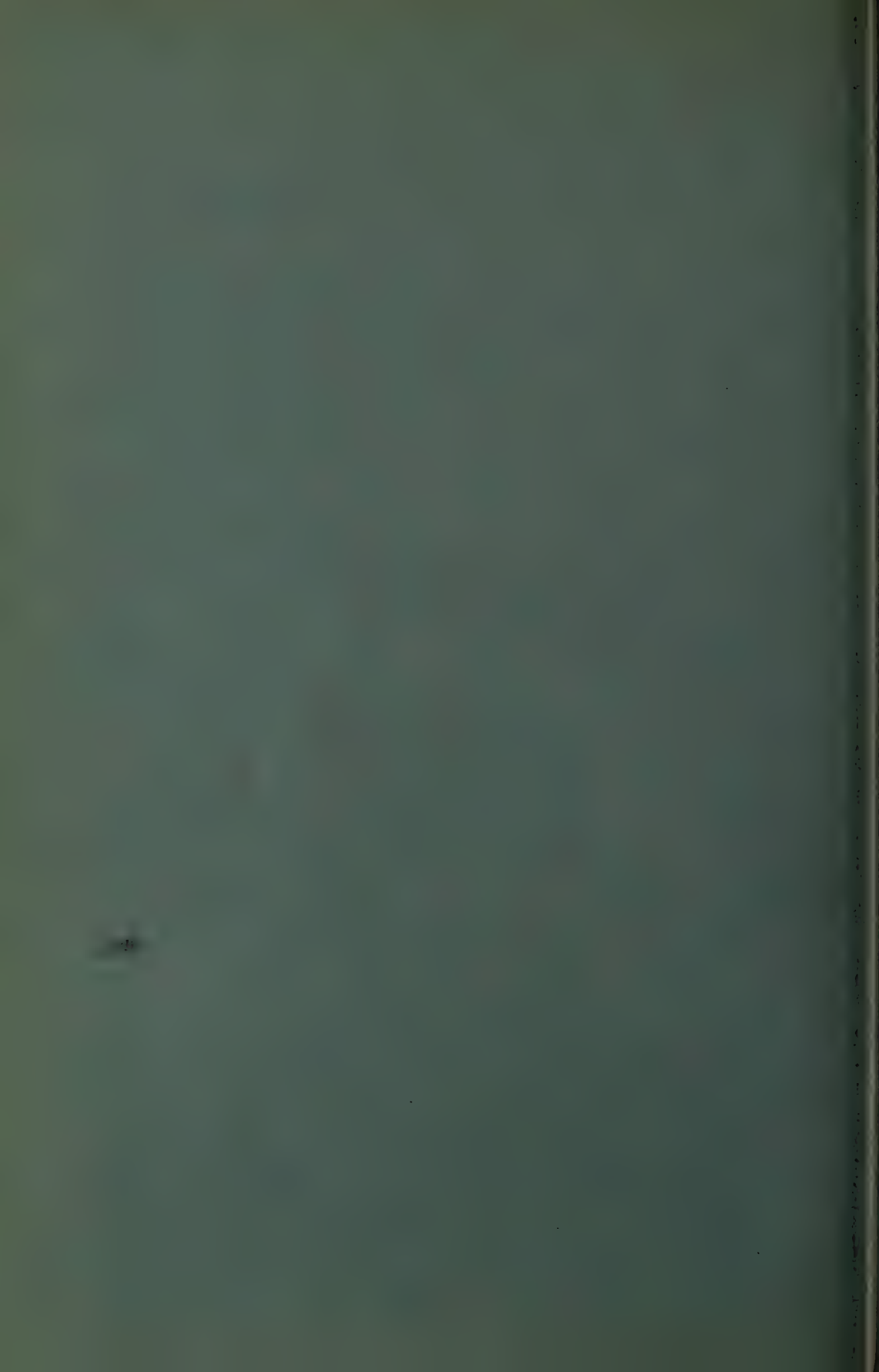
October, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-four

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Education, Old and New

Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1825

The New Football Field





A CORNER OF THE STONE CHAPEL

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
HAROLD C. STEARNS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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VOL. XIX

OCTOBER, 1924

No. 1

EDITORIAL

So much has the attention of the alumni been directed of late to the progress and completion of the new Main Building and the Memorial Tower, that there has been little opportunity to dwell on the really extraordinary development in our facilities for athletics. The Case Memorial Building, dedicated in 1923, represents only one phase,—although doubtless the most significant one,—of this expansion. A further step has been taken with the construction of a new school football field, described on another page of this BULLETIN. Comprehensive plans, moreover, call for numerous additional fields and tennis courts, all of which can be used by club and class teams and which in the aggregate cover a considerable area. These improvements, so impressive to the visitor, should not lead to any suspicion that athletics are being over-stressed or wrongly-emphasized at Phillips Academy. The old and fine ideal of sport for sport's sake will continue here, no matter how large the

crowd of spectators in the bleachers may grow to be. Furthermore there is a logical and physiological reason for having games played under the best of conditions and for insisting that the equipment for exercise should be as nearly perfect as possible, just as we undertake to provide in our classrooms comfortable desks, scientific lighting, and a sufficient amount of heat on January mornings. No boy's mind can function properly unless he has had his normal fill of fresh air and limb stretching,—like Walter Camp's famous caged lion. It is towards the promotion of right physical development among the students that these new playing fields are making a contribution.

Unless we are altogether mistaken, the general prosperity of our schools and colleges to-day and the undisputed fact that the good ones all seem to have waiting lists are signs of a renewed interest in education and a conviction that it is, everything considered, the

best panacea for the ills of the world. There is a feeling, perhaps justified by results, that "there must be something in it"; that education can do wonderful things in straightening out tangles and making life more worth the living. Even among young men there is something of this spirit to be observed,—a tendency to scan the curriculum more seriously than was the case ten years ago, in that remote and strange era "before the war". At Andover, we like to believe that the group of "earnest students" gets larger term by term. Not that these young fellows are becoming a generation of prigs and pedants or that they are any the less virile in mind and body,—merely that they are less ashamed of being thought intelligent and are willing to confess, in confidential moments, that they have intellectual ambitions. The Amherst Seniors last June voted, presumably without any ulterior motive and under no compulsion, by a large majority, that the most valued college honor was election to Phi Beta Kappa. If this represents, as it doubtless does, actual undergraduate sentiment, then things are better than they used to be. It is our hope and faith at Phillips Academy that we may be turning out at Commencement a generation of thinkers as well as doers; and it will be our pride if any such result can be accomplished.

Modern scientific research, despite its progress in elucidating the hitherto inexplicable processes of the mind, has still far to go in clearing up some of the mysteries of education. Psychoanalysts have rightly boasted of their success in unbaring the strange secrets of the human soul, and specialists like Freud have undoubtedly achieved, in limited fields, some astounding results. From

the teacher's viewpoint, however, one problem has yet to be explained. What perversity in the average undergraduate's brain causes him to seize and retain some quite casual remark of his instructor, and yet promptly to forget something which, to the teacher, seems of the highest significance? Why is it that we who sit behind the desk on the platform find that "pounding away" on a subject usually fails even to produce a dent in the victim's skull; and why, on the other hand, does a wholly unimportant detail linger forever in his plastic memory? Why is it that, in after years, a man's chief recollection of his college professor may be an idle, empty jest or some trivial incident of the classroom? If we could only answer these questions, our jobs might be much simplified. We, as teachers, could then dwell but lightly on important phases of our respective subjects, confident that these would not be forgotten; and we could with clear consciences emphasize and reiterate non-essentials, glad that, in spite of our efforts, those facts would never be retained. That Keats's father was a hostler, that Poe was a drunkard and Pope a hunchback,—this is gossip which even the dullards always know. Oh, if they would but keep in their souls with equal freshness the magic lines of *La Belle Dame Sans Merci* or the melody of:

"Helen! thy beauty is to me
Like those Nicean barks of yore! "

The fact that several important secondary schools have recently been seriously considering various types of pension funds for teachers indicates that the subject is one which is arousing some considerable public interest. The Carnegie pension system, valuable though it has been, has so far included only colleges

and universities; and any school which desires to establish anything similar must probably do the work for itself, without outside assistance. The contention that such a fund has not as yet been a necessity at Phillips Academy should not deceive us into imagining that it may not become so in the near future. This is not the place, of course, for presenting an argument for teachers' pensions. It is only just to point out, however, that teachers, more perhaps than the representatives of any other profession, are entitled to the assurance of security in their declining years. Under normal circumstances no teacher, even when well-paid, can save very much, and he should not be subjected to the imminent fear and the possible actuality of a poverty-stricken old age. Such a pension plan, to be really helpful, should be automatic, — not in the form of bounty or of alms, but of an income honestly earned. There are, of course, many problems to be solved in establishing such a project: the size of the permanent fund, the extent to which its operation should protect not only the teacher but also his dependents, the degree to which it should be contributory, and the basis for determining beneficiaries. The difficulties are undoubtedly great but not insurmountable, and the results to be attained justify some patient and intensive study by experts. The BULLETIN is not now advocating any hasty action, even if it could be attained. We are convinced,

however, that some such project will ultimately seem desirable and that it is not by any means too early to bring it to the attention of our readers.

The traditional conception of the teacher as a man "severe and stern to view", walking about with his head in the empyrean while his feet stumbled over molehills, has, we trust, been somewhat modified in recent years. Between Oliver Wendell Holmes and his instructors at Andover there was a gulf fixed so deep and wide that it could never be crossed. They belonged in a different world, a world of frowns and pomposity and dogmatism. He, in their opinion, was one of the devil's own, naturally depraved and therefore to be curbed and restrained. To-day we are glad to note that a friendlier feeling exists between the student and his official preceptor. Useless formalities are less conspicuous; artificial barriers have been removed; and it is quite possible for the two to meet in a social way on an even basis, as gentleman to gentleman. No teacher loses anything in dignity by giving his students a cheery "Good Morning"; no undergraduate is less manly because he is willing to accept an instructor as a friend. Modern teachers in both schools and colleges may take themselves less seriously than their prototypes of a century ago; but they are in most cases emphatically more human and sincere.

EDUCATION—OLD AND NEW

BY ALFRED E. STEARNS

No one will deny that the educational ideals of the present day differ widely from those that were commonly held by our fathers. A rapidly changing world has brought pronounced changes in points of emphasis, and, it is to be feared, in the actual goal sought. The man on the street is probably satisfied that these shifts in emphasis and ideals represent real progress and that the education of to-day, so widely offered and so constantly eulogized, must be of a far higher standard than any which preceded it. At least it is more practical; and it does not require a deep thinker to be misled into believing that what is practical in a material world is probably the best. But is this the fact? This query cannot be satisfactorily answered until we have compared and contrasted the character of the old education and the new.

Those who were responsible for the founding of our early schools and colleges were agreed on one point at least. The new and great experiment in democracy and nation-building on which they were embarking required for its final and permanent success one thing above all others, — an intelligent and educated citizenship. In the constitutions that were drawn to guide these institutions on their way, as well as in the correspondence which passed between those who were making their life possible, this truth is constantly and strongly emphasized. No one can read those ancient documents without being impressed with this fact. Education was intended to safeguard the new republic and assure its permanency through the perilous years ahead. Even prior to the establishment of the nation as a unit this may be fairly said to have been the guiding motive of these far-seeing philanthropists, for in their thoughts, whatever the particular form might eventually be, the vision of a new and promising national unit undoubtedly was present.

It has often been said that this early education in America was designed primarily for the training of ministers; and while to a degree this is undoubtedly true, it is not the whole truth; and we are misled if we accept it as such. In those days the pulpit was the commonly accepted medium for the dissemination of knowledge, but not theological knowledge alone. The minister was preacher; but he was teacher and instructor too. It was his business to inform his congregation on all matters of moment to the community; and it was expected that his education and

training would fit him to perform this significant task. We must not forget that the language of that early day, especially among those of education and culture, had a distinct theological coloring. But this coloring was not limited to the pulpit; it was rather the common hue that tinted the language of all. Even business was not wholly immune from it. Whatever their theological beliefs, those early patriots were tremendously interested in the great problems of government that confronted them in their new world, and they were bound that, so far as human ingenuity and forethought could prevent it, their great experiment should not fail. Education, therefore, became something of a passion with them, and the interpretation they gave to it was in the final analysis determined by national ideals and aspirations.

With these facts in mind let us scan a little more closely those old, and so often maligned, educational ideals to which our fathers attached such great importance, and for the realization of which they gave, in proportion to their means, far more generously than even our modern millionaire institution-builders.

An educated and dependable citizenship meant in these earlier days primarily a citizenship of character. Education, therefore, must make its chief business the developing, training, and strengthening of the character of the individual citizen. Marked emphasis will be found to have been placed on this point in the vast majority of those historic documents which relate to the founding of our early schools and colleges. But character did not mean to these enthusiastic patriots mere goodness, an emotional pious-mindedness as it were, which so many have carelessly assumed. It meant something more and something very different. It meant a keen and trained mind well supplied with knowledge, combined with ethical standards and moral purpose, reinforced with a rugged will. Though often quoted, and well known to many Andover men, the definition of character given by Judge Phillips in the constitution of Phillips Academy still appeals as one of the clearest and the best. Let it not be forgotten, he says, "that goodness without knowledge, as it concerns others, is weak and feeble, and that knowledge without goodness is dangerous, but that both united form the strongest characters and lay the surest foundations of usefulness to mankind". It would be hard to



A VIEW FROM THE CHAPEL LOOKING SOUTH

improve on this. "Goodness without knowledge, as it concerns others, is weak and feeble!" Might not this be fairly taken as a text by those who are so justly disturbed because so many of the ministers of the present day are unable to attract and hold their congregations? "Knowledge without goodness is dangerous." Do we need to be reminded of the truth of this after the lessons taught us by the world conflagration kindled by a nation gone mad with knowledge and lacking moral purpose and ideals? All the goodness in the world may serve to make us "goody-gooods," but it will not help us, if we lack knowledge, to get our goodness across to the other fellow and a needy world. And all the knowledge in the world will only swell our conceit to the bursting point and render us a menace to society if we lack the steadying and directing influence of a moral goal. These patent truths should be self-evident. But are they recognized by those who are responsible for the fact that modern education lays increasingly less emphasis on character while it stresses more and more the practical and utilitarian as its goal?

A pertinent question at once arises in our minds at this point. If character is to be our

educational goal, what methods must our institutions adopt to achieve their purpose? And the question is admittedly a difficult one to answer. But of this we may be sure,—character is the product of an atmosphere rather than of teaching. It will never become the chief product of any school or college that fails to recognize it as the main goal sought. Let the aim be first accepted and frankly admitted, and many of the seeming difficulties that stand in the way of its achievement will disappear. Obstructive influences will vanish, and influences, intangible, subtle, but uplifting will take their place. One gain at least we may count on; teachers will be selected for something more than pure intellectual brilliancy. We shall bid a welcome adieu to that class so prominent and so noisy in our colleges today whose quick and active minds have been accepted as evidences of ability, but whose diminutive calibre is attested, as it has always been in mankind, by purely destructive criticism, by cynical indifference to the spiritual values in life, by open contempt for those things that the human race for ages has held most sacred, and who, puffed with conceit and self-complacency, have been permitted to spread their deadly poison freely in the minds

and hearts of those plastic and impressionable youth who have had the misfortune to come under their baneful influence. When these parasites have been swept from the teachers' desks, we shall have a chance to make a new and a wholesome start.

Our next step is not quite so clear. One thing, however, is sure. Higher education must recognize more clearly the spiritual elements in human life. This cannot be done without emphasizing religion, not the religion of sect and creed but religion that is broad and comprehensive and that answers the longing in every human heart. On of the greatest of English schoolmasters, writing in some heat to a friend exclaimed, — "And worst of all the practice which separates brain work from religion and morality, and calls it education, is simply the devil let loose." That is a fair and honest statement, and we can well afford to heed its warning. Dr. L. P. Jacks, the brilliant English scholar, in one of his recent Hibbert Lectures says: "Education is commonly classified under three heads — primary, secondary, and higher. To these three I should like to add a fourth, highest — primary, secondary, higher, and highest. The highest education is religion." Again he says: "On the one hand, a religious spirit must enter into education; on the other, an educational spirit must enter into religion." Dr. Jacks is not thinking of dogmatic religion, narrowed and compressed by man-made bounds, but rather of that relationship, common to all mankind, of the individual to the Infinite,

the very basis of all true religion. Let the creeds and the ritual come later, if they are needed for the fuller expression of the individual soul; but let the starting point be one where all can gather. This at least is the implication. And this will offer us too a starting point in the educational world. What we need in our American institutions is more of that religious spirit of humility, reverence, and wonder so clearly revealed by this English scholar in discussing the wonders of the nebula of Andromeda — "The stars above us and the graves beneath us", Great God, what a universe! And yet we discuss it over our teacups as though it were a thing we carried in our waistcoat pockets." Reverence has always marked the great mind, irreverence the little. Give us more humility and reverence among our teachers today, and true religion will find its suitable forms for expression. The result will be the development of character, for character will find a healthful and stimulating atmosphere for normal growth.

If our educational institutions are worthy their name and their rich heritage, they will once more recognize their responsibility to assume, in the life and thought of the nation, that position of leadership, intellectual and spiritual, for which they were created and which they long held. That is their business and their privilege. To-day they are largely yielding to the demands and the clamor of a materialistic world.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

4. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-1894)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

Not every New England boy who attended Phillips Academy during its formative period, or even later, reacted favorably to its Spartan methods of developing character. Sensitive souls sometimes remembered and resented its rigorous discipline, and consequently did not always speak of it with affection. Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the class of 1825, was of this type. Even to the end of his long life, he had disconcerting memories of his school-days on Andover Hill. Furthermore his religious evolution caused him, as he advanced in age, to dislike more and more the Calvinistic theology which, in his childhood, had dominated Phillips Academy as well as Andover Theological Seminary. As a result,

Holmes was always of two minds about Andover: his personal experience there had not been altogether pleasurable, but he remained fond of its traditions and grew increasingly proud of the prestige which it gained in the late nineteenth century.

There were circumstances which made it inevitable that Holmes should be sent to Andover. His mother's father, Oliver Wendell (1733-1818), a member of the Governor's Council, was not only one of the original members of the Phillips Board of Trustees but also Treasurer of the Academy for eight years, from 1795 to 1803. Oliver's father, Abiel Holmes, a Yale man and pastor of the First Church in Cambridge for forty years, was

elected a Trustee of Phillips Academy in 1809 (the year in which Oliver was born) and served in that capacity until his death in 1827. The family's Andover connections were, therefore, intimate. Oliver had driven there with his father to the annual Exhibitions; he had seen Dr. Pearson and Principal Adams and many of the Phillips family; and he had accepted uncomplainingly the decision that he was some day to be enrolled in Phillips Academy as a student.

The Reverend Abiel Holmes was unmistakably a Calvinist, of unblemished orthodoxy and established convictions; but his wife, Sarah Wendell, had a more liberal theology, which was evidently not without its influence on Oliver. Later Holmes wrote:

"We learned nominally that we were a set of little fallen wretches, exposed to the wrath of God by the fact of that existence which we could not help . . .

I was given to questionings, and my mind early revolted from the teachings of the Catechism and the books which followed out its dogmas."

Mrs. Holmes, whose associations had always been with Unitarian Cambridge, took good care, without absolutely disobeying her husband, to make sure that the harsh doctrines of his inflexible creed were modified for her children. The Reverend Abiel Holmes would doubtless have been pleased if his son could have become a clergyman; and the boy himself later admitted that he might have entered the ministry if a certain preacher "had not looked and talked so like an undertaker".

Born in Cambridge, in the midst of a collegiate atmosphere, Holmes was early sent to a Dame's School and then to a teacher in Cambridgeport. He was fifteen when, in the autumn of 1824, he was driven to Andover for a final year of preparation before entering Harvard. Holmes's description of his arrival at the Academy is both amusing and pathetic:

"It was a shallow, two-story white house before which we stopped, just at the entrance of the central village, the residence of a very worthy professor in the theological seminary, — learned, amiable, exemplary, but thought by certain experts to be a little questionable in the matter of homoosianism, or some such doctrine. There was a great rock that showed its round back in the narrow front yard. It looked cold and hard; but it hinted firmness and indifference to the sentiments fast struggling to get uppermost in my youthful bosom; for I was not too old for homesickness, — who is? The carriage

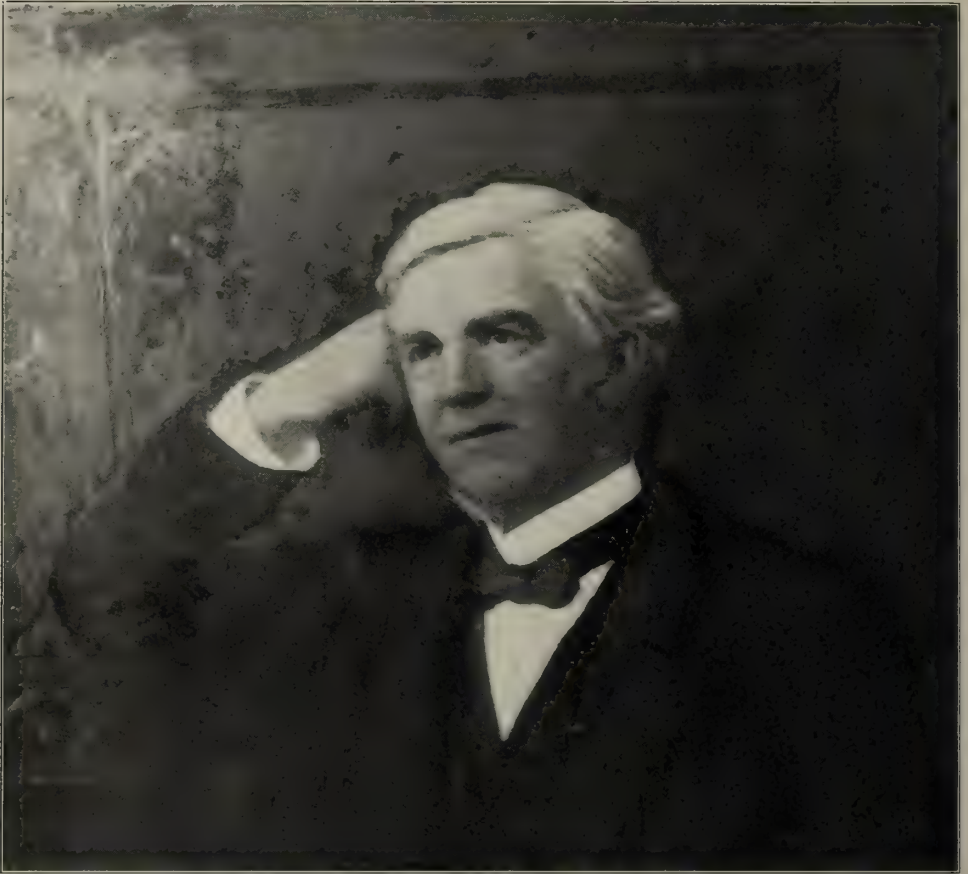
and my fond companions had to leave me at last. I saw it go down the declivity that sloped southward, then climb the next ascent, then sink gradually until the window in the back of it disappeared like an eye that shuts, and leaves the world dark to some widowed heart."

This house, the boy's home while he was in Andover, was then the residence of the stately Professor James Murdock, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover Theological Seminary. It still stands on Andover Hill, where it is occupied to-day by Mr. James C. Sawyer.

Holmes's account of his experiences in Andover, printed in a charming essay called "Cinders from the Ashes", gives a faithful picture of the school under Principal John Adams, — whom, by the way, Holmes detested and therefore ignored. Not everything on the "sacred hill" impressed him favorably. The new Bulfinch Academy Building, — still in use to-day as the Dining Hall, — to him had a "dreary look" and seemed "bare and uninteresting". His companions must, however, have offered some diversion. His roommate, a "sober-faced boy of minute dimensions", once administered to him a dose of "Indian pills", which nearly knocked him out of time into eternity and inspired his landlady to say that he would never look any whiter even when he was laid out as a corpse. Next to him on the school-room bench was a ferocious youngster "with a fuliginous complexion, a dilating and whitened nostril, and a singularly malignant scowl", who found a stimulating occupation in kicking Oliver's shins with all his might under the desk and who later quite logically ended his days in a madhouse. Holmes used to watch expectantly one of his instructors, who had been warned in a dream that he would drop dead while praying, to see when this fate would descend upon him, — half hopeful that the grim catastrophe might occur while he was there to see.

Corporal punishment was not uncommon in Phillips Academy in those days, and Master Adams was no gentle disciplinarian. Nor did his assistant, Jonathan Clement, believe in "sparing the rod". It was at Clement's hands that Holmes, for some trivial offense, received a whipping which caused some pain but made also a deep impression on his susceptible mind. He said of this tragic experience:

"I was subjected to the severest castigation known, I believe, in the annals of punishment in that institution, such as made a sensation among all the deli-



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, CLASS OF 1825

cate females of the vicinity, and caused young men to utter violent threats, and was, in fact, almost the occasion of a riot. It was an unfortunate display of temper on the part of one of the instructors."

Long, long afterward, when both were old men, Clement called on Holmes and apologized for the chastisement which he had inflicted.

But there were some forms of harmless recreation, even on "Brimstone Hill". It is true that one excellent lady had the habit of asking students to her house on Saturday afternoons for a session of prayer; but Holmes evidently employed his weekly holiday in more mundane pursuits. The little Shaw-sheen, as he said, was his swimming-school, and he took long walks along the wooded slope of Indian Ridge. With his companions he played a kind of embryonic and unorganized baseball and football. He joined the

Social Fraternity, the dread secrets of which he was "under a lifelong obligation never to reveal". He took part in public speaking and debating; he delivered at the Exhibition of 1825 a treatise on "Fancy", which was apparently well received. He actually wrote some verses, including a translation from the *Aeneid*, two of the lines of which he liked to quote as an early example of "cockney rhyme":

"Thus by the power of Jove's imperial arm
The boiling ocean trembled into calm."

His one year at Phillips Academy over, Holmes slipped easily into Harvard, where he became a member of the "famous class of 1829", several of whom, like himself, were later to become famous, — Benjamin R. Curtis, afterwards Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, James Freeman Clarke, Samuel F. Smith (author of *America*), Samuel May, the "gentle abolitionist", and others. Holmes's college career was evidently more gay than studious. He himself wrote:

"Wine was very freely drunk in those days, without fear and without reproach from the pulpit or the platform. I remember on the occasion of my having an 'Exhibition' that, with the consent of my parents, I laid in a considerable stock, and that my room was for several days the seat of continuous revelry; but we must remember what an immense change opinion has undergone since my time in regard to the use of alcoholic stimulants."

At any rate his only distinctions at Harvard were of a literary kind, such as poems written for college publications or read at the Commencement exercises. He wrote his friend Phineas Barnes:—

"I am not dissipated and I am not sedate, and when I last ascertained my college rank I stood in the humble situation of seventeenth scholar."

Occasionally he returned to Andover, usually at the time of the annual Exhibitions, and his impressions were not always favorable. On October 23, 1828, he wrote Barnes:

"I have been to the delectable town of Andover and witnessed their last Exhibition, and I will tell you what I saw. Imprimis, I saw children in petticoats running to and from Phillips Academy . . . Next I saw old John Adams in his blue surtout, and Clement in his old cloak, like 'a shirt on a handspike' . . . As for hearing, I heard the Academy bell, and I went to the Exhibition and heard the boys speak, and then I heard some most execrable singing and fiddling, and then a long prosing address from Dr. Dana."

In December, 1828, he again wrote Barnes:

"I have heard nothing of the Social Fraternity, but I should imagine that it could not be well supported by a parcel of overgrown lubberly rustics and a flock of unweaned bantlings, who now constitute the greatest part of Phillips Acad. In my own opinion Adams is one of the most bigoted, narrow-minded, uncivilized old brutes that ever had the honor of licking into shape the minds of two such promising youths as P. B. and O. W. H.

They are going to have a High School for girls at Andover. What a pity it was not instituted when we were there; there are very pretty walks and very shady groves in the place."

Probably these criticisms should not be taken too seriously, but accepted as symptomatic of a sophomoric habit of mind, which Holmes was later in due season to outgrow.

Hesitating in his choice of a profession, Holmes spent an unprofitable year in Harvard Law School, during which his only distinction came from the publication of his impassioned poem, *Old Ironsides*, which was reprinted all over the country and actually saved the frigate *Constitution* from being broken up. Then he turned to medicine, studying under Dr. James Jackson; and in 1833, his devoted parents, by dint of great economy, managed to gather funds sufficient to send him to Europe, where he did some intensive research work under eminent Paris surgeons. On his return in December, 1835, he hung out his sign as a practising physician, with the motto "the smallest fevers thankfully received". In the same year he published his first volume of poetry, a little collection which included, among others, the immortal *Last Leaf*.

Holmes was never a prominent physician, nor did he care much about bedside practice. Preferring, as he did, the academic side of medicine, he was elated at his appointment in 1847 as Parkman Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Harvard. There he remained for thirty-five years, earning a reputation for accuracy, patience, and thoroughness as well as originality and humor. He was an early microscopist, and brought a lens back with him from Europe. At least one essay of his, — that *On the Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever*, — was an original and significant contribution to medical science.

Holmes's success in his chosen profession, however, was to be completely overshadowed by his work in literature. In a sense he was always writing verses; indeed his very facility and fluency may have kept him from reaching the very highest position. But he did win a place as perhaps our finest writer of familiar verse, or *vers de société*. In such masterpieces as *Dorothy Q.*, *Bill and Joe*, and *To an Insect*, he is fully the equal of Praed, Locker-Lampson, and Austin Dobson. It was, in fact, Locker-Lampson himself who, in 1867, declared that Holmes was the best living writer of society verse, — a very flattering compliment for the American. Holmes's talent was not allowed to lie idle. He was constantly being called upon for what were then termed "effusions"; he sent for many years a poem to be read at the reunion of his college class; and no important gathering in Boston or vicinity was considered successful without some lines from Holmes's untiring pen.

It was not, however, until he was nearly fifty that he took an assured position as a literary personage. When Lowell, in 1857, started *The Atlantic Monthly*, it was with the express stipulation that Holmes should be-

come a contributor. The immediate result was the publication in that periodical of *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, of all American books perhaps the most truly representative of New England tastes and traditions. The gentleness, the urbanity, the tolerance, and the wit of these essays aroused attention at once. They were the mature expression of a rich and friendly personality, who was interested in everything in the world, including horse racing, meerschau pipes, old trees, and ancient legends. Other volumes followed, of a similar discursive, chatty kind, — *The Professor at the Breakfast Table* (1860), *The Poet at the Breakfast Table* (1872) and *Over the Teacups* (1890), — each one filled with contagious humor and sanguine philosophy. He even tried his hand at the novel and published three stories, — *Elsie Venner* (1861), *The Guardian Angel* (1867), and *A Mortal Antipathy* (1885), — but these are little more than discursive essays, held together by the slenderest of plots.

Holmes wrote much as he talked, and he was regarded as one of the great talkers of his generation. At the famous Saturday Club, the members of which dined at Parker's Hotel on the last Saturday of each month, Holmes was usually the most brilliant guest, even in the company of such men as Lowell, Emerson, Agassiz, and Longfellow. "Talking," he said, "is one of the fine arts, — the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult." Like Dr. Johnson, he loved nothing better than to stretch his legs and have his chat out; but, unlike the Great Lexicographer, he never injured any one's feelings or tried to dominate the assembly. And he was the least formal, the least affected, the most spontaneous of men.

So far as his religious opinions were concerned, Holmes grew broader and more tolerant as he entered the shadow of old age. He loved to discuss theological questions, but he hated the cruel creed which he had been taught in his impressionable years. A belief which sent to eternal damnation all those who had been born before Jesus came into the world seemed to him preposterous, and he did not hesitate to say so. Dr. Holmes was sometimes criticised by narrow-minded bigots as an infidel, when he was in reality the kindest and most humane of people. If he called theology diabolism, it was because he was profoundly disgusted by the doctrines of New England Calvinism. Actually he was reverent and sincerely devout, although not always in a rigidly orthodox way.

So his life went on, placid and undisturbed, happy as few lives can be. He was married in 1840 to Amelia Lee Jackson, daughter of

Judge Jackson of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. Devoted to her husband and rejoicing in his achievements, she has gained the praise of his biographers for being an "ideal wife". Certainly she made Holmes very much contented. He was never in the main path of public controversies, not even the struggle over slavery; he was not of a temperament to be swept by stormy passions or racked by intense sorrow; he had few anxieties, financial or professional, to trouble his mind; and he was too sensible to let himself overwork. Recognition and affection came to him almost without an effort, and in his old age he became a venerable figure, of whom Boston and New England were very proud. One by one his friends and associates passed from the scene, until he was almost alone among his generation, but he still remained cheerful. It was not in his nature to mourn over much about the past or trouble greatly about the future. In 1886, when he was seventy-seven years old, he made a voyage to England, where he was everywhere lionized and was awarded degrees by Oxford, Edinburgh, and Cambridge.

Death came slowly, but probably gratefully. Body and mind gradually lost their accustomed vigor, and at last he died painlessly, while sitting at his window, at the ripe age of eighty-five. Everywhere he was mourned, not merely because of his literary importance but because of his personality. It was recognized that a kindly, sympathetic noble soul had left this earth.

When Phillips Academy was planning for its centenary celebration in 1878, Dr. Bancroft's thoughts turned naturally to the school's most distinguished living graduate, Oliver Wendell Holmes, to whom he wrote, inviting him to be present as a guest and read a poem. The Autocrat's interest in Andover had been revived by a journey which he had taken there in 1867 and which he had described delightfully in a reminiscent essay. Once again, then, he took a pilgrimage over the route on which he had driven more than half a century before; and there, in the great pavilion which had been spread on the Training Field, he recited his poem *The School Boys* in which he rambled discursively about his early days on the Hill.

"How all comes back! The upward-slanting floor,
The masters' thrones that flank the central door,
The long outstretching alleys that divide
The rows of desks that stand on either side.
The staring boys, a face to every desk,
Bright, dull, pale, blooming, common, picturesque.
Grave is the Master's look, his forehead wears
Thick rows of wrinkles, prints of worrying cares.
Uneasy lie the heads of all that rule,
He most of all whose kingdom is a school."

There are two hymns by Oliver Wendell Holmes which are for most alumni inseparably connected with the school. One is the noble poem which, throughout the period of the World War, seemed best to typify the Andover tradition as exemplified in her sons.

"Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy hand hath made our nation free;
To die for her is serving thee."

The other, no less inspiring, is now regularly sung as part of the Exhibition program in Commencement Week:

"Lord of all being, throned afar,
Thy glory flames from sun and star;
Center and soul of every sphere,
Yet to each loving heart how near."

Hearing these stirring words, one can well imagine that the author's spirit hovers about the Hill where he used to walk, and one can understand what Holmes meant when he wrote in 1867:

"I believe the boy-shadow still lingers
around the well-remembered scenes I
traversed on that day, and that, when-
ever I revisit them, I shall find him again
as my companion."

AN ITALIAN INTERLUDE

BY ALBERT W. VAN BUREN, P. A. '96.

Professor of Archaeology and Librarian in the American Academy in Rome.

Phillips Andover Academy in the course of its long career of beneficent activity has been responsible for many things, great and small; and among others it served — if that be a merit, — to advance the writer of these lines some stages along the road that eventually was to lead him to Rome. The enthusiastic, visionary lad of sixteen who listened in wrapt attention to Professor Forbes's mellifluous interpretation of the tragic tale of Dido and the strange descent of Aeneas to the *loca nocte taceant* late little suspected that the tasks of those days, when the whole world of life and letters appeared to lie open before him, would be continued year by year until the time when he no longer should care to reckon up the years already past. Still less could he anticipate the joy he was to experience, in the course of time, when the same master who then guided his steps along the flowery path of Virgilian scansion should for a short time join him in Rome, and they two were to visit the ruins of Ostia and spell out together the records of the military and commercial might of the former mistress of the world. When on that occasion Professor Forbes expressed the desire that some contribution might be sent to the *Phillips Bulletin*, sharing with its readers some incidents of this life of study, a refusal was not possible, for though the life of a scholar here is in itself a small thing enough, still one's lot is cast in the midst of impressive surroundings, and there is even today an atmosphere of greatness that envelopes the Ausonian Land.

Join us then, those who will, here in Rome these closing days of September, 1924, and take part in the little "week-end" excursion which we are planning to Naples; former

years have accustomed us at this season to giving ourselves a few days of complete change in the lovely city by the Gulf, and on this particular occasion the trip can also be made useful in our work.

A cruel September day it is, as we start from Rome in the 2:30 p.m. express. The wilting African wind — *umedus Auster*, — carrying with it all the heat of the Sahara and much of the moisture of the Mediterranean, has been blowing for days, and as yet only a few scattered drops have fallen of the rains that are long overdue; for the Roman Summer is rainless. At Naples we shall at least be sure of refreshing breezes direct from the water. For natural beauty and historical significance, few railway journeys in Europe are comparable with that from Rome to Naples. It carries us from Latium to Campania; from Central Italy, where the houses are yellow, brown, or pink, with sloping roofs of red or yellow tiles, and the people's voices are pitched harshly in a rather low key, to the musical, fantastically beautiful South, where dazzlingly white, flat-roofed houses and tall umbrellapines are features of the landscape, and the high-pitched voices accord with the bright hues in nature. Once outside the imperial walls of Rome, we run beside the long lines of the aqueducts, till they appear to sink below the ground as the train begins to climb the lower slopes of the Alban Hills. These we skirt to their left, passing the venerable walls of Praeneste on its stronghold across the valley, and then, an hour and a quarter out from Rome, we stop for a moment below the early Roman colony of Signia, another stupendous specimen of early fortification, on an almost inaccessible rocky height; here we

join the line of the Via Latina, which we are to follow for the next two hours. Now great rain-clouds are sweeping across the sky, and we have been already refreshed by a few minutes of sharp rain; the sun is out again between the clouds, but with diminished power; the merciless Summer heat is past! Twenty minutes later we are running through another dense rain-storm, and on each side we see the ploughed fields deep in mud. We are witnessing an impressive Italian miracle, the autumn revival of nature: the whole aspect of the country-side seems to change, before our eyes, from dull dust-color to the rich green of flourishing vegetation.

The list of stations on this railway reads like some verses from Virgil's "Gathering of the Clans;" for the modern Italian has softened but not disguised such words as Anagnia, Ferentinum, Frusino, Aquinum, Casinum. It is at this last place, the Cassino of today, with the famous Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino, for many centuries a centre of light and learning and a hive of activity of the copyists of Latin manuscripts, perched to our left high on its mount but plainly in view, and a Roman amphitheatre nestling at the foot of the ascent,—it is here at Casinum, the site of the learned Varro's favorite villa, that the train stops for a change of engines and we are conscious that we are already in Southern Italy. Nearby in ancient times ran the boundary of Latium and Campania; here as late as the middle of the nineteenth century was the limit of the Kingdom of Naples; here the landscape and the looks of the buildings and people show a profound change; and it is here, on the station platform, that the sellers of newspapers and ice-cream—the latter American product being the great specialty of this station, familiar as a true oasis in a dusty and a thirsty land,—cry out their wares with the true Southern twang. Our watches, too, show that we have been going two and a half hours and are already half-way toward Naples.

Soon Varro's landscape has been left far behind; we pass Teanum Sidicinum; we cross the river Volturnus on an iron bridge and see, a quarter of a mile upstream, the ancient stone one that still carries the Appian Way across this mighty river—mighty, that is to say, if judged by the modest standards of Italian rivers, but now, after the long summer, reduced to the shadow of its spring-time self. This is perhaps the most important strategic point in this part of Italy, where the Latin and Appian Ways met at the crossing of the Volturnus, on their course to Capua and the South; and here it was that Hannibal and his men were held at bay by a small force of

Romans and auxiliaries, at a time when every day's delay was vital for the safety of Rome.

As the shades of evening are descending, we pass Capua, with Mount Tifata, the site of Hannibal's encampment, towering above the plain; and far to the south appears faintly in the dusk the unmistakable outline of Vesuvius with its thin cloud of vapor about the summit. Everywhere near at hand we see evidence of the great fertility of this region,—*Campania Felix* as the Romans called it. The train swings off somewhat to the right, through the level plain, toward the Gulf, past the opening that led in to that valley of ill omen, the Caudine Forks. The shadows deepen, but we can still see that Vesuvius more and more dominates the scene. Finally we draw up in the familiar station of Naples. The storm is long past, and we arrive in a cloudless evening. Neapolitan distances are nothing if not magnificent, and the streets do not make for speed; but after half an hour in the hotel omnibus we alight at our favorite hotel, high up on the hillside that shuts in to the west the modern quarters of the city, in time to glance out over the vast stretch of darkness, broken here and there by infinitesimal points or lines of light—far off across the waters, a nebulous mass that must be Sorrento, and further to the right, the little town of Capri on its island. We feel transported to a strange, unearthly region. And now we can fill our lungs with fresh, health-giving sea breezes, and forget the vitiated air that we were breathing only a few hours ago.

Early next morning, we gaze out on the same view, but everything is transfused and glorified in the shimmering hazy, light. Just below us are the thick rows of houses that cover the hillside, then the fringe of dark wooded ground by the shore, then, far across the silvery waters, stretches the pale blue outline of the Sorrento promontory, with the magic isle of Capri, a solitary sentinel off to sea at the right. Bending out of the window to take in what lies on our extreme right, we can follow, close at hand, the lovely green slopes of Cape Posillipo, that favored abode of wealthy Romans. Then some force irresistible, compelling, draws our eyes to the other limit of the field of vision, and we notice, first the little Castel dell' Uovo, the island fortress of mediaeval Naples, and then the steep line of Pizzofalcone, the "Falcon's Beak," of which the island is the offshot; and then—we felt its strange presence all the time, pervading this whole scene—higher still and further, the great mass of Vesuvius, still with that delicate tissued of cloud about its summit, the crowned king of the landscape of the Gulf.

THE REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The BULLETIN presents to the alumni a consolidated account of the assets and liabilities, together with the income and expenses, of Phillips Academy, taken from the Treasurer's Report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924.

Owing to the limited space the BULLETIN is unable to give the report in detail, but undoubtedly the figures presented will give a good idea of the school finances in general. If any one is interested to obtain information in detail, the Treasurer will be glad to supply it.

The funds show an increase for the year of \$34,340.32. The million dollar fund recently subscribed for and paid by the alumni for the increase of teachers' salaries appears as a part of the Salary Funds. The balance of the Building and Endowment Fund subscriptions, in so far as they have been paid, has been applied to the cost of the new recitation hall and the development in connection with it. Pending the payment of remaining subscriptions, the Trustees have advanced from free funds and borrowed money the sum of \$301,316.13. The land and buildings which have been gifts are not answerable to any fund and do not appear among the assets. The deficit balance of \$108,933.44 represents the total of annual deficits in the operating account.

Owing to the reduced income from investments and the increased cost of operating the property the deficit for the year was \$18,607.32. To balance the budget the Trustees have reluctantly voted to increase the tuition from \$200 to \$250. Most schools have been obliged to take similar action, but the relative position of Phillips Academy, in a list of thirty-five schools of the same class, remains the lowest in fixed charges.

It has been generally inferred that the new endowment fund would be an insurance against loss. As a matter of fact, the fund was raised for two specific purposes; to increase teachers' salaries and to construct a new recitation building. Instead of producing any direct income the new main building has increased the expenses of the school approximately \$10,000.00 for heat, light, and janitor service.

The Alumni Fund had its most successful year with total collections of \$19,641.78, and the net amount, — \$17,063.72 remaining after expenses were deducted, — was credited to the general account.

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

BALANCE SHEET—JUNE 30, 1924

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

	<i>June 30, 1924</i>	<i>June 30, 1923</i>
Funds:		
General	\$1,068,775.40	\$1,043,722.22
Salary	1,090,000.00	1,090,000.00
Scholarship	167,778.48	164,524.06
Prize	9,600.00	9,600.00
Miscellaneous	78,228.01	72,195.29
Gain on Securities	22,560.35	14,735.10
	\$2,436,942.24	\$2,394,776.67
Department of		
Archaeology	488,456.22	488,549.75
Notes Payable	81,500.00	48,500.00
Accrued Accounts	840.70	1,170.70
Student Deposits	7,741.08	5,220.15
Income Balances	7,250.47	7,485.13
	\$3,022,730.71	\$2,945,702.40

ASSETS

Cash	\$16,333.41	\$35,236.17
Investments:		
General	\$1,853,334.86	1,931,333.18
Special	35,000.00	35,000.00
Department of		
Archaeology	486,952.56	481,050.98
	\$2,375,287.42	\$2,447,384.16
Advances:		
Building Fund	301,316.13	177,080.53
Other Accounts	137,219.75	121,034.07
	438,535.88	298,114.60
Supplies	36,115.31	31,033.65
Students' Accounts (Accumulated balances)	21,220.90	17,655.96
Prepaid Insurance	11,853.05	7,700.87
Accrued Investment Income	14,451.30	17,615.60
	\$2,913,797.27	\$2,854,711.01
Deficit Accumulated	108,933.44	90,991.39
	\$3,022,730.71	\$2,945,702.40

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENSE ACCOUNTS

	<i>June 30, 1924</i>	<i>June 30, 1923</i>
Income		
From Investments	\$116,113.63	\$123,456.18
Less:		
Annuities and Interest Adjustments	6,903.92	8,797.17
	<u>109,209.71</u>	<u>114,659.01</u>
From Gifts:		
Alumni Fund	17,063.72	14,283.48
Prizes	2,970.00	3,055.00
Sundry	403.40	437.88
	<u>20,437.12</u>	<u>17,776.36</u>
From Students:		
Tuition	125,150.32	120,572.00
Dormitory Rents	109,179.85	105,749.90
Board	136,820.18	112,908.71
Sundries	2,278.83	1,816.74
	<u>373,429.18</u>	<u>341,047.35</u>
Miscellaneous	785.49	1,568.61
	<u>503,861.50</u>	<u>475,051.33</u>
Deficit for the year	18,607.32	8,199.53
	<u>522,468.82</u>	<u>483,250.86</u>
Expenses		
Administration	\$52,054.90	\$49,827.92
Printing, Postage and Stationery	9,086.07	8,518.93
Instruction	150,940.19	144,863.20
Dining Halls	131,276.00	110,820.05
Public Service and Entertainments	5,556.04	5,790.65
Students' Aid	23,751.30	22,908.13
Library	1,535.86	1,815.39
Property:		
Dormitories	\$89,659.17	\$88,055.88
Other Property	58,609.29	50,650.71
	<u>148,268.46</u>	<u>138,706.59</u>
	<u>522,468.82</u>	<u>483,250.86</u>



THE NEW MAIN BUILDING WITH ITS GRADING COMPLETED

Some Andover Books

"ESCAPE"

A NOVEL BY ALDEN BROOKS, P. A. '01

The pressure of family opinion, the bondage of obligations, the restraint of social conventions, the subjection of self, have made an artist into a recalcitrant business man. Yet he has been too weak to break his shackles. The war snatched him up, and tossed him forth again wounded and worn. Hospital and dreams. The passion for painting blazes up. He *will* break loose; but uncle is ill, the business must go on; won't he come back for the emergency? Of course he yields. Uncle dies, the business must be saved, the family insists.

Shattered nerves give way, the mind wavers, runs off the track. Out of his sick bed Dominique bursts through the shocked family and bolts madly for the land of promise, eluding all pursuit. The worn, penniless wreck is taken in hand by a gypsy girl to whom his helplessness appeals and his gentleness to her is a revelation. He is something to care for, to own. An old punt, a canal, God's open air, and a companion who feeds him, clothes him, steals for him, gets him paints, poses for him, and (rarely) kisses him — these are the fundamentals of the cure. And the old punt floats along the waters of healing to the final port of sanity and release. Nevertheless the old counting-room; the dream has come true, and the gypsy maid shares it, of course.

There is virile handling of the vagaries of a temporarily disordered intellect in a gentle and lovable character. So intensely does the author enter the personality of his hero that he habitually bursts out of the third person of narrative into the first person of participation, and if the reader forgets his own schooling and follows the mood, he will be fascinated into a vivid sharing of the errant flashes of a deranged brain. The author could ask no better compliment.

The style offers many a challenge to academic teachings; and the author has full knowledge of them too, even when he sends his thought hurtling through the fences of the critics. He gets the color on his canvas where it will do most good, and cares not whether he uses brush or thumb for his effects. And he succeeds in haunting us with his bold strokes.

Many delightful glimpses of French scenes lend beauty to the tale, as the old punt makes its laborious way to the river's end, amidst the color of things.

The moral of it all seems to be: "a man can't spend himself on others continually and hope to accomplish anything himself, fulfil his own particular destiny." I wonder! But perhaps he would say that those who serve others are fulfilling their own "particular destiny" also. The theme is the escape from the bondage of convention to the freedom of soul expression, regardless of world opinion or "success." Dominique never becomes a great painter — the author is too clever an artist to let him — but he reaches the Promised Land, where his soul may breathe the air of freedom and peace.

Mr. Brooks has given us a strong, sincere, and vital book, the utterance of a genuine experience of imagination. Dominique and his devoted gypsy have entered their names in the catalogue of our academic family.

C. H. F.

From the Editor's Window

There has recently reached the editor's desk a new volume of essays called *From the Editor's Window*, by Talcott Miner Banks, '86. Mr. Banks, who has been in charge for some years of the Williams College *Alumni Review* has here collected some of his essays published in that periodical from 1909 to 1920. The articles deal with many varied subjects, all of them, however, concerned with the small college, its problems, its joys, and its attainments. Mr. Banks writes primarily for an audience consisting of Williams men, but his essays can be read with delight by any one who is at all familiar with American educational institutions. With charm and humor he discusses such fascinating topics as "Fall Foliage and Foolery", "Rich Men's Colleges", "Exams", "College Spirit", and "Personality in College Teachers". We are glad to note that essays in a college alumni magazine can reach such a high standard of excellence. More power to Mr. Banks's elbow!

C. M. F.

The Rag Fair at Rome

Campo di Fuori, lovely name!

"Field of Flowers" — gone to seed!

Withered now its splendid fame,
Dumping-ground of bygone need.

Cardinals have shed their tasselled hats,
Country louts their boggy boots,
Coats and vestments, china dogs and cats,
All antiques? — I hae me doots!

Pots and pans, and bits of whilom gods,
Gems that mourn the princely throat,
Paste and tinsel? What's the blooming odds,
If they get the guileless goat?

Rags and tags — now what could older be?
In such musty merchandise
Why begrudge a casual century,
Just to carp and criticize?

"*Buon mercato, lapis vero, si!*
Cento lire, make it cheap."

"*Venti, signor*", quoth the shameless she, —
On the spot it's hers to keep!

What's for sale will some day yet be sought,
Mark ye well my wisdom true,
What's rejected surely will be bought,
E'en, my friend, by me and you!

C. H. FORBES.

THE STATUS OF THE CLASSICS

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

An illuminating volume has just been issued from the Princeton University Press by the Advisory Committee of the American Classical League. It is Part I of the report of the imposing Classical Investigation which, under the financial backing of the General Education Board, has been energetically pursued for the past three years throughout the country.

The Advisory Committee has enlisted the active help of 8,595 teachers of the classics, French, English, and history. To these must be added the assistance of 48 leading professors of education and of psychology, in the arranging and checking of the multitude of modern mental and educational tests. This force of non-classical specialists give a guaranty against any possible effects of bias on the experiments conducted, or of too favorable interpretation of the results obtained. No investigation of any educational work has ever been planned and carried out with such thoroughness as this one. Individual tests were made to the appalling number of 750,000, in 1313 secondary schools. The tests were designed to ascertain the truth about every

kind of claim made for the aims and objectives of classical training; and it is now no longer possible to trust opinion in opposition to the facts secured by these laboratory experiments. The ultimate aim of the whole investigation was to discover the path to improvement of method and of results in the classical instruction in our secondary schools. Tests and statistics were to be sought as a basis for constructive suggestions and plans; and of the latter the committee ventures to offer several for thoughtful consideration by educators.

The statistics obtained as to numbers of pupils in Latin courses are startling. Not even the bigoted classicist had any true knowledge of the facts, and the honest opponents of Latin will be dumfounded to read them. The United States Bureau of Education has ascertained that the total enrollment in Latin in the secondary schools of the country, for 1923-1924, reaches the enormous numbers of 940,000 pupils. The astounding fact is announced that the total enrollment in Greek, French, German, Spanish, and other

foreign tongues — all together — is 926,000, or 14,000 less than in Latin alone.

Four years of Latin is the general maximum requirement for full credits in that subject by our colleges; and three years of modern language meets like prescriptions. Statistics show that the number of pupils studying Latin for four years is more than double the number pursuing French for three years; and French is the foreign language nearest to Latin in enrollment. The significance of these figures appears in another form, when it is stated that of the 20,500 secondary schools of the country 94 per cent offer courses in Latin, a bit larger percentage than for all other foreign languages combined. We surely need not feel lonely in the teaching of Latin in the secondary schools. The facts are different for the colleges. In the 539 colleges reporting there were, in 1922-1923, 35,917 students of Latin, an enormous shrinkage as compared with the 940,000 in the secondary schools. Of course the majority of public school pupils do not attend college; still the decrease in enrollment is very great indeed.

The case of Greek is quite the opposite. In the secondary schools, in 1922-23, only 11,000 pupils were enrolled in Greek, but in the colleges the study was pursued by 13,803, an increase of 2,803 students. There is considerable evidence of an increased interest in Greek in the secondary field, and Greek has the proud distinction of standing at the head of the list of all studies for excellence in the

examinations of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Some of the facts educed as to the teachers of Latin are depressing. It is reported that of the 22,500 engaged in the instruction in this language over 25 per cent have themselves had less than eight years of schooling beyond the elementary grade schools. About 25 per cent have had no instruction beyond the secondary school, and 25 per cent only have had any Greek training in addition to their Latin. These facts at once suggest an immediate move that needs to be made for the improvement of Latin teaching, especially applicable to the immense number of small-town schools. The figures also seem to show the vast openings for teachers who will equip themselves properly for the teaching of Latin. The handling of 940,000 pupils demands a huge corps of trained masters.

Yet in spite of these revealed weaknesses in the teaching staff, Latin stands third in excellence in the list of subjects examined by the College Entrance Examination Board, with Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, German, English, and History falling below it. Only Greek and French have a higher record. These are the relative positions, for the period of the last ten years, in the Board's records. Of course few students of the incompetent teachers ever try Board examinations.

A consideration of the further work of the investigation must await a later opportunity. The Report, Part I, is obtainable from the Princeton University Press.

General School Interests

Opening of the Year

The one hundred and forty-seventh school year at Phillips Academy opened on Tuesday, September 16, with morning chapel, followed by the fall entrance examinations. Recitations for the old boys did not begin, however, until Thursday, by which time the campus had resumed its customary animation. The registration figures to date show a total enrollment of 638, of which 379 have been in the school before. As usual, every available room controlled by the Academy is occupied, and hundreds of applicants have been turned away.

Only a few changes have been made in living quarters. During the year's absence of Mr. and Mrs. George F. French, the Clement House is being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barss. The Cheever House, which reverted to the Academy on the death of Miss Ella Cheever, has been rearranged for a

married instructor, and is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Crocker. The Phelps House has been rented by Mr. H. H. Vreeland, and will be occupied for the first time in more than two years.

School Lectures

On Thursday, October 30, under the joint auspices of the November Club and of Phillips Academy, Captain Roald Amundsen will lecture in the Academy Chapel on *My Discovery of the South Pole*, illustrating his talk with lantern slides. Other lecturers scheduled for the fall term include William McFee, the novelist, who will speak on Tuesday, November 18, his subject being *My Mediterranean*, and Mr. William W. Ellsworth, who, on Friday, December 5, will give an illustrated talk on *Historic London*.



PHILLIPS AND BARTLETT HALLS, WITH PEARSON HALL IN THE DISTANCE

Faculty Notes

Dr. Stearns's engagements for the early autumn have been as follows:

Preaching: Pennsylvania State College, Amherst College, Yale University, Choate School.

Addresses: University of Delaware, Convocation address; Fessenden School convocation address; Exeter, N. H. Woman's Club, Massachusetts' Parent-Teacher Association—annual meeting, Boston; North Merrimack Parent-Teacher Association, Groveland, Mass.; Brookline Parent-Teacher Association; Hingham Woman's Club; Portland, Me., Woman's Club.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess and Mr. Harold C. Stearns spent most of the summer in Europe, travelling in France and Spain. Other members of the teaching staff who were abroad during the vacation include Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Mr. Henry P. Kelley, Mr. Winfield M. Sides, and Mr. Guy J. Forbush.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. French, who are enjoying a year's leave of absence from the school, have settled for some months in Grenoble, France, where Mr. French is taking courses in the university.

Dr. Fuess, at the Massachusetts Convention of the American Legion held this summer, was re-elected Department Historian. He was also chosen as a delegate from Massachusetts to the National Convention of the American Red Cross, held in Washington, October 6-9.

Dr. Howard W. Church spent the summer in study and research at Columbia University.

Professor Warren K. Moorehead, Head of the Department of Archaeology, has received a year's leave of absence, and is now in Europe with Mrs. Moorehead, for a period of travel and research.

Mr. Guy J. Forbush comes again to Phillips after an absence of several years. He served for some years in the French department and left to teach in a French school near Paris. After two years there he returned to this country and has been on the faculty of the Hotchkiss School.

Mr. John Crocker is one of the four new members of the faculty this fall. Born in 1900, he attended Groton School from which he graduated in 1918, and continued his study at Harvard, where he was end on the football team in the years 1920 and 1921. Shortly after graduation he married Miss Mary Bowditch Hallowell and spent the next two years at Balliol College, Oxford. Mr. and Mrs. Crocker live in the Cheever House, now the property of Phillips. His work at Phillips is in the English Department.

Mr. Herbert Harold Vreeland Jr., was born in New York City in 1891; belonged to the

class of 1912 of the Sheffield Scientific School for which he prepared at the Hill School. He returned to the Sheffield Scientific School as Graduate Secretary of the Y. M. C. S. and as Registrar of the school. During the war he was first Captain and later Major of the 301st Field Artillery, with service in France. After the armistice he was detailed to the University of Bordeaux as Commandant of the American School Detachment. Though mustered out in 1919, he retains his connection with the service and hold the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, Field Artillery, of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Since his return to the United States Mr. Vreeland has been a student at the Teachers' College, Columbia University, and his degree of Master of Arts in Secondary Education has just been conferred. He has served as Executive Secretary of The Foundation Committee for the Hill School and as Executive Secretary and Treasurer of Yale-In-China.

He married in 1919 Miss Annette Baylin at Cauderan, Girond, France, and they are occupying the Phelps House belonging to the Academy. He will assist Mr. Graham in the chemistry department.

Mr. Scott Hurtt Paradise, P. A. '10, was born in 1891, graduated from Yale in 1910, was a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, during the years 1914-1917, serving with the Hoover Commission for Relief in Belgium in the early months of the war, with the American Ambulance in France during the winter of 1916, and in the Field Artillery of the A. E. F. until mustered out in February 1919. He was in business with the J. Walter Thompson Advertising Company for five years, for two and a half years manager of the London office of that firm. He holds the degrees of B.A. and M.A. from Oxford, the latter conferred in 1924. Mr. Paradise, who is domiciled in Williams Hall, will be connected with the mathematical work.

Mr. Allan Vanderhoef Heely, P. A. 1915, returns to the Academy as a member of the faculty with work in the English department. While in Phillips, he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Phillipian*, leader of the Mandolin Club, and a member of P.A.E. In Yale, where he graduated in 1919, he was Chairman of the Junior Promenade Committee, leader of the Banjo-Mandolin Club, on the editorial board of the *Yale Record*, and a member of Alpha Delta Phi and of the Elihu Club.

During the war he was commissioned a second lieutenant in Field Artillery and was held in this country training troops for that branch of the service. On being mustered out of service in December 1918, he returned to Yale and graduated the following June. After

some months with the Wendell P. Colton Advertising Company he became Assistant Secretary of Claflins, Incorporated, wholesale drygoods merchants, resigning this position to return to Phillips Academy. He has his room in Williams Hall.

The Crane Memorial Fund

The Trustees have recently received the sum of \$25,000, given jointly by Mrs. Frederick G. Crane, Mr. Frederick G. Crane, Jr., and Miss Rosemary Crane, all of Dalton, Massachusetts, in memory of the late Frederick G. Crane, '84, who was for many years a Trustee of Phillips Academy and one of its most generous benefactors. This gift will establish the Frederick G. Crane Memorial Fund, the income of which will be devoted to general school purposes.

The Phillips Club

At the annual meeting of the Phillips Club, held early in the fall term, Mr. Cecil Bancroft was elected President, Mr. Guy H. Eaton Secretary, and Mr. Oswald Tower Treasurer. Dues for the club were fixed at two dollars a year. A feature of the evening was a series of talks by various members of the faculty who had been abroad during the summer, including Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Mr. Harold C. Stearns, and Mr. Guy H. Forbush. The President has appointed the following committees for the current year: House Committee, Mr. Charles A. Parmelee (Chairman), Dr. H. W. Church, Mr. Roy E. Spencer, and Mr. R. E. Dake; Entertainment Committee, Dr. Claude M. Fuess (Chairman), Professor Charles Forbes, Mr. Archibald Freeman, Mr. Horace M. Poynter, Mr. James W. Williams, and Mr. Allan V. Heeley. Financial reports indicate that the club is in a reasonably prosperous condition.

Trustees' Meeting

At the regular autumn meeting of the Board of Trustees, the members present were Mr. Ripley, Dr. Stearns, Mr. Sawyer, Professor Ropes, Professor Moore, Judge Bishop, Colonel Murphy, and Mr. Neale. Mr. Alfred L. Ripley was re-elected as President of the Board, Mr. Sawyer as Treasurer, and Dr. Stearns as Clerk. It was voted to proceed with the landscape developments outlined by Mr. Charles Platt and Olmsted Brothers, but only when a fund of at least \$10,000 could be assured.

Legacy from the Coffin Estate

The Trustees have recently received the sum of \$2000, left without restriction to Phillips Academy by the late Abraham Burbank Coffin, '52, of Winchester, Massachusetts.

The Harkness Gift

Mr. Edward S. Harkness, of New York City, a friend of many old Phillips boys, has recently shown his interest in the school and its work by giving to the Trustees the sum of \$100,000, to be added to the general funds without any restriction. The importance of this gift, coming as it does at a time when there are many payments on the Building and Endowment Fund which have not been completed, cannot be over-estimated; and it was received at precisely the right psychological moment. Mr. Harkness has earned the gratitude of all those who love Phillips Academy and wish to see it continue its service to future generations of boys.

The Austin Bequest

Through a bequest of the late Clarence W. Austin, P. A., '88, of Syracuse, New York, the Trustees have recently received a check for \$1,000, which, as it is unrestricted, will be added to the endowment fund of Phillips Academy.

The Kimball Faculty Room

Through the generosity of Mr. Charles N. Kimball, '99, the center room on the top floor of the new Main Building will be fitted out for faculty meetings, with chairs and desks of a special design. Plans have been drawn, and the decoration and furnishings of the room will be completed during the winter.

Music Notes

All indications point to a very active and interesting musical year. The trustees have given over for the use of the department two rooms for practice purposes in the Old Main Academy Building, and have purchased for these rooms two new pianos. With the removal into these new quarters it is doubtful whether any school has so good an equipment in the musical line as Andover has at present, with the 50-stop organ in the chapel, a two-manual practice organ in the Peabody House, a Steinway concert grand in the chapel, new practice pianos, a splendid Edison reproducing machine—of extreme value in the training of the choir—a carillon of thirty English bells, and quite a number of orchestral instruments



ALLAN V. HEELEY, '15
Instructor in English

including tympani, string bass, tuba, French horn, trombones, clarinets, viola, etc. The second bass section of the choir is unusually strong. The orchestra consists of some twenty-five members with about fifteen strings—an unprecedented number, at least during the present incumbency. Work has already been begun upon Haydn's *Surprise Symphony*.

Among the musical attractions of the year are: a carillon recital by M. Lefevre of St. Rombold's Cathedral—Cardinal Mercier's—at Malines; a recital by M. Dupré at which he will improvise a symphony in four movements; a song recital; a trio recital by Messers Fox, Burgin, and Bedetti, the last two of the Boston Symphony orchestra; and the Boston Symphony Ensemble which won such favor last year.

A local chorus has been formed for the performance in spring of Bach's St. Matthew Passion, and work will be begun shortly with the choir on a larger choral work to be sung with Bradford Academy.

Two desiderata of the department are an echo organ for the gallery of the chapel and the remaining seven bells to complete the three octaves of the carillon.

Undergraduate Interests

Society Records

The records of the various secret societies in scholarship during the spring term of 1924 were as follows:

F. L. D.	69.52
E. D. P.	67.69
P. B. X.	67.39
P. L. S.	66.62
K. O. A.	66.03
A. G. X.	65.79
A. U. V.	65.01
P. A. E.	64.55
Average	66.58

The best average for the whole year was made by the F. L. D. Society, with a record of 71.04.

Class Officers

Officers for the Senior Class were recently elected as follows for the fall term: President, William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia; Vice President, Worthen Paxton, of Washington, Pennsylvania; Secretary-Treasurer, John

Kennedy Beeson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Upper Middle Class has chosen the following officers for the same period: President, Caleb Rodney Layton, 3d, of Georgetown, Delaware; Vice President, John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio; Secretary-Treasurer, Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., of Reading, Pennsylvania. Worthen Paxton has also been appointed as Undergraduate Treasurer.

Annual Reception of the Society of Inquiry

The annual reception of the Society of Inquiry was held on Tuesday, September 23, in the Borden Gymnasium. The speakers included Mr. James W. Williams, representing the teaching staff, Healey, captain of the track and football teams, Chickering, editor-in-chief of the *Phillipian*, Curtis, manager of the football eleven, and Downing, who spoke for the dramatic and musical clubs. Refreshments were served after the meeting.



THE NEW FIELD WITH THE MEMORIAL TOWER IN THE BACKGROUND



A GAME ON THE NEW FOOTBALL FIELD

New School Movies

The attention of alumni associations is invited to the fact that Phillips Academy has now available two full reels of moving pictures taken at Commencement, in June, 1924, and illustrating nearly every phase of undergraduate life. The series includes pictures of the class of 1899 at their twenty-fifth reunion, close-ups of Principal Stearns, many of the

teaching staff, and others connected with the school, and views of all the new buildings, including a survey of the campus from Brechin Hall Tower. These pictures were made possible through the generosity of Mr. Charles N. Kimball, '99. They will be sent on request to any group of Andover men anywhere who desire to hold an alumni reunion.

Athletics

Improvements in the Playing Fields

Plans for enlarged and improved playing fields, offering better facilities for school and club games, are being gradually brought to completion. The new football field, which has been under construction for more than a year, will be ready for use this fall and will doubtless be the scene of the annual game with Exeter on Saturday, November 15. This field is located on an elevated plateau, about one hundred yards to the south and east of the Borden Gymnasium, not far from the main Boston highway. In the process of levelling the area, more than 20,000 cubic yards of earth were excavated and used to fill in the hollows around Johnson Hall and the new Main Building. The field itself is placed on an east and west axis, so that the sun will seldom shine in a player's eyes. It has naturally excellent drainage and will probably be reasonably dry, even in the wettest season; the center is raised six inches above the level of the sides, and there is thus a gradual slope to the edges of the gridiron. As a result of careful seeding, the grass is this fall in excellent condition.

New stands made of spruce have been erected on the long sides of the field. The Andover stand on the east side is 300 feet long and 22 rows high, and will seat approximately 4200 spectators. The stand on the west side is of the same length, but only 17 rows in height; it will hold about 3000 people. Both stands can, in case of necessity, be made either higher or longer. The ends of the field will for the present be left open for standing room. It is estimated that at least 10,000 spectators can now be comfortably accommodated. The total cost of the stands was \$27,000.

There are still thirty acres of the old Pearson Farm which are available for development when sufficient funds are available. Additional features of the plan call for a Memorial Gateway, to be located to the south of the Case Memorial Building, where it will serve as a general entrance to Brothers' Field. An

increased interest in tennis makes it desirable to plan for at least eight new tennis courts, to be placed on a low plateau east of the Case Memorial Building. Eventually the space between the new football field and the new running track will be graded and used for field events, such as the shot put and the javelin throw. Another urgent need is for a covered hockey rink, the cost of which will, however, be not far from \$10,000. Many of these projects are still in a nebulous state, but they will take definite shape as soon as financial conditions permit.

Football

The football season of 1924 started on the opening day of the school year. About thirty candidates reported. In this number only two appeared of the team that started against Exeter a year ago, Acting Captain Healey and Sandberg. Two others who won their letters as substitutes a year ago are Foster and Billhardt.

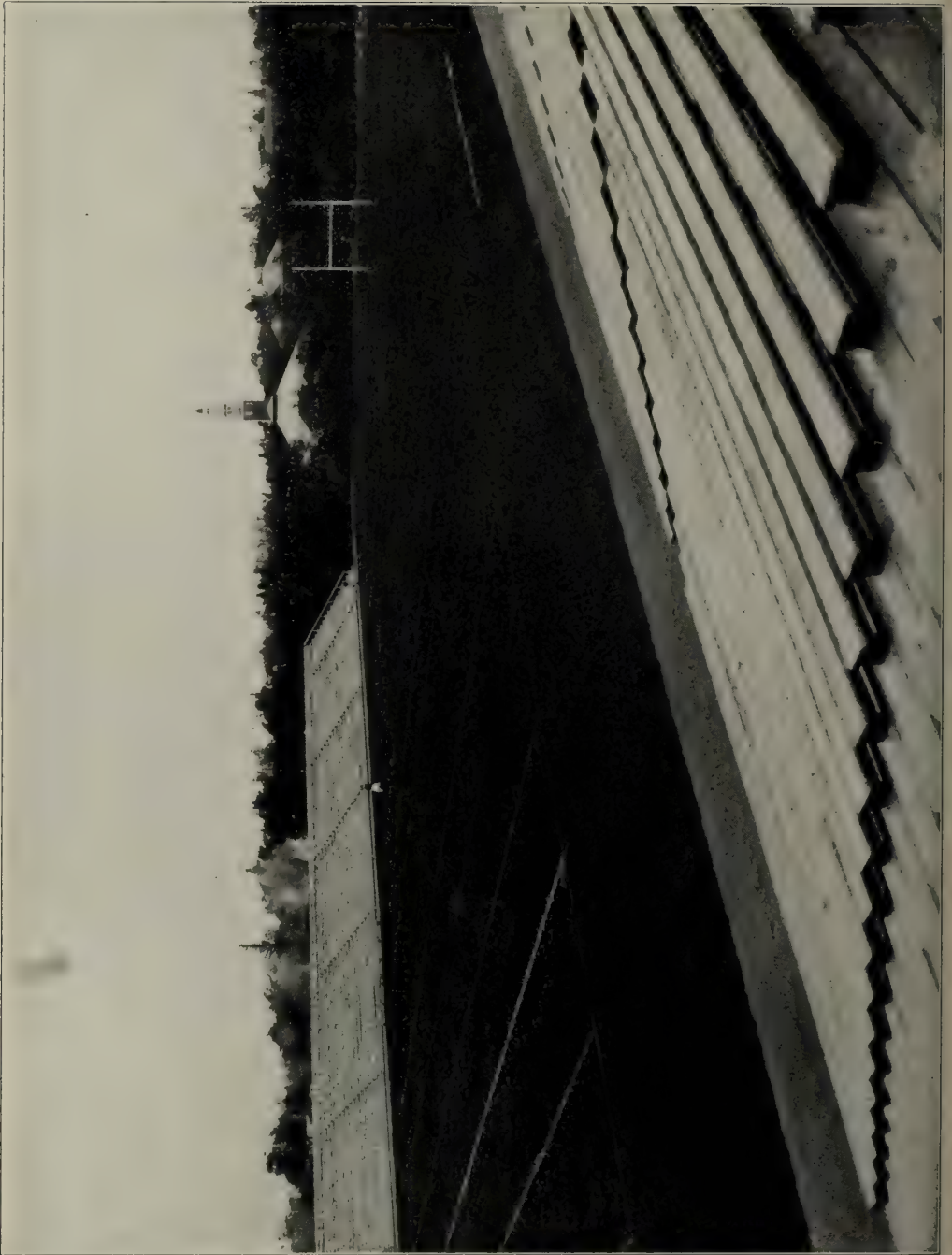
On the second day of practice, the squad was increased to seventy candidates, and, after a week of intensive practice, this number was reduced to forty-five, those dropped going to their respective club squads.

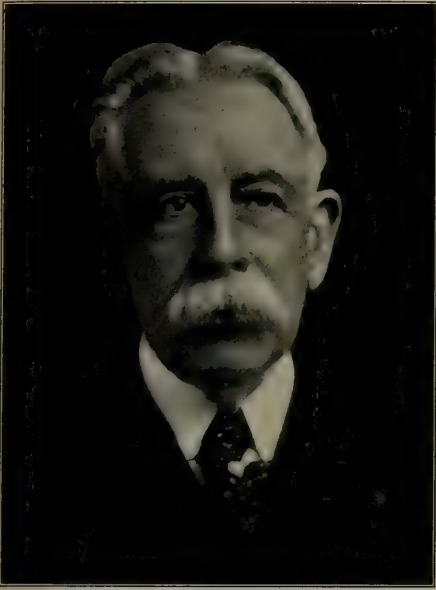
The material on hand is the lightest and least experienced that has been seen on an Andover field for many years, and, with a hard schedule, a superhuman task remains for Coaches Shepard and Daly.

The schedule follows:

Sept. 27	Dean Academy.
Oct. 4	Cushing Academy.
Oct. 11	Harvard Freshmen.
Oct. 18	Yale Freshmen.
Oct. 25	Brown Freshmen.
Nov. 1	Lawrenceville at Lawrenceville.
Nov. 7	Harvard Second.
Nov. 15	Exeter.

All games are at Andover unless otherwise stated.





DEWITT ROOSA, '71

DeWitt Roosa, '71

Among the distinguished alumni of Phillips Academy who, for the past twenty years, have been devoted in its service, no one has been more consistently loyal than Mr. DeWitt Roosa, of Kingston, New York, whose death was reported early in June. Mr. Roosa was born seventy-three years ago, in Kingston, and counted among his ancestors some of the oldest Dutch and Huguenot settlers in the Empire State. Graduating at Phillips Academy in the class of 1871 under Principal Frederic W. Tilton, Mr. Roosa entered Yale, where he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Later he studied law and settled down in his old home as an attorney, specializing in realty transactions and business in the surrogate's court. His chief interest, however, was always in history and genealogy, and he had much to do with preserving documents and articles associated with the pioneer people of Ulster County. As a member of the Sons of Colonial Wars, he could enumerate twenty-eight ancestors who had fought in pre-Revolutionary conflicts.

Mr. Roosa's intense and enduring interest in Phillips Academy was stimulated by his love for tradition. The school was to him an old and fascinating institution, about which he never tired of reading. His enthusiasm, moreover, was shown in very practical ways. He acted for many years as Alumni Fund Agent for two classes,—1871 and 1872; he attended nearly every Andover gathering in New York City or vicinity; he urged promis-

ing boys to attend Phillips Academy; and he kept in close touch with all that was taking place on the Hill.

Personally Mr. Roosa was quiet, dignified, and reserved, with genuine charm of manner. He said very little, but he was a good listener, and, when he did speak, he had something to say. In all that he did for Phillips Academy he was unostentatious, but he invariably surpassed expectations. To the younger men whose privilege it was to become his friends, he represented the finest elements of an older generation.

Douglas Crawford '00

The many pupils of Douglas Crawford will learn with deep sorrow of his untimely death on September 23rd.

Son of an American missionary, of American and Dutch ancestry, born in Smyrna, he prepared for college at Phillips in the class of 1900; there ran in his veins and through his whole life elements of the unusual environment of his early years. At Phillips, in addition to a fine scholastic record, he was a distance runner of ability and captain of the track team in his senior year. On graduation from Williams College he had several years of work on the *Springfield Republican* before joining the faculty of Phillips as instructor in English. After seven years here he went to Lake Forest University, where he received the degree of Ph.D. for his work in English literature and became at once an associate professor at Boston University.

He was a man of powerful physique and of original turn of mind. His teaching was the sort that set his lads to reading for themselves — and that high praise cannot be accorded to many. He had a good voice and his reading brought out for the hearer many of the beauties that can so easily be hidden in cold print and not made audible by the ordinary reader. When he was host in his home with his stock of stories as inexhaustible as the widow's cruse of oil and never repeated and told with the art of a natural raconteur, conversation could never be dull nor hospitality chill and formal.

His interests were not confined to the institutions which he served. He took a keen interest in the public schools of Andover and was a member of the school board; and his efforts in behalf of the Near East Relief were unlimited despite the pressure of college work and other duties. There was scarcely a store in the town in which he was not a welcome visitor, and every child on the street knew Mr. Crawford and had a child's bright hail for him whenever he passed. And the finest tribute

to his personality came from a little girl, who knocked timidly at the door and asked that she might go in to say a prayer beside his bier, because he always smiled at her as he went to the train.



DAVID PHILLIPS HATCH, '79
As a Student in Phillips Academy

David Phillips Hatch, 1856-1924

The class of 1879 was a class of unusual merit and many of them have risen to positions of distinction. One of their number was somewhat more mature than his mates and from this fact commanded their respect from the very start, and during his three years connection with the school, came to be well known and honored. His life was spent wholly in the ministry and through his friendly and unaffected greeting, his sympathy with all in sorrow, his wise influence over the young people in his parishes, he wrought an enduring memorial of his labors.

Peculiarly gratifying to his school and college friends was the manner of his going out of this life. On Sunday morning, August 17, the first Sunday of his summer vacation, he had gone to preach in Woodstock, Conn., in the church where his son had just begun his pastoral work. Only a brief sentence or two of his sermon had been given, when he dropped back into the pulpit chair and was gone.

Obituaries

1847—Laban Pratt, son of Norton and Priscilla Loud Pratt, was born in Abington, November 15, 1829. He entered the lumber business and became a well known operator in that line. He served in the Massachusetts legislature, was an alderman in the city of Boston, was a Park Commissioner of Boston, and was a member of the state board of charity for more than twenty years.

Mr. Pratt died in Dorchester, July 17, 1924, in his 95th year.

1858—John Albert Day, son of John and Emily Kimball Day, was born in West Boxford, January 24, 1837. In the Civil War he enlisted as private in Co. H, 22nd Mass. Vol. Inf., and was at the battles of Yorktown, Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills and Malvern Hill. He was a manufacturer of soap and retired several years ago. He died in Bradford, September 23, 1924.

1859—William Low Pillsbury, son of Stephen and Abigail Perkins Low Pillsbury, was born in Derry, N. H., November 4, 1838, and graduated from Harvard in 1863. For seven years he was principal of the Model School in the Illinois State Normal School. He then engaged in insurance and real estate, was chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Illinois. For nearly a quarter of a century he was secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois and during the most of the time was Registrar. He wrote extensively on educational matters. He died in Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1924.

1860—Timothy Miller Griffing, son of Hubbard and Polly Miller Griffing, was born in Riverhead, N. Y., November 22, 1842, and graduated from Yale in 1864, and from the Albany Law School in 1866. He practiced law in Patchogue, N. Y., and later in Riverhead. For seven years he was judge of Suffolk County, N. Y. He was an officer in many banking and commercial enterprises. His home was a delight and views of his estate won for him a medal at the Paris Exposition in 1900. He died in Riverhead, July 7, 1924. A son, Robert P., was in the Phillips class of 1898.

1863—Smith Paine Young, son of Othniel and Maria Paine Young, was born in Burrillville, R. I., September 12, 1842. He was purser on a United States Transport during the Civil War, was influential in organizing Wyoming Territory and was nominated by President Johnson as U. S. Marshal of Wyoming. He was postmaster at Laramie City, Wyo., until 1870, was postmaster at Kossie, Texas, and was also Mayor, was sheriff and tax-collector of Limestone County

and went to San Francisco, Calif., in 1887. In that city he was vice-president of the California National Bank, treasurer of the California Safe Deposit and Trust Company, secretary and cashier of the Union Trust Company, special deputy superintendent in the state banking department. He died in San Francisco, June 5, 1924.

1865 — William Penn Hammond, son of Josiah Sturtevant and Betsy Parker Hammond, was born in Plympton, September 15, 1843, and graduated from Amherst in 1869 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1873. He was a practicing physician in Charlestown for more than fifty years, and died in Plympton, August 10, 1924.

1868 — John Freeman Brown, son of Adolphus Frederick and Mary Eliza Johnson Brown, was born in East Douglas, March 20, 1848, and graduated from Harvard in 1872 and from the Harvard Law School in 1874. He was assistant attorney general of Massachusetts, member of the common council of Boston, member of the Massachusetts legislature, clerk of the municipal court of Boston, chief justice of the same court and finally associate justice of the Superior Court of the state. Through all these positions he retained the respect of all those whom he met.

A son, John F., Jr., was in the Phillips class of 1914. Judge Brown died in Milton, September 17, 1924.

1868 — Oscar Hosmer, son of Asa and Lucy Pierce Bryant Hosmer, was born in Baldwinsville, January 29, 1849. He joined the staff of the *Boston Herald* as a baseball writer and for thirty years was the financial editor of the *Herald*. He died in Boston, August 17, 1924.

1868 — Henry Sinsabaugh, son of Adam Henry and Mary Elizabeth Schofield Sinsabaugh, was born in Goshen, N. Y., March 29, 1850, and was secretary of the Rider Engine Company at Walden, N. Y., and later secretary and manager of the Sayre Lumber Co. of Goshen. He died in Goshen, September 1, 1924.

1870 — Edward Lawrence Whitehouse, son of Seth Coleman and Harriet Hallett Whitehouse, was born in Augusta, Me., August 21, 1853, and graduated from Harvard in 1874. He studied in Berlin and in the Harvard Law School. He practiced law in Boston and in Augusta. For a time he was supervisor of schools in Augusta and was in the consular bureau of the state department in Washington. He died in Washington, D. C., March 7, 1924.

1871 — Almet Francis Jenks, son of Grenville Tudor (P. A. 1840) and Persis Sophia Smith Jenks, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 21, 1853, and graduated from Yale in 1875 and from the Columbia Law School in 1877. While in Yale he was an editor of the *Literary Magazine* and was class historian. He filled the offices of assistant district attorney of Kings County, corporation counsel of Brooklyn, judge advocate-general of the State of New York and presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State. He died in Greenwich, Conn., September 18, 1924.

1871 — DeWitt Roosa, son of Hiram and Lamira Elizabeth DeWitt Roosa, was born in Rondout, N. Y., November 10, 1852, and for two years was a member of the Yale class of 1875. He studied law in Albany, N. Y., and practiced his profession in Kingston, N. Y. He was deeply interested in historical matters and was a most loyal son of Phillips, serving as class agent in reference to the alumni fund. Mr. Roosa died in Kingston, July 5, 1924.

1874 — William O'Brien Walker, son of George and Harriet O'Brien Walker, was born in Machias, Me., January 16, 1856, and graduated from Amherst in 1878. He was in the shipping commission business, first in Portland, Me., and then in New York City. He died in Portland, June 29, 1924.

1879 — David Phillips Hatch, son of David Phillips and Anne Stone Dwelley Hatch, was born in Marshfield, October 16, 1856, and graduated from Amherst in 1883, and from Hartford Theological Seminary in 1886. He was a pastor in the cities of Rockland, Me., Paterson, N. J., Lawrence and Franklin, N. H., and in the towns, Goffstown, N. H., Lancaster and Woodbury, Conn. For four years he was secretary of the Maine Home Missionary Society. He died in Woodstock, Conn., August 17, 1924. His son, David P. Jr., was in the Phillips class of 1918.

1884 — Harry Stocks, son of John and Betty Crabtree Stocks, was born in Accrington, Lancashire, England, September 21, 1858, and became the circulation cashier of the *Lowell Courier-Citizen*. He died in Lowell, July 31, 1923.

1887 — George Augustus Taylor, son of John Phillips and Henrietta Foster Taylor, was born in North Tewksbury, May 31, 1869, and became a manager for the Page catering firm of Lowell. For very many years he had conducted the service for the banquets at the dinners of the Alumni Association of Phillips Academy and with eminent satisfaction to the association. He died in Boston, June 7, 1924.

1888 — Leon Cummings Spaulding, son of Jonas and Emma Cummings Spaulding, was born in Townsend Harbor, March 23, 1868. He entered his father's business, that of the manufacture of high grade fibre products, and for ten years was in charge of the North Rochester, N. H., plant. He then opened the plant at Tonawanda, N. Y. Mr. Spaulding died in East Sebago, Me., September 11, 1924. Two brothers attended Phillips, Huntley N., 1889, and Rolland H., 1893.

1893 — Richard Merrill Whitney, son of Charles Albert and Martha Merrill Whitney, was born in St. Albans, Me., November 10, 1875, and graduated from Harvard in 1897. He became a newspaper correspondent. In the Spanish war he was a 2nd Lieut. in Co. C, 6th Missouri Vol. Inf. For four years he was correspondent of the associated press, stationed in the State Department in Washington. He was director of the American Defence Society at Washington, and died in New York City, August 16, 1924.

1894 — Harry Manford Dewey, son of Manford Joel and Charlotte Allen Dewey, was born in Oneida, N. Y., June 5, 1876, and graduated at Yale in 1899. He was a dealer in insurance and real estate in Rockport, Texas, and died in Croyden, N. H., July 5, 1924.

1894 — Robert Atwood Whitford, son of George Henry and Martha Ann Stickney Whitford, was born in Waltham, October 13, 1873, and graduated from Harvard in 1898. He attended the Harvard Medical School and received his M.D. in 1911. During the Spanish war he was in Co. H, 8th Mass. Vol. Inf., and was in the 3d Division 1st Army Hospital Corps. In 1915 he was assistant surgeon at the National Soldiers' Home in Maine. He died in Waltham, September 6, 1924.

1900 — Douglas Gordon Crawford, son of Lyndon Smith and Susan Van Vranklin Doolittle Crawford, was born in Smyrna, Turkey, June 12, 1882, and graduated from Williams in 1904. He taught in the Chicago Latin School, Lake Forest Academy, Lake Forest College, Northwestern University, Phillips Academy for seven years, and Boston University. While in Phillips, he was captain of the track team. His engaging voice and dramatic instinct and poetic feeling enabled him to have a strong and abiding hold upon his pupils.

He died in Andover, September 23, 1924.

1921 — Thomas Peter de Quartel Richardson, son of Tolbert Neath and Penelope Chaffee Richardson, was born in Germantown, Pa., March 10, 1902, and entered Yale with the class of 1925. While in Phillips he was promi-

nent in many ways, as a member of the track team, manager of the soccer team, and member of the student council. He died of botulism poisoning, caused by eating imported ripe olives at a summer camp dinner near Cody, Wyo. His death occurred at a hospital in Billings, Mont., July 11, 1924.

1922 — Arthur Ronald Barton Oram Sheppard, son of John Oram and Hylda Goodfellow Sheppard, was born in Ashfield, New South Wales, April 5, 1901, and was a junior at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He died at the Peter Bent Brigham hospital, June 27, 1924. His father is the general agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Hong Kong, China.

Personals

1871 — President Charles F. Thwing has written *What Education Has the Most Worth*, published by the Macmillan Company.

1884 — Charles T. Simpers may be addressed at Elkton, Md., R. F. D. No. 1.

1888 — Rev. Oliver H. Bronson is a member of the faculty of the School of Theology at Peking University, China.

1888 — Dr. Richard G. Eaton is medical examiner at the United States Veterans Bureau in Spokane, Washington.

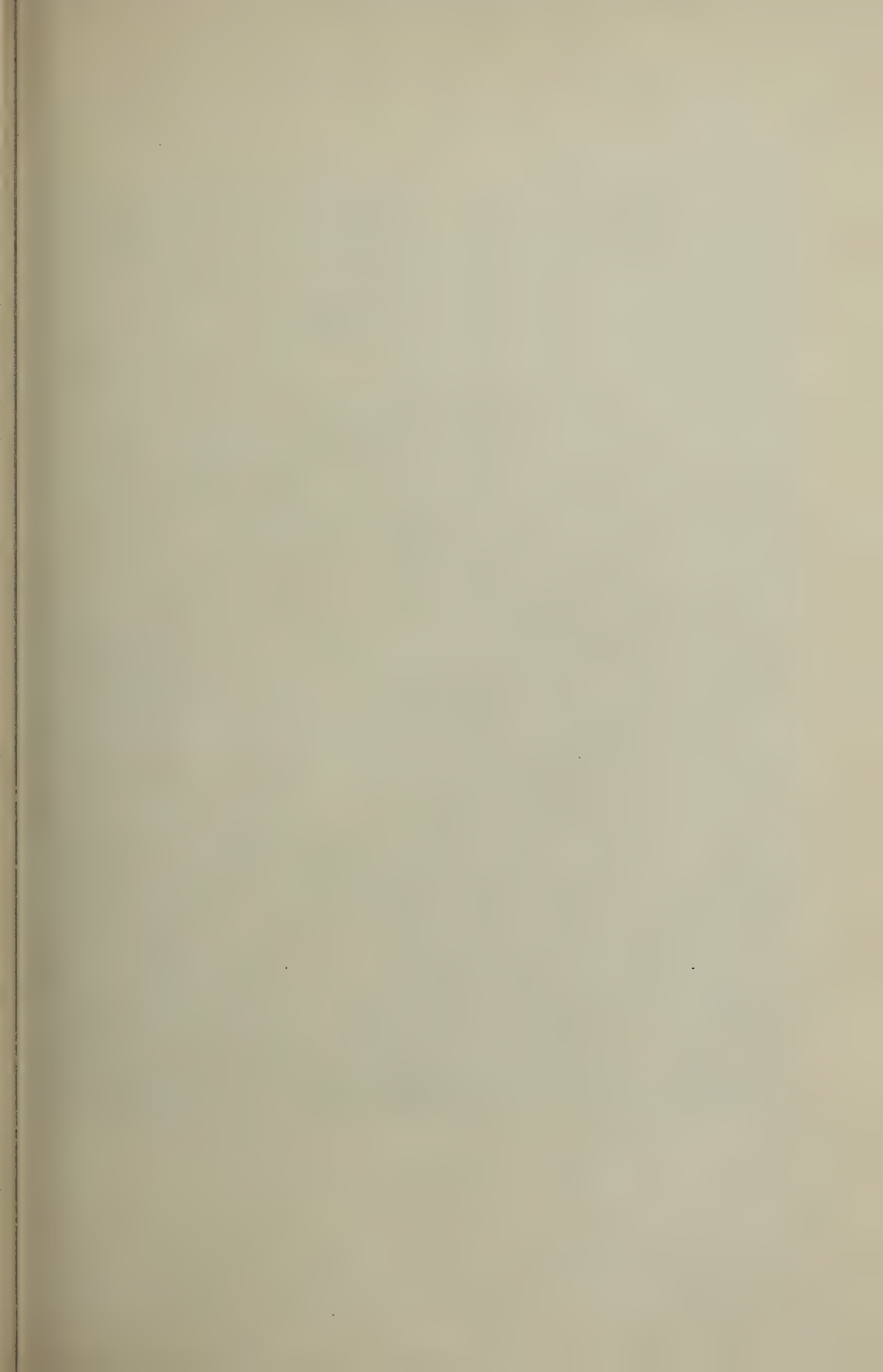
1890 — Herbert D. Bard is associate general agent for Vermont, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company at 127 St. Paul Street, Burlington, Vt.

1892 — Russell Colgate was honorary president of the World Sunday School Association, meeting in Glasgow, Scotland, in June.

1892 — Walter D. Makepeace was appointed May 17, 1924, judge of the district court of Waterbury, Conn.

1896 — Walter P. Eaton has written *The Actor's Heritage*, which is published by the Atlantic Monthly Press.

1905 — The Lancaster (N. H.) weekly newspaper announces a prize given by Headmaster Allan M. McCurdy of the High School to honor the memory of his father, the late Matthew S. McCurdy. The prize of twenty-five dollars in gold is given to that member of the Sophomore class who shows the most diligent and faithful work in Mathematics during the present school year.





PORTRAIT OF A. W. LANCASHIRE, '08
PRESENTED TO PHILLIPS ACADEMY BY HIS PARENTS

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
HAROLD C. STEARNS
SCOTT H. PARADISE
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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JANUARY, 1925

No. 2

EDITORIAL

The most insidious and least pardonable sin among educators is contentment. A teacher who is conscious of his mistakes and eager to correct them may be regenerated; but when he reaches the point where he is wholly satisfied with his results, mental sclerosis has set in and his epitaph should be made ready. It is fortunate for us, then, that we are being reminded, not once but many times a year, of our deficiencies, and we shall do well to bestow upon any such criticism some careful thought. A discussion of our private schools, like that by Mr. John Jay Chapman in the December *Atlantic*, should have a tonic effect on us all. Mr. Chapman delights in puncturing the toy balloons of complacency with the tack of commonsense. When he asserts, for instance, that many are at present greatly overdoing the use of formal examinations and textbooks, he is hitting at a widespread weakness in the teaching of languages in this country to-day. When he maintains that the average teacher is compelled

to spend three-fourths of his time on four-fifths of his pupils, — and those the least intelligent ones, — he is showing how little is being done in most modern schools for boys with brains, those in whom the real hope of the country lies. Some day we shall doubtless evolve a system under which the exceptional mind will receive exceptional instruction instead of being held back by the lagging pace of the slowest members of a division. Until then we deserve the kind of gadfly-stinging in which Mr. Chapman indulges. It is also only just to ourselves, however, to add that some self-respecting schools are constantly taking stock, trying experiments, checking up on results, and investigating their own efficiency. Nobody can progress very far, even in education, by sitting back and saying cynically, "It can't be done!" Anything can be done, if the desire and the will are powerful enough; and when we are convinced of the marked discrepancy sometimes existing between promise and performance, we shall be

more ready to recognize the necessity of a radical operation.

The rapid spread of democracy, together with the growing belief in education as a kind of fetich through which material prosperity may be assured, has produced in our preparatory schools and colleges a situation which has its perplexing features. Every autumn such institutions inadvertently accept for admission a few well-meaning young men who are not idle or perverse or immoral, but for whom any consistent intellectual development is inconceivable. They are often "nice" boys, neat, polite, and physically prepossessing, with a respectable share of negative virtue, but completely indifferent to anything involving cerebration. They may, in the course of human events, become successful in gainful occupations, but they are certainly not qualified to absorb what is commonly known as "culture". In the class-room they sit, quiet and harmless, like sheep in the sun, smiling benignly in response to questions. What is the obligation of our schools and colleges towards such undergraduates? The particular institutions referred to, being endowed by private philanthropy, can offer unusual opportunities, far below their actual cost, to properly qualified applicants. Is it right for them to admit to their privileges candidates who are manifestly incapable of benefiting by what is offered? Obviously not! Even when the "slow" boy is himself innocuous, he is keeping out others who can profit more than he by the courses in the curriculum. It is quite justifiable for educational institutions to stand together in asserting the sound doctrine that, after a certain age, education is for the fit.

We might as well attempt to turn a carrot into a rose as to try to inoculate with scholarship some of these reluctant learners. Even though they may toil pathetically hard (as some of them do) and struggle desperately not to be left behind, we still contend that they belong somewhere else. Our duty in such cases is, in all Christian charity and gentleness of spirit, to urge them to seek other fields. They will thank us in after years for saving them time.

As we glance over the seductive advertisements in our periodicals and consider what they have to offer, we can not help wondering how long old-fashioned institutions like Phillips Academy can endure. From certain correspondence schools it is now quite possible for anybody with sufficient funds to master a foreign language almost over night. No one need lack the ability to speak on his feet or to compose forceful letters. Physically we can easily become muscular giants, after a ridiculously small expenditure of time, — and money; no matter what our native mental endowment may be, it is still feasible to enroll with men who can train us in clear reasoning, develop in us the gift of prompt decision, and foster in us unsuspected powers of imagination. Why, therefore, submit to the harsh and crude process of classroom discipline when we can accumulate a profession and an income simply by enclosing stamps to an address in Springfield, Illinois? An Andover student not long ago took a course in writing short stories, guaranteed to transform a novice into an O. Henry or Ring Lardner; and he protested later when he found that he was failing a course in Senior English. Had

he not an engraved diploma from the famous Doctor Blank? One lad in short trousers applied for the literature of some of these schools, and he is now the recipient of pounds of pamphlets marked "confidential", explaining how he can earn \$8000 a year, or own his own palatial home, or become an executive instead of a subordinate. So alluring are these advertisements that they bring back hope to the hearts of the despairing. These short-cuts to fame and fortune seem so absurdly easy to follow! Compared with these methods, our process at Phillips Academy must seem slow and plodding, without the promise of any such golden and inevitable results. All we can do is to emphasize the ancient and homely virtues of industry, thoroughness, and patience,—virtues which are too unromantic for some sections of the American public.

The gift by an anonymous friend of the school of the series of moving picture films prepared by Yale University under the title of "Chronicles of America" may mark a forward step in the teaching of history. Just what such pictures can accomplish in enabling students to visualize historic events remains to be seen, and no one can now predict to what extent they can be a substitute for classroom study. That the reels are carefully prepared and accurate to a very high degree is perfectly evident to any one who has seen them, and they should be attractive to everybody, old or young, who has the slightest interest in the story of our country. Naturally the presentation of these films at schools is still in the experimental stage, and we shall not be able to generalize regarding

results until they have been shown in a series at Andover. But we are hopeful that they may be of high value, and we are grateful to the donor for his generous gift.

Probably the most obvious change which Phillips Academy has undergone over a period of more than a century is in the direction of complexity. In fundamental principles and doctrines the school has not much altered; but it is a far cry from the single classroom and the one instructor of 1778 to the thirty-odd rooms and the forty-odd teachers of 1925. Nor is this the only striking transformation. One hundred years ago athletic sports, when they were carried on at all, were aimless and intermittent, attracting only a few. Now a visitor taking a tour of the Hill on any January afternoon will be amazed by the variety of activities which he meets. On the Gymnasium floor he can watch dozens of boys going through strange muscular contortions in order to qualify themselves for physical tests; in the pool he will find a group being taught how to dive and plunge; beyond, in the huge Case Memorial, he will come across hurdlers and shot putters, and, in the gallery, little squads of fencers awkwardly handling the foils; on the hockey rink in the distance he will see darting figures, gliding about in pursuit of the elusive puck; and here and there, in secluded rooms, he may discover wrestlers or boxers or gymnasts. Exercise is so systematized that every healthy student can be checked up at any given moment. No one who examines this organization can help feeling that it is no inconsiderable achievement to bring order out of the aimless athletic

efforts of more than six hundred active boys.

Those of us in Andover who heard the "chimes at midnight", ushering in Christmas Day, caught some of the inspiration of romance. Twelve o'clock struck; then from the Memorial Tower, through the crisp air, came the silver tones of "Silent Night", carrying a message to the countryside. The Musical Director, Dr. Pfatteicher, had climbed

those hundred or more steps in the darkness and was playing the bells for the people near the Hill. One could not help remembering that it is not so very long since Christmas was not recognized as sacred by any good Puritan. A century ago, for instance, school was held without recess on December 25. These things are ordered better nowadays, and the Memorial Tower, with its carillon, is a symbol of a different and less intolerant era, one of "Peace and good will towards men."

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

5. Nathaniel Parker Willis (1806-1867)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

A snob and a fop, a dilettante and an Epicurean, a philanderer and a gossip, a scribbler of light verses and chatty essays, a Puritan by inheritance but a Cavalier by temperament, — what a strange product for the Phillips Academy of Principal John Adams! And yet Nathaniel Parker Willis, graduate in the class of 1823, was all of these things, and more. Jaunty and complacent, frivolous and irresponsible, romantic and sentimental, he became the most popular literary figure of what Minnegerode has termed the "Fabulous Forties". Converted to religion at Andover when he was a child of fifteen, he gained a reputation in college for his poetry on scriptural subjects; and then, at the age of twenty-three, he was formally excommunicated from the Park Street Church in Boston on two specific and equally heinous charges, — "absence from the communion of this church and attendance at the theatre as a spectator". He was implicated in a bloodless duel with the irascible Captain Marryat; he was innocently involved in the notorious Forrest divorce suit; he travelled widely, even to Constantinople and the Far East; he was twice married, each time happily; and his declining years were beset by poverty, bereavement, and disillusion. In short Willis's career throughout was spectacular and adventurous, with elements of both farce and tragedy.

Willis's face, if we may believe those who were acquainted with him, revealed the personality within. His portraits show his

ruddy, almost dimpled cheeks, his light brown hair waving in "luxurious abundance", his languorous grey eyes sleeping under heavy lids, his full lips, and a rather petulant expression, — decidedly what is known as a "soft" man. He had what was then spoken of as a "handsome figure", and he was invariably dressed, as Holmes phrased it, "with artistic elegance". Although he had a keen appetite for sensuous enjoyment, he was not vicious; and when he once described himself as "lost in the mazes of pleasure and folly", he meant nothing criminal. Harriet Martineau emphasized what she called his "unparalleled complacency", as he whipped his little bright boot with a little bright cane. He had to make his way by sheer cleverness and alertness of mind. He referred often to "the quicksilver spirit which my mother gave me", and he added, "Whatever I accomplish must be gained by ardor, not by patience". His resemblance to Lord Byron, occasionally mentioned, was only superficial, — he could conceivably have been the *cicisbeo* of the Countess Guiccioli, but he could never have died for the freedom of a subject nation. There was little heroism in Willis. He was quite content to be a drawing-room favorite.

Those critics of our literature who rely on British analogies often define Bryant as a feeble Cowper, Cooper as a crude and unpolished Walter Scott, and Whittier as an evangelical Burns. Such judges sometimes refer casually to Willis as a kind of milk-and-watery Byron, a New England Byron,



NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS

checked by inhibitions and a conscience. But, although Willis did deliberately imitate the Englishman, he could not catch the trick of naughtiness which made *Don Juan* sell so extensively. The American is far more like Leigh Hunt, — a journalist, whose unmistakable talent was marred by affectation and vulgarity. Hunt's famous line about "a lovely woman in a rural spot" might well have been composed by Willis.

As a writer, Willis possessed the fatal gift of fluency. His talent was devoted to pleasing the mob; finding it easy to delight people with his wit and facile talk, he was satisfied with this achievement. The goods on his counter were for immediate consumption. He had that extraordinary versatility which so often accompanies superficiality. He tried his hand at poetry, the drama, the essay, the novel, and the short story, and, when he failed, as he now and then did, he merely took another sheet of foolscap and experimented with something else. His genius was like a little river, rippling, bubbling, singing along, shifting now in one direction and now in another, but usually running over shallows, — frothy at times and almost dried up, but always dashing on. In our time he would inevitably have become a "columnist" in a daily newspaper, drawing a high salary for his quips and conceits. He was the perfect mirror of an age of red velvet albums and rococco decorations, of artificiality and sham, of prudery and pruriency, of conventionality and coarseness, — the United States of 1850.

Willis's trend towards journalism came by inheritance, for his grandfather and his father were both newspaper editors and printers. The father, Nathaniel Willis, a publisher of tracts and devotional pamphlets, was also responsible for two interesting projects, — the *Boston Recorder* (often claimed to be the earliest religious newspaper in the world) and *The Youth's Companion*, which he started in 1827. The mother, Hannah Parker, was a woman of kindly nature and sincere piety. Young Nathaniel was born, January 20, 1806, in Portland, Maine, "a fine fat baby, with a face as round as an apple", the second in a family of nine children, all of whom reached maturity. When he was six, the family moved to Boston, where he was brought up in a Puritan home, in which such dissipations as dancing and card-playing were under the ban. Deacon Willis, of the Park Street Church on Brimstone Corner, would have shuddered if he could have known the type of social butterfly into which his eldest boy was eventually to be transformed. An uncompromising Calvinist, he suspected

both the Boston Latin School and Harvard University as being Unitarian in their doctrines, and accordingly sent his son to the more orthodox Phillips Academy, Andover, in the autumn of 1821.

Of the forty-four students who matriculated at Andover during that year, seventeen became clergymen. Principal John Adams had supreme confidence in the efficacy of revivals for reclaiming the souls of the unregenerate. Willis himself underwent the experience of conversion, the details of which he recounted graphically to his father. Revivals on Andover Hill in those times occurred like spiritual epidemics, running their course through some tense and agonizing weeks and then dying down. Shortly after he entered the academy, when he was only fifteen, Willis's attention was drawn to the state of his soul, but he did not consider himself worthy of becoming a church member. In the winter of 1822, the small boy wrote:

"As to becoming a Christian, it is morally *beyond my power*. I have not an objection against it that would weigh a feather, and yet I feel no more solicitude than I ever did about my eternal welfare."

In that atmosphere, however, such indifference could not last, and a year later, in the midst of a religious revival which was absorbing the interest of all but a few of the undergraduates, Willis had his vision. He wrote on a January Sunday, in 1823:

"I hope I have now the assurance of being an heir of life and a recipient of the protection which the wings of a Saviour's mercy must afford to those who are gathered under them. . . . Saturday evening I attended our usual meeting in the academy for the *first time* since I have been in Andover. It is conducted by the pious scholars of the academy in succession, and is very interesting. This evening Dr. Shedd preached the lecture, and after meeting there is to be another at Mr. Adams's house. So you see, pa, we are engaged here, and have reason to hope that *many* will be inquiring the way to the foot of the cross. . . . *Monday evening, 12 o'clock.* I have truly spent an evening of happiness, and I thought I must open my letter and tell you. At half-past six William Adams and I had appointed a meeting, to be conducted wholly by ourselves. We had invited only a few, but when we got there it was so crowded that I could scarcely make my way through the room to the Bible-stand. I believe that nearly all our unconverted brethren were there. . . .

After it was dismissed, many seemed to linger, as if they did not want to go, and we conversed with some of them. I then went to Cutler's room, and Allen and I stayed there until almost eleven o'clock. There were several of the Seminarians there, and we prayed and sung, *prayed and sung*, till it seemed a little heaven on earth. The seriousness increases; many more are deeply impressed, and the academy presents solemn countenances generally."

A few days later, when the mania was apparently at its height and the emotional stress was getting almost unendurable, this boy of seventeen wrote like Billy Sunday:

"We have had a meeting in Allen's room to-night. . . . The room was crowded, body and all, so that you could not have got through, but no one stirred. Sobbing and weeping were heard all round the room. William Adams, Allen, Styles, and I then went round and conversed with them. They all burst into tears immediately, and listened with the greatest eagerness, and when I got up to go to the next one, they held on to me as though salvation depended on my talking with them. Isaac Stuart sobbed aloud the whole meeting time. Joseph Jenkins was in tears, and came down to my room after meeting and asked me to pray for and with him. . . . Prayer ascends continually, sinners are repenting, and I am as proud as Lucifer. I feel as if I was going to do all myself; as if I could convert a thousand without God, if I only told them the truth."

These vivid accounts of a typical revival may be accepted as offering a reasonably accurate picture of what the school was like one hundred years ago. There were, however, other diversions more suited to adolescent youths. Willis, who lived at the house of Major Daniel Cummings, with several other students, always remembered the gooseberry pies provided at that family table; and he enjoyed picking berries in the adjacent fields, — "raspberries, black, blue, thimble, and whortle berries". In after years he sometimes indulged in reminiscences, some of which, it may be suspected, were colored by his imagination. One of his later sketches, *The Lunatic's Skate*, introducing a classmate under the pseudonym of "Larry Wynn", has some retrospective paragraphs:

"In the days when I carried a satchel on the banks of the Shawsheen (a river whose half-lovely, half-wild scenery is tied like a silver thread about my heart),

Larry Wynn and myself were the farthest boarders from school, in a solitary farmhouse on the edge of a lake of some miles square, called by the undignified title of Pomp's Pond. An old negro, who was believed by the boys to have come over with Christopher Columbus, was the only other human being within anything like a neighborhood of the lake (it took its name from him); and the only approaches to its waters, girded in as it was by an almost impenetrable forest, were the path through old Pomp's clearing, and that by our own door. . . . Out of school Larry and I were inseparable. . . . We built wigwams together in the woods, had our tomahawks made of the same fashion, united our property in fox-traps, and played Indian with perfect contentment in each other's approbation."

Another of his companions at Major Cummings's was Isaac McLellan, afterwards widely known as the "poet-sportsman", who lives in anthologies because of his poem, *The Death of Napoleon*, beginning,—

"Wild was the night; yet a wilder night
Hung o'er the soldier's pillow."

In reviewing McLellan's books, Willis referred to him as "the very boy that has tracked the woods with us, and called us by our nickname over a hedge, and cracked nuts with us by the fire in the winter evenings".

It was at Andover that the impressionable Willis had the first of those innocuous flirtations which were to occupy so important a part in his life. The story is doubtless idealized, but those who are familiar with Andover Hill and its environs will enjoy the details:

"Cytherean Venus! How I did love

Miss Polly D. Low, the pride of the factory on the romantic Shawsheen! I saw her first in the tenderest twilight of a Saturday evening, washing her feet in the river. I was a lad of some impudence, and I sat down on a stone beside her, and by the time it was dark we were the best friends possible. She was beautiful.

I think so now. She was about eighteen, and, though four years older than I, my education had more than equalized us. At least, if not the wiser of the two, I was the most skilled in the subtlety of love, and practiced with great success *les petites ruses*. She was a tall brunette, and I sometimes fancied, when her eye exhibited more than ordinary feeling, that there was Indian blood under that dark and glowing skin. The valley of the Shawsheen, just below the village

where I was at school, is a gem of solitary and rich scenery, and the overhanging woods and long meadows afforded the most picturesque and desirable haunts for ramblers who did not care to be met. There on Sunday afternoons, when she was released from her shuttle and I from my Schrevelius, did we meet and stroll till the nine o'clock bell of the factory summoned her unwillingly home. I could go without my supper in those days, though I doubt if I would now on such slight occasion. By the time vacation came, I found myself seriously in love, declared my passion, and left her with my heart half-broken. We were gone four weeks, and when I returned the butcher's boy was engaged to Miss Low, and I was warned to avoid the factory at the peril of a flogging."

This boy who could cherish a romantic passion for a factory maid and at the same period stay on his knees in prayer (as he tells the story) from seven o'clock until midnight without rising, is evidently prophetic of the "Nat" Willis of two decades later, whose sensibilities were so readily affected by a gift or an ache, a charming woman or a pretty dress, a lavender sunset or a lonely sea.

It was at Andover that Willis's literary inclinations had their first manifestations. He kept a diary, which he described as "a red morocco volume, of very ornate slenderness and thinness, in which I recorded my raptures at spring mornings and blue sashes, my unappreciated sensibilities, my mysterious emotions by moonlight, and the charms of the incognita whom I ran against at the corner". Here also he lisped in numbers, the earliest poem of his which can be dated being sent to his sister Lucy on July 3, 1823, just a week before her marriage, — some lines of rather pedestrian blank verse, neither much worse nor much better than his later work. They began, —

"There was a bride, and she was beautiful
And fond, affectionate; her soul did love.
'Twas not the transient feeling of an hour,
That loves and hates, and loves and hates again, —
Oh, no; it was a purer, kindlier feeling, —
A something rooted, grafted on the soul,
That cannot help but live and bud and blossom."

To our modern taste this kind of thing, with its "did love" and its absurd "Oh, no", seems almost banal; but it is only just to point out that American poetry was then in its cradle. Only from *Thanotopsis*, — printed in the *North American Review* in 1817, — could Willis have sought inspiration on this side of the Atlantic. The wonder is, not that

he wrote so badly, but that he tried to write blank verse at all.

Willis's chum at Andover was Henry Durant, a boy some four years older than he, whose destiny it was to found the University of California and become its first President. Durant, who was a high-stand scholar, went with Willis to Yale, where the two roomed together for four years, each one complementing the other, — the one serious, reliable, and cool-headed, the other gay, frivolous, and self-indulgent. Willis was so quick at his books that he could secure a "gentleman's grade" without spending long hours at his desk. He was twice suspended for brief periods, — once for refusing to disclose the names of some undergraduate malefactors, and once for joining with some of his classmates in rebellion against a heavy assignment in mathematics, a subject which he detested. Willis gained some prestige through his *Absalom* (which won a prize offered by the *Christian Watchman*), and other poems on scriptural subjects, and was heralded as a prodigy. At Commencement he delivered the valedictory poem, and then emerged as an alumnus, — probably as much a man of the world as any Senior on the day of graduation. Meanwhile the effects of his conversion had worn off, and he wrote to his parents:

"My own experience makes me very much alive to the frequent fallacy of the hopes which are experienced in revivals. . . . I am under one ceaseless and enduring conviction of sin; one wearing anxiety about my soul, without making any visible progress."

All Willis's tastes and ambitions drew him towards authorship, and it was only a few weeks after leaving college before he was embarked on that career which was to make him the Prince of Magaziners. His *Scripture Sketches* (1827) had given him what was then called a "national reputation", — which means that he had been talked about in literary circles in the larger eastern cities. The publisher, Samuel G. Goodrich, of Boston, better known by his *nom de plume* of "Peter Parley", was glad to engage Willis to edit an "annual", entitled *The Legendary*. These illustrated publications were then having a decided vogue, in this country as well as England, under peculiar names, — "Keepsakes", "Forget-me-Nots", "Souvenirs", "Leaflets of Memory", and so on. They were reeking with sentimentality, and adorned with engraved "embellishments" representing secluded tarns among the pines, tall and drooping female figures leaning against urns or reclining in verdurous bowers, orange



THE PRINCIPAL'S HOUSE, BUILT IN 1824

Photograph taken in December, 1924

gardens at twilight, or picturesque Claude Lorraine landscapes where the lark and the nightingale sang and the harp and the lute made tinkling music among grottoes and ivymantled towers. Sometimes in dusty New England attics we come across such volumes, with gilt edges, ornamented backs, and tissue paper over the engravings, the pages exuding a faint perfume as of withered rose leaves. Willis, with his proclivities, was an ideal editor for an "annual", and he was responsible for *The Token* in 1829. Then, becoming more ambitious, he started a periodical of his own, — *The American Monthly Magazine*, — which ran for two years in Boston until its editor became discouraged and united it with the *New York Mirror*, a weekly published every Saturday. In this new project Willis was associated with George P. Morris, the popular song writer, author of *My Mother's Bible*, *Woodman, Spare that Tree*, and *Near the Lake where Droops the Willow*, and other slushy favorites of a past generation.

Willis left Boston without regret and \$3000 in debt. Of its people he wrote, — "They have denied me patronage, abused me, misrepresented me, refused me both character

and genius, and I feel that I owe them nothing." When he moved to New York, he found ample recognition; and in 1831 it was agreed by the editors that it would be profitable to send him abroad for an extended period, he to send home weekly letters to the magazine at a stipend of ten dollars an article. Sailing on October 10, 1831, from Philadelphia, he was for the next five years a wanderer in foreign climes. Other brilliant Americans, — Edward Everett, George Bancroft, Washington Irving, Samuel F. B. Morse, and Caleb Cushing, — had preceded him and given Europeans a favorable impression of us; and Willis was everywhere welcomed. He sought out the gay world, — taking part in carnivals and masked balls, hearing Malibran and Taglioni in Paris, joining in the intrigues and dissipations of Florence, studying the secrets of the seraglio and the Turkish slave market, and finally reaching England during the London season, to be entertained at the tables of the nobility. Even amid these distractions, however, his industry was unflagging, and he composed innumerable essays, publishing them in England as well as in the United States.

Women, especially those older than himself, were always falling in love with Willis, and he usually had some affair on his hands. He was uniformly deferential to ladies and knew how to please them by little attentions and subtle flattery. There can be no doubt that he had constantly in the back of his mind the possibility of an advantageous marriage. Indeed he wrote a friend in England:

"I am proud to be an American, but as a literary man, I would rather live in England. So if you know any affectionate and good girl who would be content to live rather a quiet life, and could love your humble servant, you have full power of attorney to dispose of me, *provided* she has five hundred a year, or as much more as she likes."

Eventually, after a short courtship, he became engaged to Mary Stace, daughter of the commandant of the Woolwich Arsenal, and married her in 1835. That Willis felt no passionate love for his wife may be inferred from his letters to her. He wrote her on one occasion:

"Mine is not a love such as I have fancied and written about. It is more sober, more mingled with esteem and respect, and more fitted for every-day life. . . . I have lived the last ten years in gay society, and I am sick at heart of it. I want an apology to try something else."

His wife had some three hundred pounds a year in her own right, and was sufficiently amiable and unobtrusive to make him in other respects an excellent helpmate.

Before the happy bride and groom sailed for the United States in 1836, Willis's *Pencilings by the Way*, a collection of his essays, had been published in London, and he was consequently involved in a series of unpleasant quarrels. Willis, who was something of a "tuft-hunter", had had the doubtful taste to print conversations of a private nature which he had listened to in the houses of eminent people, and thus drew upon himself the wrath of John G. Lockhart, Tom Moore, Maginn, and Captain Marryat, — all vigorous bludgeon swingers. A dispute ensued with Marryat, who finally challenged Willis. Then followed a tedious correspondence between the representatives of the aggrieved parties, the letters being given full publicity at intervals in the *Times*. Willis, who displayed no lack of courage, seems to have been quite willing to risk the shedding of blood, but the seconds agreed that a meeting would be unnecessary.

After a few months in Washington, Willis purchased from his college friend, George J.

Pumpelly, an estate of some two hundred acres on Owego Creek, in southern New York, not far from the Pennsylvania line. He called this home Glenmary, as a compliment to his wife. As may well be imagined, he was no dirt farmer, but, although he had no inclination to pitch hay or follow the plough, he enjoyed the sensation of being a country gentleman and of losing money every year on his crops. Any deficit could be made up by profits from his writings, for his pen was never idle. He turned for a time to the drama, but without any marked success. His *Bianca Visconti*, based on the career of Francesco Sforza and produced in 1837, had only indifferent audiences and was soon taken off. His *Tortosa the Usurer*, with Wallack in the title role, had about eight performances before it was withdrawn. The truth is that Willis had little or no dramatic power and not very much knowledge of stage technique. That he had not lost his skill was quite evident from his *A l'Abri, or the Tent Pitched* (1840), better known, perhaps, as *Letters from under a Bridge*, which contains his best work as an essayist and is, as Professor Beers says, "filled with sunshine and the air of outdoors". It well deserves the praise of Lowell, who said of it:—

"Few volumes I know to read under a tree,
More truly delightful than his A l'Abri,
With the shadows of leaves flowing over your book,
Like ripple-shades netting the bed of a brook."

So far, Willis's career had been almost uninterruptedly fortunate, and he had moved gracefully from one triumph to another. He wrote, in 1843, "Calamity, as yet, we never knew." But there are periods in some men's lives when sorrow seems to follow sorrow, and such a round of disasters was now to assail the volatile Willis. His publisher failed, and he was disappointed in receiving nothing from his father-in-law's estate; consequently he was forced to sell Glenmary and move to cheaper quarters in New York City. In 1844 he lost his mother, and in March, 1845, his wife died in childbirth, leaving him with a little daughter Imogen, not three years old.

He went abroad to recuperate, but suffered a severe attack of brain fever, from which he never fully recovered. When he returned, he met in Washington Miss Cornelia Grinnell, niece and adopted daughter of a New Bedford Congressman, and whom, although she was twenty years younger than he, he shortly married. A few weeks later he started with Morris a periodical called the *Home Journal*, with which he was to be associated for the

more than twenty years remaining of his life. For this magazine Willis wrote countless articles describing the varied life of the metropolis, discussing mooted points of etiquette, and sketching glittering pictures of society at fashionable watering places, like Nahant and Saratoga, — always, as he said, “buttering curiosity with the ooze of his brains”. But, although he was only forty and still capable of no small amount of drudgery, he was rapidly sinking into a state of chronic invalidism and his best work was done. Always he had been subject to moods, being easily elated and as easily depressed; and now, when his health was permanently impaired, his attitude towards life quite visibly altered, and he lost the effervescent buoyancy which had formerly so captured the public. He had few resources in reading or study, and his own personal experiences were becoming narrower in range. At intervals collections of his essays and sketches appeared in book form, under various titles, — *Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil* (1845), *Life Here and There* (1851), *Hurrygraphs* (1851), *Fun Jottings* (1853), and so on, — all made up of ephemera. These volumes sold, — but the “first careless rapture” of his writing was gone, never to return.

In 1853 Willis, warned by his physician, moved out of the city to a house which he had built about four miles below Newburgh, on an estate which he christened Idlewild. Here at last he definitely forsook fashionable life and settled down in contentment among his pets and children. Literary people used to visit him there, and he still delighted in having his friends as guests in his home. He wrote a novel, — *Paul Fane*, — published in 1857, but it was dull and had no sale. In his last years he suffered acutely from epilepsy, culminating in softening of the brain. One of his physicians wrote:

“Not only was he a martyr to the agonies of sharp and sudden attacks, but he endured all the languors of chronic disease. With the exception of Henry Heine, there has hardly been a man of letters doomed to such protracted torments from bodily disease.”

During these painful days he displayed great courage and persistence, often continuing at his desk until he fainted. He died, January 20, 1867, on his birthday, and was buried some days later in Mount Auburn Cemetery, in the Boston which he had so disliked in his youth. Among his pall-bearers were Longfellow, Holmes, Fields, Edmund Quincy, Dana, and Lowell.

The testimony as to Willis's contemporary

popularity is so nearly unanimous as to be convincing. Holmes and Lowell are merely two of several excellent critics who accord him a high place among American authors of the mid-nineteenth century. But when we take up the volume called *Poems, Sacred, Passionate, and Humorous*, which he himself arranged and which contains all of his best verse, we are sure to be disappointed and to marvel at the taste which could tolerate this kind of thing. The *Scriptural Sketches*, once read at so many New England country firesides, are written in blank verse which almost any clever schoolboy to-day could equal. Turning hopefully to other pages, we find some feeble imitations of Byron, without Byron's fire or force:—

“When the rose is brightest,
Its bloom will soonest die;
When burns the meteor brightest,
‘Twill vanish from the sky.”

This is the twaddle which our grandmothers read, — and praised. When Willis tries to catch the note of Byronic melancholy, this is the best he can do:—

“Morn in the East! How coldly fair
It breaks upon my fever'd eye!
How chides the calm and dewy air!
How chides the pure and pearly sky!”

The only poems of Willis which are likely to live are a few stray examples of *vers de société*, — that elusive and sparkling verse type which is tried so often and so infrequently achieved. His *Love in a Cottage* is an excellent illustration of what familiar verse should be, — gay, delicate, humorous, and sentimental. The concluding stanza is singularly graceful:—

“True love is at home on a carpet,
And mightily likes his ease, —
And true love has an eye for a dinner,
And starves beneath shady trees.

“His wing is the fan of a lady,
His foot's an invisible thing,
And his arrow is tipp'd with a jewel,
And shot from a silver string.”

As a poet, then, Willis is negligible, and his verses can never be revived. That he ever had a reputation in this field is due simply to the accident of his writing in an age when America had no poets of outstanding importance except Poe. Willis actually must be rated below “L.E.L.”, Felicia Hemans, Bryan Waller Procter, and even Mrs. Sigourney, — all of them deep and double-dyed sentimentalists, who could sigh and shed tears even more effectively than he ever did. He lacked

depth of feeling, mastery of technique, vivid imagination, and intellectual power, — qualities which are combined in the personality of a true poet, like Shelley or Tennyson.

There is rather more to be said for Willis's prose. It is true that he completely lacks constructive ability, as he demonstrated when he failed in the drama and the novel, and he is the most formless of writers, rambling on discursively as the spirit animates him. His style, moreover, is often affected and stilted, and he deliberately employs fantastic words. Lowell's criticism is very much to the point:—

"There is Willis, all *natty* and jaunty and gay,
Who says his best things in so foppish a way,
With conceits and pet phrases so thickly o'erlaying 'em,
That one hardly knows whether to thank him for saying
'em;
Over-ornament ruins both poem and prose,
Just conceive of a Muse with a ring in her nose!"

He is fond of italics, like the late Queen Victoria, and he likes exclamations. But with all his faults, he was entertaining, and he can be read to-day if one is in the mood for graceful trifling.

Willis, like Byron, had to succeed at the first spring or not at all. Lowell again said the final word, when he wrote:

"His nature's a glass of champagne with the foam on't,
As tender as Fletcher, as witty as Beaumont;
So his best things are done in the flush of the moment;
If he wait, all is spoiled; he may stir it and shake it,
But, the fixed air once gone, he can never remake it."

He was the chronicler of fleeting impressions and passing fancies, who put down with his pen what some great conversationalists have poured out in talk. A contemporary described his prose as "transparent like a lump of ice in champagne, — soft tempered like the sea breeze at night". When he wrote, "Flirtation is a circulating library in which we seldom ask twice for the same volume", his audience applauded, — and remembered. In his adaptability and resourcefulness, Willis was not unlike such a present day writer as Christopher Morley or Don Marquis, — competent in most forms of literature but supreme in none. After all his years and years of scribbling, Willis left nothing behind him that the world would not gladly let die.

It is not easy to sum up Willis's character and achievement with entire justice to him, and to his generation. He was not without

virtues. His liberality towards young and struggling authors, such as Thomas Bailey Aldrich and Bayard Taylor, was a familiar story to his friends, and Halleck spoke of Willis as "one of the kindest of men". In his own library he was one of the most charming of hosts, and his guests in his days of prosperity were sumptuously entertained. Although he was frequently attacked with bitterness by envious rivals, he seldom retaliated in kind. He endured suffering without complaint just as he had accepted good fortune without boasting.

What Willis lacked was stability of character, a dominating philosophy of life, a gift for seeking out important things and distinguishing them from unimportant ones. Success had come his way too easily. Fame, money, pleasure had all been his almost without an effort, and he was never subjected to discipline until it was too late. He cared little, moreover, for scholarship or sound learning. Information as such merely bored him, and he never chose to read "heavy" books. Nor did he do much real thinking. He could in a limited way feel and appreciate what he saw, but he had no sense of discrimination between what was good and what was meretricious. Like Leigh Hunt, he was inclined to be flashy and vulgar, and every once in a while showed a lapse from good taste. The epithet "Namby Pamby", sometimes applied to him, was just applicable enough to stick.

In our literary history, Willis, like Timothy Dwight and Charles Brockden Brown, has a definite place, but there will never be a niche for him in any American Hall of Fame. He had his little day and ceased to be, and was superseded by a group of writers in every way superior to him, — Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, and Whitman. Willis earned exactly what he deserved and perhaps desired, — a wide temporary popularity, which satisfied his vanity, and a slow relapse into comparative oblivion, after he was dead and lying in Mount Auburn Cemetery. Nothing is remembered of Willis to-day except his name, — *Nomen, et præterea nihil*. And when we feel impelled to sum up his characteristics, we turn inevitably to the lines of Lowell:—

"He'd have been just the fellow to sup at the Mermaid,
Cracking jokes at rare Ben, with an eye to the barmaid,
His wit running up as Canary ran down, —
The topmost bright bubble on the wave of the Town."

THE ACADEMY'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN THE SOUTHWEST

By A. V. KIDDER

What city was the largest in the United States at the time of the landing of Columbus?

It is not likely that many readers of the *Bulletin* can answer this question, although many of them have passed within sight of its crumbling walls as their train for California labored up the steep grades of the Glorieta Pass in New Mexico.

The city was Pecos, and its inhabitants formed the largest and strongest group of Pueblo Indians in the whole Southwest; which meant, in Columbus's time, the largest number of human beings living in any one place, for throughout the rest of the country the people were mostly hunters and fishers, dwelling in small and widely scattered communities. Pecos, however, is now a ruin, and has been for nearly a hundred years; but before that it had a long and eventful history, a little of which may be gleaned from the accounts of the old Spanish conquerors and colonists, but most of which lies buried under the fallen walls of its houses and in the graves of its people.

To recover this lost history, to piece together the bits of evidence to be derived from the ruins, and to study the ways and the arts of this now extinct tribe, is one of the tasks which the Department of Archaeology of Phillips Academy has set for itself. The excavations have been in progress for several years, and enough has already been learned to throw much light on the development of this interesting old town.

The ruins lie on the upper waters of the Pecos river, not quite thirty miles from Santa Fe, and directly on the old Santa Fe trail. They cover the flat summit of a low, steep-sided ridge of sandstone that runs like a thin tongue into the valley. The Pecos valley is a place of the sharpest contrasts; all about the ruin stretch barren sand and adobe flats, sparsely dotted with dry, brittle, and thorny desert plants, and tenanted by the prairie dog, the horned toad, and the rattlesnake. A mile to the west the Pecos river runs through groves of green alders and cottonwoods, and its waters teem with brook trout. A couple of hours on horseback brings one up into heavy pine forests and the mountain meadows of the Sangre de Christo. Stark desert, lush farming land, and high sierra tread, so to speak, on each other's heels, but the desert rules the weather. It is almost monotonously clear, blisteringly hot in the sun, cool in the rare

shade, and the late hours of the afternoon are a thing to glory in.

In very early times, perhaps as long ago as the beginning of the Christian era, perhaps even before that, the people of this region learned how to cultivate corn. The care of their crops forced them to give up their former nomadic life, and they settled down in small villages. Their dwellings were one or two-room houses placed, without thought for defense, along the banks of streams. It is evident that the growing prosperity of these little farming communities invited attacks by some savage tribe of the vicinity. Who the marauders were we cannot even guess, for being roving hunters, constantly on the move, they have left no traces behind them; but the pressure of their raids, the ever-present menace of their stealthy night attacks on cornfield or isolated farm, are clearly reflected in the gradual drawing together and strengthening of the Pueblo towns.

One of the first of the new defensive sites to be picked was the steep-sided Pecos mesa, and here in the course of time gathered all the inhabitants of the valley. There now began a new epoch in the history of Pecos. The tribe was strong; it was concentrated in a locality well supplied with water and so easily defensible that the prowling enemy was no longer to be feared. Great houses were erected and the population increased by leaps and bounds. The Pecos in their new-found prosperity branched out into commerce; they occupied a strategic position athwart the principal pass to the East, and so exercised a monopoly in the trading of buffalo hides from the plains to the West, and of turquoise and Pacific coast shells to the East.

After some centuries of this sort of life the first Spaniards came. Don Francisco Vasquez Coronado pushed his way north from Mexico, and in 1541 an advance patrol of his little army crossed the Rio Grande, climbed the steep ridges to the west, and came in sight of Pecos.

The chronicler of the expedition says, "He came to Pecos, a very strong town, four stories high. The people came out with signs of joy to welcome him and brought him into the town with drums and pipes, something like flutes, of which they have a great many. They made many presents of cloth and turquoise, of which there are quantities in that region."



PECOS MISSION
The Nave after Excavation

He further relates that Pecos "is a village of nearly five hundred warriors, who are feared throughout that country. It is square, situated on a rock, with a large court or yard in the middle, containing the estufas. The houses are all alike, four stories high. One can go over the top of the whole village without there being a street to hinder. The houses do not have doors below, but they use ladders, which can be lifted up like a draw-bridge, and so go up to the corridors which are on the inside of the village. The people of this village boast that no one has been able to conquer them and that they conquer whatever villages they wish."

Fifty years after Coronado's expedition, New Mexico was settled by the Spanish, and in 1617, three years before the landing of the Pilgrims, the great mission church, built by the Indians themselves, under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers, was dedicated with great pomp.

For 150 years, or until about the time of the American Revolution, the Pecos people enjoyed much prosperity, but then their situation on the borders of the Great Plains, which had formerly been so profitable to them in commerce, became of source of peril. The warlike Comanche, pushing in from the buffalo country, commenced a series of raids which so harassed and wore down the peaceful Pueblos that by the end of the 18th century they were reduced to a mere handful. In 1838 there were but seventeen of them left, and these, giving up the struggle against overwhelming odds, left the homes of their forefathers and went to live with the Jemez, a tribe further to the west who were allied to them in language and culture.

Such is the history of this once largest of American cities. The later part has been learned from the Spanish accounts, but it covers only the last three centuries of the pueblo's existence. For at least 1000 years before that, and very possibly much longer, the rocky mesa swarmed with people, coming and going about their daily tasks, working and building, adding their bit to the curious civilization that was growing up among the Indians of the Southwest.

Their town was nothing more or less than one huge apartment house in which each family owned its little group of rooms. The rooms themselves were small, averaging six feet wide by ten feet long; they had hard-packed clay floors and heavily beamed ceilings. In height the building ran to three and four stories, the upper rooms being set back from those below them, and the general effect was terraced. The inner apartments on the

ground floor being, of course, cut off from all light, were used only for storage, and even the outer and upper rooms had no windows. It therefore seems probable that the Pecos people lived, as do the Pueblos of today, largely on the balconies and housetops, and went indoors only to sleep.

In the courtyards were the estufas or kivas, an exclusively Southwestern institution, round subterranean chambers 20 or 30 feet in diameter, whose roofs were flush with the surface of the ground. These rooms served the double purpose of clubhouses and lounging places for the men, and as the scene of the more secret and mysterious religious rites.

The chief reliance of these old people was upon their crops. They raised corn, beans, and squashes. As farmers they were highly successful, and practised, long before they were rediscovered by our agricultural experts, the most approved methods of modern dry-farming. They also were skillful hunters, as is proved by the vast numbers of bones of the deer, elk, antelope, and buffalo that are found in the rubbish heaps. The Pecos were fine potters, good weavers in cotton, and made excellent baskets. They had no knowledge of metals, so that their tools, before the coming of the Spaniards, were exclusively of wood, stone, and bone.

When the work of excavation began, Pecos was a great heap of tumbled building stones, through which protruded here and there a broken fragment of wall. The picks and shovels of the workmen have made but slight impression on the vast pile, but many thousand specimens have been recovered, and much has been learned as to the daily lives of the people.

The work in the house-mounds is very interesting. The upper stories of the great dwelling have all fallen, burying the rooms below under a confused mass of stone and rubbish. This removed, the tops of the lower walls appear, and the ground-plan of the pueblo begins to take shape. Every room excavated holds great possibilities, and if it so happened that the people in moving away took all their belongings with them and there are no specimens to be recovered, there is always something of interest in the arrangement of the fireplaces and corn bins, the construction and planning of the walls. These old Pueblos were bold architects, they built solidly of stone and adobe, and their houses stood three to five stories high; but they did not understand some of the most vital principles of good masonry. Worst of all, they were not particular as to foundations and erected new houses on the unlevelled

ruins of old ones. This happened again and again during the long life of the town, so that we have often found the remains of as many as four distinct buildings, one below the other.

Such construction of course sometimes led to catastrophes. In one case we found that a whole section of the outer wall of the pueblo had given way, crushing a series of nine or ten living-rooms in its fall. The owners had evidently had enough warning to save themselves, for there were no skeletons in the debris, but fortunately (the archaeologist is cold-blooded in such matters) there had been no time for them to carry out their belongings, and the entire contents of the rooms were recovered. There were cooking jars and water vessels, grinding and cooking slabs, stone implements, bone tools; and, best of all, the complete paraphernalia of some old priest: thirty buffalo horns pierced at the tips to hold sacred plumes, twelve bone flutes, a wooden headdress, several carved and painted ceremonial wands, two large elaborately sculptured pipes, and a small jar full of shell ornaments.

There is always the hope, all the more keen because seldom realized, of finding under the wreckage an open room whose roof has not fallen. So far we have run across two. The presence of one we began to suspect some time before we reached it, for the picks and shovels of the workmen made a hollow sound as they cleared away the upper rocks. When these had been removed we came to the smooth unbroken clay floor of the room above, but as it had no trap-door leading down into the chamber below, we had it dig out the adjoining rooms in the hope of finding a lateral doorway.

On the second day we reached a door, pulled away the obstructing stones, and very cautiously, for fear of rattlesnakes, crawled in, candle in hand. For the first time we were really at home with the old Pecos, in the cellar storehouse it is true, but still in one of their houses, exactly as it was when they left it. It was a low-studded little cubicle, ten by six, its roof spanned by stout, time-darkened logs. In one corner was a stone-sided bin half-full of rotting corn, the fruit of a century-old harvest; besides it lay an oak digging stick. From a heap of corn husks, bark, and other trash piled against the far wall we took a whole collection of specimens, things relegated to the dump by their owners as worn out, but precious to the finders, as they were the only vestiges that we have recovered of the perishable products of the people. There was a rag of cloth, native cotton woven in the handloom; the heel of a yucca-fibre sandal, a broken wooden rattle; part of a gourd-shell

vessel; a bit of tanned skin. Sunk in the earth, its rim flush with the floor, was a large black jar placed there as a receptacle for cornmeal, some of which still adhered to its sides.

The second open room was more tidy under foot, and so less prolific in specimens, but its roof told many things. The beams were heavily blackened with smoke, showing that the place had been used as a living-room, or, perhaps, a kitchen; at one end there still hung from the ceiling a series of bark loops from which had once dangled the winter supplies of corn and dried buffalo meat. A human touch, literally and figuratively, was provided by a double row of white hand-prints, big and little, slapped on to the smooth black surface of a beam. One can picture the mother holding up the newest-born brown baby and guiding its small, white-daubed hand to print its mark beside the others.

Much is learned from the rooms, but even more perhaps from the great heaps of rubbish that slope away from the ruins on all sides. These heaps are the product of century after century of housecleanings, and in places extend to a depth of over twenty feet. They are full of animal bones, broken implements, and literally millions of fragments of broken pottery. The study of this pottery has been the most important part of the work at Pecos, for the ceramic art never stood still, there was a constant change in shape, color, and decoration, and here in the mounds the story of that change, of the growth and decline of styles, can be read with a certainty that is possible nowhere else in the Southwest, for nowhere else was a town occupied for so long, nor are any other rubbish heaps so perfectly and evenly stratified. At the very bottom are the oldest wares, made possibly 2000 years ago, fine hard pottery decorated with purely geometric figures. Then came in new, glossy paints, striking in effect but hard to control in firing, and the patterns accordingly changed from the severe geometric to freer and more naturalistic styles, crude human faces appear, conventional forms of birds. The whole story is there.

In the rubbish heaps, too, lie the bodies of the dead, not buried there from lack of reverence, but because the Pueblos like to keep their loved ones near their homes, and the immediate vicinity of Pecos is either bare rock, or clay so hard that it would have been no easy matter to dig a grave in it with primitive wooden tools.

When a skeleton is found, it is carefully cleaned with trowel and brush, each bone being kept in its original position. One of the



PECOS VALLEY
View of Sangre de Christo Range from the ruins



SKELETON AT LENGTH

One of the large male skeletons that are found in the upper strata. The bones are easily distinguishable from those of the Pecos, and the method of burial is different.



PECOS—NORTH END OF RUIN

The walls of several different periods are visible, the oldest in the foreground.

more interesting graves opened was that of a large man whose unworn teeth showed him to have been in the prime of life. He lay in the usual position on his side, arms and legs drawn tightly up to the body, the hands in front of the face. At his head was a large pottery dish painted with bold symbolic figures of birds and rain clouds, placed there that he might have with him in the spirit land his favorite food bowl. At his waist lay a tubular pipe, long and straight like a cigar holder, the leather pouch which once held it, and the little store of native tobacco had long since rotted away. When the entire skeleton and its accompanying objects had been cleaned and photographed, the bones were removed one by one. In doing this the secret of the man's death was revealed, for protruding from the backbone was the shank of a wicked little flint arrowhead in the front of the spine near the waist. It was evidently driven home by a shot at close quarters, for it pierced through the body and sank deep into the bone; its angle showed that it came from above, and we wondered whether this old warrior met his death in some forgotten foray against another town whose defenders shot him from the walls, or whether a prowling wild hunter

brought him down from an ambush on the high bank of a ravine.

The graves contain many mysteries. Occasionally there is found a tall, raw-boned skeleton with massive jaws and heavy brow-ridges, an entirely different type from the lightly built Pecos; these skeletons are always males, and no pots or other offerings are ever buried with them. Whence and why came these big strangers? Perhaps some day we shall find out.

We once uncovered a shallow pit heaped with the bones of a dozen men and women, whose bodies seemed to have been cut to pieces, for the bones were partly in natural order, partly scattered through the pile. Again why? It is these "whys" and the constant possibility that the next shovelful will supply their answer that help to keep the archaeologist keen and tide him over the long lean days when the earth is barren.

The Department has just published the first of a series of volumes describing this work: *An Introduction to the Study of South-western Archaeology, with a Preliminary Account of the Excavations at Pecos*. A second volume, by Dr. Guthe, on the pottery of the region is now in press.

OUR ART COLLECTION

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, of Boston, has given a salutary impetus to our hopes for a serviceable and beautiful art collection for our school. There are many graduates and parents of students who lament the meager opportunities for the development of aesthetic tastes hitherto within the power of the academy to offer to its boys. Owing to the pressure of college requirements in other fields of culture, the curriculum has had no provision for the teaching of even the elements of the history of architecture, sculpture, or painting. We have been unable to do our part in lifting the youth of America up the foothills, at least, of the ranges of vision. It is a humiliating fact that the major portion of our college graduates go forth from our institutions of learning with minds wholly untutored in any of these gardens of delight where flowers blossom for all time. Our youth shun a picture gallery, but sweep on wings of joy to a "movie".

I once stood in the Louvre, audaciously searching for the soul of the Mona Lisa, when a company of Cook's tourists arrived at the door. All stood agape at the unending stretch of the gallery. In the rear towered a lanky youth from home. With eyes bulging from his lids, he whistled to himself and muttered: "Gee, if I had my bicycle, I could do this in *five minutes!*" Now I could have hugged that lad for his unfeigned honesty; that at least he possessed. I wondered if our boys would be as frank as he. I suspect that

many of them would covertly sympathize with him. His companions, however, looked rebukingly upon him and moved on disdainfully to cover the acres of canvas with critical eyes in *twenty minutes*. It made the school teacher feel guilty as well as ashamed. Mr. Fitzgerald has presented several charming water colors by McKnight which will scatter the cheer of gorgeous colors from our walls.

We have from Italy busts, in Carrara marble, of Cicero and of Augustus. They are beautiful specimens of Italian sculpture, better even than our old head of Caesar. With the fine bronze head of Homer, and a lovely copy in bronze of the Discobolus, we have the nucleus of a respectable collection of portraits and other sculpture.

About fifty large carbon photographs of Roman ruins, sculpture, and scenes have been suitably framed and hung in our class-rooms. A dozen fine Piranesi etchings on the walls are a welcome help in appreciation of things beautiful, beautifully wrought.

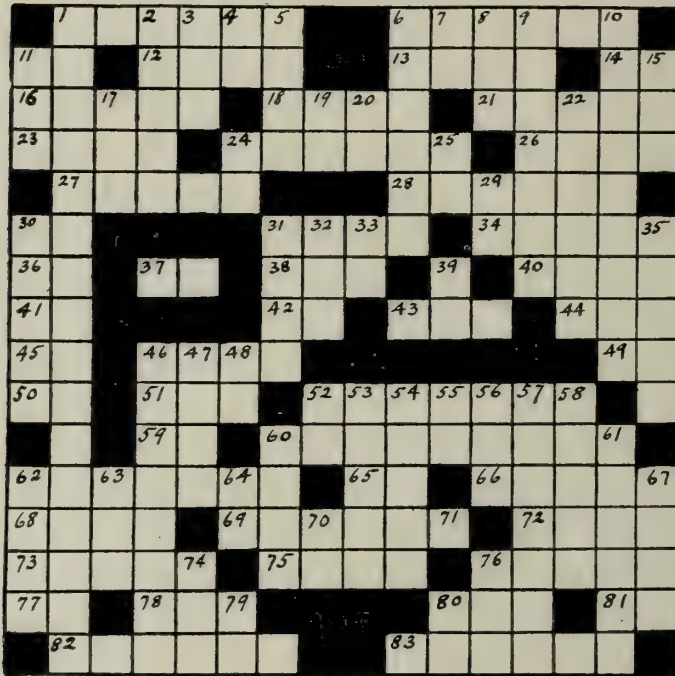
Over a thousand photographs of art subjects have been mounted on cardboard and will be filed in a case for ready consultation and use. There is also available a considerable number of lantern slides for class-room service. About forty-five old etchings of English historical personages were secured in England last summer, and are now kept in the library.

These are small beginnings, but they show that at last our friends are interested in doing something for the gentler arts in the school.

A CROSS WORD PUZZLE IN LATIN

By C. H. F.

Forsan et haec olim meminisse iuvabit.



HORIZONTAL

1. A place of learning
6. Best
11. The real thing
12. At the rising
13. Before
14. Personal pron.
16. To swim away
18. The thing Charon poled (abl.)
21. Grizzly's mate
23. Bones
24. Natural character
26. Smitten (abl.)
27. I repeat
28. Approach
30. A coin
31. Three
34. Do you wish?
36. Conjunction
37. Away from
38. DUX NOSTER (abbr.)
40. Their own (fem. pl.)
41. Unless
42. College degree
43. Violence
44. And so forth (abbr.)
45. Thou art
46. Badly
49. Exclamation
50. Exclamation
51. Those wild oxen of Caesar
52. I dispersed
59. Numeral
60. Of wet (females)

62. I measure out; pass through
65. Demonstrative pron.
66. King who took the gold cure
68. Crack
69. Lying between two seas
72. Goal
73. I load
75. Himself
76. Fixed
77. Herself
78. To employ
80. Do you? (abbr.)
81. The thing
82. Assume!
83. Silks

22. Or you know
24. I float
25. In the year of Our Lord
29. Four
30. A pious fellow
31. Wasting away
32. Matters
33. Form of "to be"
35. With food
39. Numeral
46. Of many (females)
47. Of the glebe
48. Numeral
52. Divinities
53. A subjunctive form of "to enter"
54. To know
55. Goes
56. Demonstrative pron.
57. For an accusation
58. A court official
60. More than two
61. Ripe
62. A Greek name for Amor
63. Buy!
64. Preposition
67. An island in the Ionian Sea (Aeneid Bk. III)
70. Personal pron.
71. Out of
74. Of leisure
76. Thief
79. Proceeds
80. Personal pron.

VERTICAL

1. You perceived the men (2 words)
2. Divisions of the day
3. A case of mouth
4. Holding the position (abbr.)
5. Breeze
6. Services (acc.)
7. Praetor (abbr.)
8. Greek letter
9. A 2d person of the verb "to go"
10. For a beloved son (2 words)
11. For the defendant
15. I purchase
17. But
19. A commoner form of 17
20. Personal pronoun

General School Interests

Award of the Sullivan Scholarships

Among the most interesting awards for merit during any given year at Phillips Academy are the Roger C. Sullivan scholarships, amounting to \$300 each, which are presented annually to one member of each of the four classes in school who has made the greatest improvement in scholarship during the course of the year. The decision is made strictly on the basis of the grades submitted in the student's various subjects. The awards for 1923-24, recently announced, are as follows:

Senior Class: Winlock W. Miller, Jr., of Seattle, Washington.

Upper Middle Class: Charles Chamberlain Woolley, of New York City.

Lower Middle Class: William McKinley, Jr., of Montclair, New Jersey.

Junior Class: Elmer James Grover, of Andover.

Honorable mention was made of the following:

Senior Class: Stanton Canfield Peelle, Jr., of Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Upper Middle Class: Myron Simmons Burton, of Forest Hills, Long Island, N. Y.

Lower Middle Class: George Purves Armstrong, of Princeton, New Jersey.

Junior Class: Julian John Smith, of Melrose.

School Lectures

On the evening of Thursday, October 30, Captain Roald Amundsen, the well-known explorer and discoverer of the South Pole, lectured in the Academy Chapel under the joint auspices of the November Club (an organization of ladies in the town) and Phillips Academy. Captain Amundsen spoke particularly regarding his polar expedition, illustrating his remarks by lantern slides. An audience estimated at eight hundred heard the address.

On Tuesday, November 18, Mr. William McFee, the novelist, spoke in the Chapel on the subject *My Mediterranean*, describing some aspects of the Mediterranean which are usually unfamiliar to the mere casual traveller through Spain, France, and Italy. With his pervasive humor, his vivid sketches, and his charming style, Mr. McFee made a most pleasing impression on those who listened to him.

Mr. William W. Ellsworth, formerly of the Century Company and a favorite lecturer on Andover Hill, spoke on December 5, before a

large group of students, his topic being *Shakspeare's London*. Mr. Ellsworth showed slides taken from old prints, contemporary maps, and book-plates, some of them of great rarity. His talk was interesting and of much informative value to those undergraduates who had been reading Elizabethan plays.

The Phillips Club

On election night, Tuesday, November 4, the Phillips Club welcomed members and guests at the Peabody House, where returns from the campaign were received from a special Western Union Telegraph wire and also from the Radio. Refreshments were served during the evening. A considerable number of men and women took advantage of this opportunity to get the latest bulletins on the election.

The first Smoke Talk of the season was given by Mr. Bruce C. Hopper, of Cambridge, who spoke on his explorations in western China, illustrating his remarks with photographs taken on his trip. In late November Mr. Frederick P. Fish, the Boston attorney, spoke on *Business as a Fine Art*, his contention being that success in industry requires many of the same qualities which are important for success in artistic production. The last talk of the term was given by Mr. Burton S. Flagg, of Andover, who spoke on *Modern Methods in Insurance*, presenting a comprehensive and entertaining survey of the procedure of fire insurance companies to-day.

Armistice Day Observance

In the absence of Principal Stearns, Professor Charles H. Forbes presided over the exercises in observance of Armistice Day, on the morning of November 11. Professor Forbes read the Memorial to the Heroic Dead composed by him some years ago, and Dr. Fuess spoke briefly on the significance of the occasion. The undergraduates were given a holiday for the afternoon.

School Registration

According to the Preliminary List recently printed the full registration for 1924-25 is 638, of whom 216 are Seniors, 164 Upper Middlers, 167 Lower Middlers, and 91 Juniors. This is

apparently the largest Senior Class in the history of the Academy. The registration by states and countries is here given:

Massachusetts	193
New York	130
Pennsylvania	41
Connecticut	37
New Jersey	34
Illinois	29
Michigan	16
Ohio	14
Maine	12
New Hampshire	8
Missouri	7
Rhode Island	7
Texas	7
California	6
Indiana	6
Virginia	6
Colorado	5
Delaware	5
Minnesota	5
Vermont	5
Arizona	4
Louisiana	4
Washington	4
Kansas	3
Georgia	3
Kentucky	3
Nebraska	3
Wisconsin	3
District of Columbia	2
Florida	2
West Virginia	2
Arkansas	1
Idaho	1
Maryland	1
Montana	1
South Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Utah	1
Hawaiian Territory	2
China	6
Canada	4
South Africa	2
Egypt	2
Brazil	1
Denmark	1
Guatemala	1
Italy	1
Japan	1
Korea	1
Mexico	1
Palestine	1
Porto Rico	1
Total	638

The Alumni Fund

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Alumni Fund was held at the City Midday Club, in New York City, on Friday, January

ninth, the members being the guests at luncheon of the Chairman, Mr. Oliver G. Jennings. A full report of the proceedings will be published in the next number of the *Bulletin*.

The Building and Endowment Fund

Notices have been sent from the Treasurer's Office urging those who are delinquent in their payments on pledges to the Building and Endowment Fund to fulfill their obligations as soon as possible. While a very large proportion of the subscriptions have been paid in full, there are still a considerable number of pledges on which one or more payments are due; and as a consequence the Trustees have been obliged to borrow money to meet the cost of the new Main Building. It is hoped that there will be a satisfactory response to this latest appeal.

Portrait of Ammi Wright Lancashire '08

Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire, of New York City, have recently presented to the school a portrait of their son, Ammi Wright Lancashire, of the class of 1908, who died of influenza, September 27, 1918, while serving as Ensign in the United States Navy. The portrait, a photograph of which is reproduced in this issue of the *Bulletin*, will be hung in the Lancashire Room in the new Main Building.

Faculty Notes

Principal Stearns has filled the following preaching and speaking engagements during the latter part of the fall term.

Preaching: Mount Vernon Church, Boston, Milton Academy, The Hill School, Williams College.

Addresses: Wellesley Hills Parents' Association, Middlebury County Teachers' Association, Norfolk County Teachers' Association, Worcester Parents' League, Stamford Conn., Woman's Club, Madison, N. J., Woman's Club, Scranton, Pa., Woman's Club, Wilkesbarre Parents' Association, Brockton Woman's Club, Roslindale Community Club, Newburyport Woman's Club, West Roxbury Woman's Club, West Medford Woman's Club, Clio Club of New York City, Presbyterian Conference, Chicago, Ill., Reportory Theatre, Boston.

A. V. Kidder of the Department of Archaeology is serving as vice-chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology of the National Research Council, and as chairman of their Committee on State Archaeological Surveys. He is Secretary-Treasurer of the American Anthropological Association; a



THE PHILLIPS ACADEMY WIRELESS STATION

member of the Advisory Committee on Archaeology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; and Curator of Southwestern Archaeology in the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. He has recently given talks on the Academy's archaeological work at the St. Botolph, Twentieth Century, and Appalachian Mountain Clubs in Boston; to the Archaeological Society of Nashville, Tenn.; the University of New Mexico; Noble and Greenough and St. Paul's schools.

Dr. Pierson S. Page attended, on December 29-30-31, at the Hotel Astor in New York City, meetings of the National Athletic Association, the Athletic Research Association, and the College Physical Directors.

Mr. Herbert F. Fraser has recently given a course of lectures at the Lawrence Young Men's Christian Association. The lectures

dealt with present day political and social problems, such as the tariff, the League of Nations, the World Court, and other significant post-war issues.

Dr. Howard W. Church attended the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association in New York City, December 29-30-31.

The Literary Section of the Boston *Transcript* has recently published several feature articles by Dr. Claude M. Fuess, including one called *Caviare to the General* and another entitled *Such Stuff as Dreams Are Made On*.

Professor and Mrs. Warren K. Moorehead, who are in Europe for several months, have been touring in England, France, and the Netherlands, and have sent home interesting letters on conditions in those countries.

Music Notes

The fall term at the Academy, so far as music is concerned, is primarily one of preparation, of whipping into shape. An instructor some time ago, after one of the early services of the term, jocularly accused the director of music of intentionally having his choir sing poorly at the beginning of the year so that he might point with emphasis to the improvement at the end. It is gratifying to know that it is possible to note improvement, but few probably realize the amount of filing necessary before the consciousness of the improvement forces itself upon the auditor.

The choir again consists of some sixty voices, and it is cause for satisfaction that in the last years a further cut has been practicable after the first selection has been made. The tenor problem is still the burning one, but the ensemble this year sounds more mature than in many preceding years.

The usual concert at Rogers Hall, Lowell, took place on the evening of December 6th, the glee-club singing numbers by Kücken, Schubert, and Brahms. The Christmas Vesper service took place on the afternoon of Sunday, December 14th, the choir as usual singing a number of the fine carols, and the service being preceded by the annual Christmas organ recital. The next term there will be the annual concert with Exeter, held this year at Exeter, and the local concert in the chapel. In the spring term there will be two concerts with Bradford Academy, the one at Bradford, the other at Andover.

The orchestra material this year happens to be the best in the history of the school, with four first violins, six seconds, three cellos, two clarinets, one "C" clarinet, two saxophones (oboe), trumpet, trombones, and tympani. A member of the school staff is playing a new silver flute recently acquired by the orchestra, and another member has signified his willingness to take up the double-bass. The orchestra is working diligently at Haydn's Surprise Symphony.

The first of the annual series of concerts in the chapel was an organ recital by M. Marcel Dupre of Paris. The concert taking place during Thanksgiving week, M. Dupre concluded his programme by improvising a Passacaglia and Fugue on the tune "America." Other concerts to take place are a vocal recital by Cora Chase of the Metropolitan Opera Company, a trio recital by Messrs. Burgin, concert-master of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Bedetti, cello soloist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Fox, piano soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra; and a concert by the Boston Symphony Ensemble.

A local chorus has been rehearsing Bach's St. Matthew Passion, which, if the attendance at rehearsals will permit, will be presented in the chapel on Good Friday evening.

The programmes of M. Dupre's recital and Mr. Pfatteicher's Christmas recital, at which he was assisted by Miss Helen Eaton, violoncello, Mrs. Yates piano, and Mr. L. D. Scriven, violin, follow:

RECITAL BY MARCEL DUPRE

PART ONE

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)
Toccata, Adagio and Fugue in C Major
Louis Nicholas Clerambault (1676-1749)
Dialogue
Marcel Dupre
Berceuse
Robert Schumann (1810-1856)
Canon in B Minor
Cesar Franck (1822-1890)
Finale in B Flat

PART TWO

Marcel Dupre (1886-)
Symphonie — Passion
(A Musical Delineation of The Life of Christ)
Composed Summer of 1924 — played for the first time in America on this tour.

(a) Expectatio

Amidst anxiety and unrest, mankind awaits the coming of the Savior. The theme of the Hymn "Christe Redemptor Omnium" is heard in earnest supplication, rising at the close of the movement to a climax of triumphant hope.

(b) Natus Est

In a lonely manger, the Virgin Mother watches over the Infant Jesus through the silence of the night. One hears the march of the shepherds growing nearer and interwoven with the hymn "Adeste Fideles." Finally, an Alleluia sung by the Celestial Host.

(c) Passus Est

The March to Calvary — The Crucifixion — The Entombment — "Stabat Mater Dolorosa"

(d) Resurrexit

Death is overcome; mankind redeemed; joyful hymns rise triumphant to the gates of heaven.

Improvisation on the Tune "America"

CHRISTMAS VESPERS

RECITAL AT 4 P. M.

Silent Night, Holy Night	<i>Pfretzschner</i>
Adeste Fideles	<i>Dethier</i>
In Dulci Jubilo	<i>Bach</i>
In Dulci Jubilo	<i>Bach</i>
In Dulci Jubilo	<i>Liszt-Dickinson</i>
(Ensemble: violin, cello, piano, organ)	
In Dulci Jubilo	<i>Karg-Elert</i>
In Dulci Jubilo	<i>Lang</i>

CAROLS AT 5 O'CLOCK

Silent Night! Holy Night	<i>Gruber</i>
A Virgin Unspotted	<i>Traditional</i>
The Manger Throne	<i>Steggall</i>
The First Nowell	<i>Traditional</i>
Lo! How A Rose E'er Blooming	<i>Traditional</i>
Postlude: Good News from Heaven the Angels Bring	
	<i>Luther-Bach</i>



THE SCHOOL LAUNDRY
Formerly known as the Sanhedrin

Record in the College Board Examinations

The annual report of the College Entrance Examination Board for 1924, recently published, shows that Phillips Academy stands second among the secondary schools in the number of "highest ratings" reported by the Board in various subjects. Hotchkiss School stands first, with twenty "highest ratings"; Phillips Academy is second, with twelve; and the Phillips Exeter Academy is third, with ten. Other schools stand considerably below these three leaders. Andover's twelve "highest ratings" were obtained as follows:

Mechanical Drawing	1
Greek (Comprehensive)	1
Latin (Comprehensive)	1
Mathematics A	3
Mathematics B	1
Mathematics C	1
Mathematics D	1
Mathematics E	3

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The following members of the Phillips Academy teaching staff are named in the list of readers: Arthur W. Leonard (English); George F. French (French); Howard W. Church (German); Archibald Freeman (Amer-

ican History); Oswald Tower (Elementary Algebra); Guy Hebard Eaton (Plane Geometry); John L. Phillips (Latin).

List of Preachers for Winter Term, 1925

Jan. 11	Rev. Robert W. Coe, Norwood, Mass. Both services.
Jan. 18	Dean Chas. R. Brown, New Haven, Conn. Both services.
Jan. 25	Rev. John T. Dallas, Hanover, N. H. Both services.
Feb. 1	Rev. Gerald A. Cunningham, Stamford, Conn. Both services.
Feb. 8	President Clarence A. Barbour, Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, New York. Both services.
Feb. 15	Rev. Andrew Mutch, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Both services.
Feb. 22	Rev. Vaughan Dabney, Codman Square, Boston. Both services.
Mar. 1	Rev. Markham W. Stackpole, Milton Mass. Both services.
Mar. 8	Rev. Herbert D. Gallaudet, Waterbury, Conn. Both services.
Mar. 15	Open.
Mar. 22	Open.

Hampton Quartette

On Friday evening, October 31, a quartette from Hampton Institute gave its annual concert before the student body, including a number of negro folk songs. Phillips Academy maintains annually a scholarship of one hundred dollars at this institution.

Means Prize Subjects

Subjects for the annual Means Prize Contest in original declamation have been set as follows:

1. The Pessimism of Thomas Hardy.
2. Our Duty towards Mexico.
3. The Romance of Polar Exploration.
4. Federal Legislation and the Supreme Court.
5. The Protocol to Outlaw War.
6. The Sources of Public Opinion.
7. Joseph Conrad.
8. Magellan, The Great Adventurer.

9. Radicalism vs. Conservatism in England.
10. Our Imperialism in Latin America.
11. The Religion of a Schoolboy.
12. The Radicalism of Yesterday.
13. The Contribution of Woodrow Wilson.
14. The Value of Conservatism to Progress.
15. The Significance of the Presidential Election of 1924.

Red Cross Campaign in Phillips Academy

Under the general direction of Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, of the teaching staff, the annual Red Cross Roll Call was conducted among the student body during the last week of November, with gratifying results. The sum received last year was \$689; this year it was \$716.15. The students acting as captains under Mr. Parmelee were William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia, William Elroy Curtis, of South Orange, New Jersey, Paul Curtis, of Wellesley Hills, and Frank Pray Foster, of Montclair, New Jersey.

Undergraduate Interests

Honor List for Fall Term, 1924

The Honor List for the Fall Term, 1924, is as follows:

Scholarship of the First Grade
James Barr Ames, Wayland.
Warren Welcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.
Harry Beckwith, New Haven, Conn.
Robert Leland Crowell, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Edgar Clark Dixon, Lowell.
Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Center.
John Simonds Lobb, Munising, Mich.
Roger Sherman Makepeace, Waterbury, Conn.
Frank Burton Stratton, Melrose.
William Henry Swift, 3d, Montclair, N. J.
Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d, New York, N. Y.
Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton.
Alva Taylor Wilson, North Wilmington.

Scholarship of the Second Grade
Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Georgetown.
Edward Totterson Bartlett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frederic Pearson Bartlett, New York, N. Y.
David Edward Bigwood, Jr., West Roxbury.
Howard Bertrand Bowser, Lawrence.
William Draper Carter, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
Joseph Emery Choate, Lawrence.
Charles Terry Collens, Newton Center.
George William Dixon, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
William Moody Dow, Haverhill.
John Paulding Farnham, New York, N. Y.
Elmer James Grover, Andover.

George Minor Hampton, Little Rock, Ark.
Robert Scott Judge, Waterbury, Conn.
Philip Corbin Kohm, Farmington, Conn.
Marshall William McDuffie, Jr., New York, N. Y.

William Emmons McKinlay, Yonkers, N. Y.
Adolph G Marshuetz, Larchmont, N. Y.
Dan Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas.
Edward Henry Powell, Burlington, Vt.
Allen Quimby, Jr., Portland, Me.
Joseph Pratt Ringland, Oswego, N. Y.
Maurice Wyman Rolfe, Swampscott.
Robert Tilmon Rylee, Memphis, Tenn.
Frank Oakman Spinney, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Walter Moore Swoope, Merion Station, Pa.
James Ramsey Ullman, New York, N. Y.
Robert Stafford Ward, Waltham.
Joseph Currier Willey, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Society of Inquiry

The Society of Inquiry prepared this year a budget of \$975, to cover such activities as moving pictures, receptions to college delegations, expenses of delegates to the Blairstown Conference, a contribution of \$300 to the Boys' Club of New York, and other similar needs. As a result of an intensive campaign, a total of \$1,102.80 was collected among the undergraduates, a considerable portion of which has been paid in.

The meetings of the Society during the autumn have been devoted principally to informal discussions, on such topics as "Why One Should Join the Church" and "Is It Right to Sin to Save a Fellow Man?" On one Sunday in October the Society entertained a delegation of students from the Phillips Exeter Academy, who spoke interestingly on the relations between the two great schools. Such visits are exceedingly helpful in maintaining the usual cordial attitude which is shown by the members of one school to those of the other, and they help towards a more complete understanding of one academy by its rival.

Senior Promenade Committee

The Senior Promenade Committee has been chosen by the Senior Class as follows: Chairman, John Kennedy Beeson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia; Frank Pray Foster, of Montclair, New Jersey, and Worthen Paxton, of Washington, Pennsylvania.

Radio Club

The Radio Club, in its new quarters back of the Main Building, has started on what promises to be a successful year. Officers have been elected as follows: President, Frederick

Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minnesota; Vice-President, John Sharpless Worth, 2d, of St. David's, Pennsylvania; Secretary, George Goodnow Bradley, of Hartford, Connecticut; Treasurer, Gustav Adolph Stein, of Copenhagen, Denmark. The symbol of the Andover station is ISW, and many of the members have communicated with their parents hundreds of miles away; the club has even been heard in England. It should be added that only licensed operators are eligible for membership in the club.

Senior Council

The Senior Council has organized for the year with William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia, as President, and Charles Edward Borah, of Phoenix, Arizona, as Secretary.

Episcopalian Reception

On Friday, October 24, a reception was held in Peabody House for the Episcopalians in the school, about eighty being present. The Reverend Mr. Henry, Rector of Christ Church in Andover, introduced Bishop Remington, of Eastern Oregon, who spoke on the Northwest and its appeal to men who enjoy out-door life. At the close of this address, refreshments were served.

Athletics

Survey of the Football Season

Victory may make a football team great — but a team may also be great in defeat. In the supreme test of the year, Andover was beaten, but never has an Andover team shown a finer fighting spirit. In fact, winning or losing, all through the season, Andover has played a better brand of football than those in touch with the team had dared expect. For Andover was light — the team was outweighed in every game it played — and Andover was poor in reserves — so few were the substitutes that the coaches never dared risk a first string player in a practice scrimmage.

A review of the season will be more interesting, perhaps, if it passes rather lightly over details of play, and tries to recapture the impression left on the spectator by some of the games — to trace the steps by which twelve or fifteen boys (for that was the actual extent of first string material) were welded into a smooth-working, hard-fighting unit — a team.

The first game of the season forecast the character of Andover's play. As in every game Andover faced heavier opponents, yet

turned in a victory of 23-0. But it was not the score that made the game impressive. It was rather the clean-cut decisiveness and variety of the Blue attack. Here was no old-fashioned, brainless line-plunging, but speed, dash, headwork. All Andover's touchdowns followed perfectly executed forward passes.

In Cushing Academy, Andover met sterner opposition, and as is always true, her play did not seem so brilliant as against a weaker opponent. But once again Andover scored, following a beautifully executed forward pass — Sandberg delaying his team until the whole Cushing line seemed ready to smother him, then shooting straight and true to Billhardt, who swerved and twisted for 20 yards to Cushing's 10 yard mark. There the same elusive Billhardt found an opening at the center of the line, and edged through it for a touchdown.

October 15, was a day significant in Andover football history. For on that warm, hazy, Indian Summer afternoon, the new field was dedicated with a 13-0 victory. Harvard Freshmen were the unwilling victims at the

ceremony which christened one of the most perfectly equipped and at the same time most beautifully situated fields that any school can boast.

Although again greatly outweighed, Andover began to show the earmarks of a real team — the alertness that turns every break into a score — the grim resistance that refuses to be beaten.

It is always a big day in Andover when the Yale Freshman Team comes to play. To the boys, here are the great men of yesterday, come down from Olympus for an afternoon. To the Yale men, here is a chance to shine with a new glory before their old friends, and on the scene of their old triumphs. There were seven former Andover men on the Yale team, and two of them did much to bring about the Andover defeat which followed.

The next Saturday Brown Freshmen came to Brothers Field and caught Andover in their only slump of the season — burned out by the heart-breaking efforts made against Yale. For the first and only time the team seemed sluggish, dull. Once again, by the irony of fate, it was an old Andover player who scored the decisive points against his former team, and whose generalship and dashing play helped beat the Blue by a score of 10-7. "Red" Randall, captain-elect of Andover, had not returned to school, but entered Brown and was playing quarter-back for our rivals.

Andover's one out-of-town game this year was with Lawrenceville. It was a gala day at the New Jersey school because of the dedication of their new recitation building. The contest with Andover was a feature of the ceremonies.

After the double thrill of sleeping at the Yale Club in New York, and lunching at the Princeton Varsity training table, the team faced Lawrenceville on an oppressively hot afternoon. Lawrenceville proved strong opponents: in fact they were rated the champions of New Jersey. But the Blue team showed the power and precision which had become characteristic of their play, and won by a score of 13-6. One of Andover's touchdowns, as usual, resulted from a perfectly executed forward pass.

While the Varsity rested on November 1st, the Andover Second Team bowed to the Harvard Second Team, 14-0. Andover could not cope with the weight and experience of the Harvard men. The offensive play of the Andover scrubs proved far superior to their defensive ability, and they gained consistently around the crimson ends, and over the crimson tackles. However, their only scoring threat

came in the last minute of play, when Smith recovered a fumble on Harvard's 10-yard line. Unfortunately it was too late even to get a play started.

And then came the Andover-Exeter game at Andover. Under a dull November sky Andover stood on their own goal, for Exeter held the ball on Andover's 4-yard mark. Only a moment before Andover had held for downs at the same spot, and punted out of danger. And here was Exeter back again, inexorable, grim. Twice the Exeter backs lunged at the Andover line, and twice they were thrown in their tracks. A third time they failed, but, over anxious, Andover was off-side. The penalty gave Exeter first down on Andover's 1-yard line.

Black dismay reigned in Andover hearts. To the Exeter stands a touchdown seemed so easy that it was hardly worth a cheer. Perhaps the Exeter players, too, thought they faced a simple task. But there was Captain Healey among his men, smiting, urging, exhorting — a flame of fire.

Brandenberg hit the Andover line standing up — and stopped. Once again the Exeter line surged forward, but left Prior standing like a rock, and on this rock, Bachelder, freighted with the ball, was wrecked. Ellis dropped back for the kick that seemed so easy, but changing his mind, tried to penetrate the stone-wall that was Andover's left tackle and end. Not even one yard could he make, and so one of the most valiant stands in the history of Andover-Exeter football, or for that matter in the history of all football, had been successful. Seven times inside the 4-yard mark had Exeter's thrusts been parried.

Then once again, as against the Yale Freshmen, the amazing Andover attack got started. Relentless running behind perfect interference, by backs who never knew when they were down, crashing through, stepping around, twisting away from would-be tacklers, until it seemed as if the Blue were marching straight for a touchdown and the lead. On they swept to the 22-yard line, but there the handicap of meeting a team over 20 pounds per man heavier in the backfield, and almost 10 pounds per man heavier in the line, began to tell. Besides, that great stand at the goal-line had sapped much vital energy. At the 22-yard line, Exeter held, and Burns missed a field goal from a sharp angle. Later when Sandberg's punt was blocked and recovered by Dewey on Andover's 2-yard line, there was not the same stone-wall quality in the Andover defense. Andover had given so



THE FOOTBALL TEAM OF 1924

lavishly of heart and muscle that there was little left. The red and gray backs had learned from experience, too, and shunning the line, Ellis skirted the end to find an opening and a touchdown. Brandenburg kicked the goal and this with O'Donnell's earlier field goal made the score 10-0.

And then dim through the gathering dusk the Exeter snake dance exulted across Andover's field.

So ended a season that left no regrets except that lack of material had prevented Andover from putting a stronger team on the field. Probably never before has Andover gone through the season without one practice scrimmage for the regulars, because there was nobody to replace them if injured. Never before has Andover played through one Exeter game with a center playing end, an end playing tackle, and one regular tackle playing on an unfamiliar side of the line. And never before has an Andover team been so crippled by the ordinary substitutions in a big game that it was impossible, when the time came, to use some of the strongest plays.

In spite of its handicaps, perhaps because of them, the 1924 team should go down in history as one of Andover's fine teams. Much of its great quality was due to the inspiring leadership of Captain Healey. Entering school four years ago as a youngster, Bill Healey has developed until he became Interscholastic champion in the javelin throw, and was chosen for the Olympic Team. This season he has proved himself one of the best linesmen Andover ever had, and a real leader of his team.

Athletic Prospects for the Winter Season

Although winter athletics get under way immediately after the close of the football season, the weeks between Thanksgiving and Christmas are always a period of trial and shaking down. Consequently it is still too early to speak definitely of the prospects. It is possible, however, to gather some slight indications of Andover's probable success this winter, on track and floor and ice.

Basketball

Captain Billhardt and Coach Daly have been working for two weeks with the squad, drilling the men on fundamentals and holding a few scrimmages. There are only two men of last year's team, Billhardt and Brockelman, now in school, and a heavy responsibility rests upon them. The new material does not give cause for excessive optimism, but the football team showed what can be done with inexperienced men, and the basketball team



CAPTAIN-ELECT SANDBERG

expects to give another example of the same sort. The squad has already been cut to four teams.

Manager Drummond has arranged the following schedule:

- Jan. 10—Open.
- Jan. 17—Boston University '28 at Andover.
- Jan. 24—M. I. T. '28 at Andover.
- Jan. 31—Holy Cross Second at Andover.
- Feb. 7—Tufts '28 at Andover.
- Feb. 11—Princeton '28 at Andover.
- Feb. 14—Harvard '28 at Andover.
- Feb. 21—Fitchburg Normal at Andover.
- Feb. 23—Dean at Andover.
- Feb. 28—Brown '28 at Andover.
- Mar. 7—Yale '28 at New Haven.
- Mar. 14—Exeter at Exeter.

Hockey

The hockey squad has been fortunate in having more than a week of good ice before the Christmas vacation, and Captain Rideout has accomplished more than usual in teaching his men the fundamentals of the game, and in

sizing up the best material on the squad. The first cut has already taken place, leaving about twenty-five men to work with, of whom Captain Rideout, Prior, Rogers, and Curtis are letter men.

Manager Bryant has arranged the following schedule. The Harvard Freshman game will be played in the Boston Arena, the other games outdoors, weather permitting. Andover sadly needs some sort of covered rink which would enable the hockey team to work out in spite of snow and rain.

Jan. 10—Arlington High.
 Jan. 14—Stowe School.
 Jan. 17—Harvard Second at Harvard.
 Jan. 21—Somerville High.
 Jan. 24—Browne and Nichols School.
 Jan. 28—Allen-Chalmers School.
 Jan. 31—Newton High.
 Feb. 4—Melrose High.
 Feb. 7—M. I. T. Freshmen.
 Feb. 11—Harvard Freshmen at Harvard.
 Feb. 14—Exeter at Exeter.

Track

Track is one sport that is always active, and this January ushers in an unusually busy indoor season. The team is fortunate in having back Borah, record holder in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, and one of the best sprinters ever developed in the school, Paxton in the high and low hurdles, Holmes in the 440, Alexander in the pole-vault, and Captain Healey who holds the Interscholastic Record in the javelin throw. The prospects in the weight events, distance runs, high jump, and broad jump are not encouraging.

Andover is making an interesting new departure this year in holding an interscholastic meet open to the high schools in the vicinity of Andover. The following high schools have been asked to compete, and the first three mentioned have already accepted, — Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn Classical, Arlington, Haverhill, Lynn English, Medford, Methuen, Punchard, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Melrose.

It is planned to hold this meet annually in the Case Memorial Building, which is admirably fitted for the purpose.

Manager R. D. Paine has arranged the following schedule:

Jan. 31—B. A. A. Meet.
 (Andover meets Exeter in relay race)
 Feb. 4—Second Team vs. Lawrence High Second Team.
 Feb. 7—B. A. A. Interscholastics.
 Feb. 14—Open.
 Feb. 21—Harvard Freshmen. Also Andover Interscholastics.
 Feb. 28—Open.
 Mar. 7—Dartmouth Freshmen at Hanover.

Swimming

The swimming team has been working steadily since football ended and is beginning to round into shape. The only letter men back are Captain Bryant, Foxall, and Nyce, all of the relay team and Fisher and Tefft in the back stroke. Nyce also swims the breast stroke.

The other men of the squad have shown encouraging improvement and there is fairly good material among the new men, especially the divers.

Manager Lindsay has arranged a schedule which includes dates with Worcester Academy, Brown Freshmen, Yale Freshmen, Brookline Swimming Club, Brookline High, M. I. T. Freshmen, and Exeter.

Wrestling

The wrestling team has a big squad, including four letter men, Kimball, Capra, Reiter, and Yamaguchi, and the prospects for a successful team are bright.

Manager Hyde has arranged the following schedule.

Jan. 31—M. I. T. Freshmen.
 Feb. 7—M. I. T. Freshmen.
 Feb. 14—Harvard Freshmen.
 Feb. 21—Yale Freshmen.
 Feb. 28—Springfield College.
 Mar. 6—Open.
 Mar. 13—Brown Freshmen.
 Mar. 20—Worcester Academy.

With the exception of the second M. I. T., the Yale Freshman and the Worcester Academy meets, all the contests will be held at Andover.

Graduate Interests

Andover Men on Yale Crew

Of the members of the championship Yale crew of 1924, three were graduates of Phillips Academy — Benjamin McLane Spock, Alfred Damon Lindley, and Alfred Mayo Wilson. Of these, Wilson, who rowed Number 3, has been chosen captain for 1925.

Andover Men at Yale

The following Andover men are on the Honor Roll at Yale; Ranking Scholars in the studies of Junior year, class of 1925.

Scholars of the first rank, general average 90 or above: Malcolm Colby Henderson, P. A. '21, Alexander Pearson Preston, '21, Arthur Rosenbloom, '21.

Scholars of the second rank, general average 85-89: Henry Louis Silver, '21.

Scholars of the third rank, general average 80-84: George Bell Dyer, '22; Walter Gray Preston, Jr., '22; William Seth Serat '21; Frederick Trimble Small, '21; Arthur Clarence Walworth 3rd, '21.

Ranking scholars in the studies of Sophomore year, class of 1926.

Scholars of the first rank: Charles Hastings Willard, '22.

Scholars of the second rank: Kennedy Creevey, '22.

Scholars of the third rank: Roswell Strong Coles, '22; Edmund Petrie Cottle, '22; Henry Forbush Howe, '22; William Alton Riley, '22; John Wendell Smith, '22.

Junior Appointments, class of 1926: Philosophical Orations, Charles Hastings Willard, '22; High Orations, Kennedy Creevey, '22; Orations, Henry Stetson Crosby, '22; Henry Forbush Howe, '22; Loren Hart Loomis, '22; William Alton Riley, '22; John Wendell Smith, '22.

Formation of Phillips Alumni Association of Southern California

A letter from Norman A. Stahl, '20, tells of the steps being taken to organize a Phillips Academy Association of Southern California. Stahl says in part:

"A few Andover men, working with the active cooperation of Mr. Robert Barlow, Secretary of the Southern California Exeter Alumni Association, succeeded in gathering together sixteen of our men and fourteen Exeter grads, at an informal Exeter-Andover luncheon on November 15th last, at the University Club of Los Angeles. There we received quarter by quarter, the unpleasant

news of the defeat of the football team at the hands of our ancient rivals; but never daunted, we found in this added inspiration to rally around old Andover's standard.

"Mr. Marc Ryan '99, George W. Tuttle, and Norman A. Stahl, '20, were chosen a committee of three to start the immediate organization of our alumni association of Southern California, and Tuesday, November 25, was set as the date for the next meeting. We cannot help feeling that we shall have one of the strongest and most active bodies in the country, for from what information we have been able to obtain, there are between one and two hundred Andover men in this section.

"It may be of further interest to you to know that those Exeter and Andover men assembled at the luncheon, feeling that the two schools had always entertained the same ideals and principles, that the alumni of each had much in common, and that so great a geographical distance separates us from our 'prima almas maters,' adopted a motion, providing for the organization of the Phillips Club of Los Angeles, which we hope may serve as a means of promoting friendship and good fellowship among Exeter and Andover men in this vicinity. The club is to be organized at once by the above named committee and a similar committee from the Exeter Association."

Class of 1878

Dr. Lewis N. Silver has recently sent out the following letter to his fellow members.

To my Classmates:

Wishing to show my appreciation of your courtesy, forbearance, and willingness to respond to my many and possibly persistent appeals for participation in the various Phillips Academy Alumni Fund Campaigns, I feel that the best way to show it would be a brief description of Who's Who in the Class of '78.

Since graduating we have never had a real class meeting, though undoubtedly many of the members have made occasional visits to their Alma Mater. For this reason there has not been that class unity seen in the college class where reunions are frequent.

In the spring of 1918 our class secretary, Mr. William H. Gates, issued a call for a fortieth Reunion during commencement week. We were then in the midst of the Great War and having heard of the work being done at

Andover, I immediately accepted the invitation. Commencement Day came on June 14th, and when the class meeting was called there were present Chase, Dyer (E.A.), Gates, Gilman, Jelly, Poor, Stewart, Silver (L. M.), Treadwell, Truette, Wheelwright, and Welsh, or twelve in all, a goodly representation for forty years after. For an account of this reunion let me refer you to the *Phillips Bulletin*, Vol. XII, No. 4, July 1918, pages 23, 30, and 31, with illustrations taken by myself.

While on a visit to the Library I noticed that '78 was not represented on the shelf given over to Class Albums. In talking the matter over with our Classmates present, they decided that this deficiency should be remedied, and they promised to send me what graduating pictures they might have. The work proceeded with some difficulty, as also the procuring of a suitable Album, but at the end of two years I had the satisfaction of giving to Doctor Stearns an Album containing forty of the forty-six class pictures taken in 1878. The Album also contains memorabilia of the Centennial exercises and pictures taken at the Fortieth Reunion.

The following is a list of the Graduating Class:

Frank Hervey Quimby, Sandwich, N. H.
John Lewis Wells, Fayetteville, N. Y.
David Kinley, Jr., Andover.
William Thomas McKone, North Andover.
Henry Hale Gilman, Haverhill.
Arthur C. Jelly, Boston.
Joseph Wheelwright, South Byfield.
Burton Monroe Firman, Andover.
William Elder Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.
Arthur Fuller Belcher, Farmington, Me.
Bertram Fay Brigham, Westboro.
Ebenezer Alden Dyer, South Abington.
Frank Augustus Eaton, Needham.
Frank Maynard Eaton, St. Stephen's, N. B.
Burnside Foster, Boston.
Charles Francis Gardner, Sacramento, Cal.
William Herbert Gates, Worcester.
Martin Lovering, Harvard.
Charles Smith Mills, Andover.
Fred Clarence Newton, Manchester, N. H.
Arthur Scanton, Scranton, Pa.
Edward Vernon Silver, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lewis Mann Silver, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tada Bumi Torie, Tokio, Japan.
George Haines Treadwell, New Market, N. H.
George Richmond Fleming, Harrisburg, Pa.
Frederic Henry Garman, North Orange.
Henry Horatio Parker, Hanover, N. H.
William George Poor, Andover.
Edward James Tilton, Andover.
Everett Ellsworth Truette, Boston.
John Dascomb Adams, Andover.
John Ellsworth Smith, Andover.

Edward Bailey, Jr., Harrisburg, Pa.
Henry Mason Bonney, Lawrence.
Frederick Augustus Brown, Webster.
Herbert William Farrar, South Lincoln.
Frank Brooks Jenkins, Andover.
Frederick Nichols Pendleton, Searsport, Me.
Edward Sydney Pressey, Hampstead, N. H.
William Bradbury Spring, Portland, Me.
Frank William Stewart, Andover.
Harry H. Webster, Bradford.
Mathias Trimmer Welsh, Middle Valley, N. J.
Roland Barker Whitridge, Boston.
Joseph Bennett Dyer, Oakland, Cal.
Robert Arnold Packwood, St. George's, Bermuda.

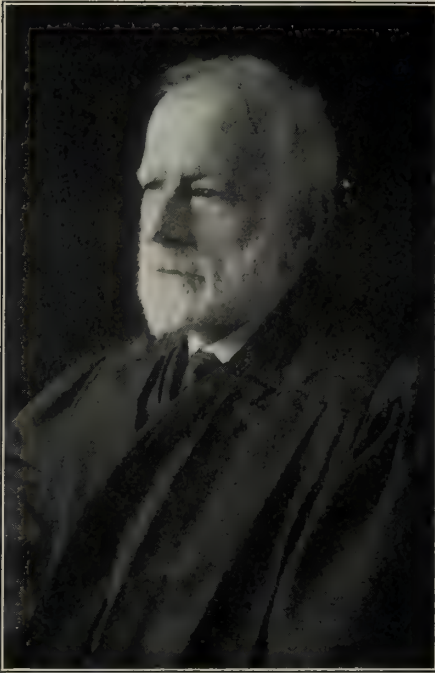
The following is as complete a necrology list of the Class of '78, Phillips Academy, as I have been able to obtain.

Quimby, Frank H.	Feb. 5, 1880
Eaton, Frank A.	Dec. 24, 1882
Newton, Fred C.	Jan. 12, 1887
McKone, Wm. T.	Nov. 28, 1888
Tilton, Edw. J.	Apr. 17, 1896
Fleming, George R.	Jan. 6, 1898
Spring, Wm. B.	Sept. 19, 1898
Belcher, Arthur F.	Oct. 4, 1904
Firman, Burton H.	Aug. 8, 1907
Brigham, Bertram F.	Oct. 26, 1909
Smith, John E.	May 24, 1916
Foster, Burnside	June 12, 1917
Webster, Harry H.	
Dyer, Dr. Ebenezer Alden	Aug. 5, 1921
Dyer, Joseph Bennett	
Rorie, Tada Bumi, Japan.	
Parker, Henry Horatio,	Mar. 23, 1923.

A list of men at some time connected with '78:

Adams, Charles Francis.
Adams, Edward Shields.
Bangs, Anson M.
Blackington, Frank Fellows.
Boone, Hon. Joshua Charles.
Buch, Charles Fred.
Christy, Edward Buxton.
Church, Frederic Cameron.
Johnson, George Ware.
Lee, Walter Merritt.
Lindsay, Rev. Robert Scott.
Marshall, Thomas Mercer.
Martindale, Charles.
Martindale, Lynn Boyd.
May, Benjamin White.
Perry, Albert Henry.
Pratt, Millward S.
Swift, Charles Warner.
Tucker, Frederick Billings.
Welles, Henry Hunter.
Willis, William Holmes.
Wing, Jefferson Thurber.

It was my misfortune to be connected with the class during the Senior Year only, but



JOHN FREEMAN BROWN, CLASS OF 1868

thinking these names would bring up old friendships and recollections I am inserting them here. The addresses of all the men, members and ex-members, can be found in the Alumni Directory number of the *Phillips Bulletin*, Vol. XVI, No. 2, January 1922.

As far as I know there are twenty-three living members. We can claim three ministers, five doctors, three bank presidents, one university president, lawyers, manufacturers, farmers, and other professions. Time prevents me from personal allusions but in another *Bulletin* I shall be pleased to write more specifically. In the meantime send me some data. One thing more, do not forget to look over the Class Album in the Library when you visit Andover and see how you looked when you were a schoolboy.

Faithfully your Class Agent,

LEWIS M. SILVER (M.D.)

December 12, 1924

John Freeman Brown, 1848-1924

The justices of the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have been men of notable legal ability and of honorable character. Judge Brown had advanced from acting as an assistant attorney-general, through the muni-



CHARLES ROBERT CORNING, CLASS OF 1874

cipal court to the superior court. During his school days at Phillips, he was studious and a leader in many ways, a vice-president of one of the eating clubs and a contributor to the *Philo Mirror*.

He served as chairman of the board of selectmen of Newton, and through all his civic and legal positions he was courteous, modest, and thorough.

Charles Robert Corning, 1855-1924

An extremely useful citizen was Judge Corning of Concord, New Hampshire. He had served the city in many capacities, as lawyer, legislator, mayor, educator, historian, orator, and all of them with great distinction. In 1922 he was chosen to deliver the oration at the dedication of the Daniel Webster Highway. His course at Andover foreshadowed the eminence of his later life, for he was president of his class, president of the Junior Debating Society, secretary and treasurer of the Phillips Base Ball Association.

He took deep interest in his Phillips class and was its president at the time of its last reunion in June. As an author he had a felicitous style of word painting which was vivid and compelling.

His career was an honor to the old school which here records its sorrow at his passing.

Obituaries

1853 — Charles Adams Allen, son of Charles Hastings and Sarah Adams Allen, was born in North Andover, August 17, 1837, and graduated at Harvard in 1858 and from Meadville Theological Seminary in 1864. For six years he was secretary of his Harvard class. He held pastorates in Montpelier, Vt., Westboro, Dover, N. H., Brunswick, Me., New Orleans, La., Needham and Waverley. He died in Waverley, July 16, 1924.

1856 — Joseph Leonard Daniels, son of Paul and Eliza Breck Daniels, was born in East Medway (now Millis), August 1, 1833, and graduated from Yale in 1860 and was a member of the Yale Divinity School class of 1863. He was a teacher in Lawrence Academy at Groton, principal of Guilford Institute at Guilford, Conn., and from 1865 to 1906, was professor of Greek at Olivet College. He removed to Tryon, N. C., and was pastor there for the rest of his life, which came to a close October 24, 1924.

1861 — William Henry Harrison Richardson, son of Charles and Anna Stratton Richardson, was born in Strykersville, N. Y., June 14, 1840. After being admitted to Harvard, he enlisted in the 44th N. Y. Infantry Regiment and later was with Bolton's Illinois Battery. He studied and practised law in Chicago, serving as first assistant State's Attorney, and as alderman of the city of Chicago. He was the most prominent criminal lawyer in the city, and died in Chicago, August 26, 1924.

1863 — Benjamin Franklin Bass, son of Hiram and Cornelia Kendall Bass, was born in Camden, Me., December 30, 1845. For some time he followed the sea, and then became a plumber in Gorham, N. H. He died in Rockland, Me., June 30, 1919.

1864 — Millard Albert Clement, son of Moses and Mary Hunt Clement, was born in Winchester, October 21, 1852. He was connected with the grocery and dry goods store of T. A. Holt in Andover for many years. He died in Harrisburg, Pa., November 16, 1924.

1866 — Thomas Nesmith, son of Thomas and Lucinda Colburn Fay Nesmith, was born in Lowell, April 27, 1848, graduated at Harvard in 1871, and attended for one year the Harvard Law School. He was in the real estate business in Lowell, was a member of the common council, and died in Lowell, September 5, 1924.

1868 — Herman Augustus Bailey, son of Henry William and Susanna Webber Holden Bailey, was born in Freeport, Me., October 24, 1851, and graduated from Amherst in 1872. He

received his degree of M.D. from Michigan University in 1879, but has spent most of his life in teaching in Windom College, Montevideo, Minn., and in Tower, Minn. He died in the latter place, March 19, 1924.

1868 — William DeCamp Johnson, son of John Henry and Maria Allen DeCamp Johnson, was born in Newark, N. J., March 24, 1850, and graduated at Princeton in 1872. He engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Morristown, N. J. A brother, Arthur, was in the same Phillips and Princeton classes. William Johnson died in Spring Lake Beach, N. J., October 30, 1924.

1870 — Lorenzo Leland, son of Lorenzo and Martha Holbrook Leland, was born in Ottawa, Ill., October 17, 1852, and graduated from Yale in 1874. After studying law, he practiced in Nebraska and Kansas till 1880, when he returned to Ottawa. He has served as treasurer of the Building, Homestead and Savings Association, as vice-president of the King & Hamilton Manufacturing Company, as an officer of the Hydraulic and the Electric Light Company, as president of the First National Bank. He has been president of the school board. He died in Ottawa, September 22, 1924.

1872 — Joshua Atkins Crocker, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Small Mayo Crocker, was born in Provincetown, September 30, 1845, and became a dry goods merchant. He died in Pasadena, Calif., October 13, 1924.

1874 — Charles Robert Corning, son of Robert Nesmith and Mary Lougee Woodman Corning, was born in Concord, N. H., December 20, 1855, and attended the Harvard Law School. He was assistant attorney in the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., was a representative and senator in the New Hampshire Legislature, Mayor of Concord, Probate Judge since 1899, president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, president of the Board of Education, trustee of the State Normal School. Judge Corning died in Concord, October 18, 1924.

1876 — George Davis Adams, son of Daniel M. and Elizabeth Julia Ann Davis Adams, was born in Boston, January 13, 1854, and was a member of the Amherst class of 1879. He has been rector at Riverside, Ill., and died in Seattle, Wash., June 24, 1924.

1876 — Fletcher Stephen Hines, son of Cyrus Cooke and Maria Antoinette Crawford Fletcher Hines, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., May 21, 1857, and graduated from Harvard in 1880. He became a mining engineer, secretary and treasurer

of the Polled Durham Breeders' Association, and operator of a coal mine. He died in Ludlow, Vt., November 16, 1924.

1879 — William Fletcher Sapp, son of William Fletcher and Mary Catharine Brown Sapp, was born in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, March 13, 1858, and engaged in real estate and insurance business in Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was city clerk of Council Bluffs at one time, and died in Bedford, Va., September 13, 1924.

1885 — Charles Briggs Warner, son of Henry Orrange and Sarah Winans Briggs Warner, was born in New Milford, Conn., May 1, 1866, and died in that place, February 9, 1924.

1890 — Arthur Kirke Baldwin, son of Elbert Irving and Mary Janet Sterling Baldwin, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 29, 1867, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1892. He was a stock and bond broker in New York City, and died in Boston, June 9, 1924. A son, Francis I., was in the Phillips class of 1916.

1893 — Samuel Campbell, son of Samuel Robert and Mary Emeline Palmer Campbell, was born in New York Mills, N. Y., August 24, 1873. He became a cotton broker and wholesale coal dealer and died in New York Mills, January 23, 1913.

1894 — David Aikanaka Dowsett, son of James and Annie Ragsdale Dowsett, was born in Honolulu, H.T., January 3, 1875, and was a member of the Yale Law School, class of 1904. He was a dealer in real estate in Honolulu and was secretary and treasurer of the Dowsett Company. He died in Honolulu, November 2, 1924.

1894 — Robert Christman Neal, Jr., son of Robert Christman and Eleanor Clark Neal, was born in Bloomsburg, Pa., September 10, 1876, and graduated from Yale in 1898. He was superintendent of the Harrisburg Rolling Mill Company. He died in Washington, D. C., October 27, 1924.

1902 — Stanley Buffington, son of Joseph Learned and Sarah Davol Buffington, was born in Fall River, July 30, 1881, and graduated from Sheffield in 1905. He was a draftsman with the Western Electric Co. in Kansas City, Mo., and a resident engineer for the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway Co., at Kansas City, Wichita, Kans., and San Angelo, Texas. He died in the last named place, June 25, 1924.

1903 — Cadwalader Charles Washburn, son of Israel Henry and Arabella Velina Jackson Washburn, was born in Charlestown, July 6, 1882,

and attended the Boston University Law School. He was a gentleman farmer in Portsmouth, N. H., and was also a reporter for the *Portsmouth Herald*. He died in Brookline, November 26, 1924.

1904 — James Smith Humbird, son of James Smith and Emma Chambers Humbird, was born in Cumberland, Md., November 14, 1883. He was a 2nd Lieut. in the Aviation Service during the World War, and later was in the finance division of the Bureau of Military Aeronautics in Washington, D. C. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., October 31, 1924.

1912 — George Taliaferro Craig, son of George McGrady and Jane Alice Taliaferro Craig, was born in Bentonville, Ark., October 26, 1892. He was vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of Port Arthur, Texas, and died June 1, 1924, in Port Arthur.

1913 — Edward Vaughn Kennedy, son of James Charles and Katherine Clarke Kennedy, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 25, 1891, and died in Newburgh, N. Y., January 10, 1922. A half-brother, John C., was in the Phillips class of 1906.

1913 — Moss William Phillips, son of Brewer D. and Ida May Moss Phillips, was born in Brockton, N. Y., February 5, 1892, and died in Jamestown, N. Y., April 30, 1924.

Personals

1879 — Rev. Frederick G. Chutter is pastor at Woodbury, Conn.

1887 — Raymond Weeks has written a most unique and fascinating *Boys' Own Arithmetic*, published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

1890 — Alfred Johnson is registrar of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts.

1893 — William T. B. Williams delivered the opening address at Atlanta University.

1894 — At the time of this writing, Hiram Bingham is Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, Governor-Elect, and United States Senator-Elect.

1894 — Thomas W. Phillips, Jr., has been reelected to Congress, from the 26th Pennsylvania district.

1896 — Robert M. McCurdy is State Librarian of New Hampshire and may be addressed at the State House, Concord, N. H.

1897 — Oscar W. Billings is with C. Crawford Hollidge of Boston.

1898 — Eugene W. Leach of Concord, N. H., has been appointed probate judge of Merrimack county, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles R. Corning, class of 1874.

1898 — Robert M. Leach, of Taunton, was elected to serve out the term of Congressman Greene, deceased.

1899 — William L. Stevens of Concord, N. H., has been appointed judge to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge H. J. Brown.

1904 — Franklin M. Gunther is Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs in the Department of State, Washington, D. C.

1904 — Lawrence G. Weaver deals in high grade investment securities at 10 So. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

1905 — Walter R. Main is a member of the school board of West Haven, Conn.

1906 — Maurice D. Cooper has been president of the Coal Mining Institute of America during the past year.

1907 — Paul Piel and Miss Edith Anna Dettmers were married in New York City, November 14, 1924.

1908 — Maxwell L. Rafferty is president of the Rafferty Wall Paper & Paint Company of Sioux City, Iowa.

1909 — Francis Foster Patton and Miss Dorothy Grace Brown were married in Wilmette, Ill., August 9, 1924.

1910 — Gordon O. Hoge is advertising manager of the *American Legion Weekly*.

1912 — Merrill H. Boynton is with the Curtis Publishing Co., and may be addressed at Wilmette, Ill.

1913 — Stephen G. Jones is a practicing physician at 227 Beacon Street, Boston.

1913 — Malcolm Wayland Thompson and Miss Mildred Taylor were married in East Liverpool, Ohio, June 18, 1924.

1914 — Parker B. Allen is treasurer of the Gravure Company of Meriden, Conn.

1914 — Carl Louis Rubsamen is in the dramatic and films department of Curtis Brown, Ltd., Authors' agents, New York City.

1914 — Thomas N. St. Hill is with the Pacific Gasoline Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

1915 — Robert Tyng Bushnell and Miss Sylvia Pennington Folsom were married in Bridgewater, June 30, 1924.

1915 — Jesse Albert Drew and Miss Gwendolen Flagg were married in Portland, Me., June 28, 1914.

1915 — Lester Elwood and Miss Helen Maxine Davis were married in Washington, D. C., August 26, 1924.

1915 — Francis William Getty and Miss Maxine Davis were married in Washington, D. C., August 26, 1924.

1915 — John Alden Loring and Miss Gertrude Mae Hering were married in North Andover, October 27, 1924.

1916 — Francis Irving Baldwin and Miss Jean Scott Anderson were married, September 27, 1924.

1916 — Charles W. Gamble is with the law firm of Evans, Bayard & Frick, Philadelphia, Pa.

1916 — Marston Heard and Miss Doris Fellows were married in Manchester, N. H., April 30, 1924.

1916 — Elliott Speer is college chaplain and Manson professor of Bible at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

1917 — Everett Henry Bockius and Miss Ruth Estella Cox, were married in Los Angeles, Calif., July 19, 1924. They are living at 428½ N. Norton Ave., Los Angeles.

1917 — Thomas H. Joyce is with the law firm of Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, San Francisco, Calif.

1917 — Rolph Thayer Marsh and Miss Verna Kelsey were married in Jersey City, N. J., June 11, 1924.

1917 — Warren Sadler Moore and Miss Helen Margaret Fryberger were married in Duluth, Minn., July 24, 1924.

1917 — Arthur Ward Spence and Miss Bessye M. Luce were married in Los Angeles, Calif., October 11, 1924. He is secretary of the Kimball Motor Truck Corporation of Los Angeles.

1918 — Van Campen Heilner has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of London and has received a fellowship in the Royal Anthropological Institute. He is an

associate editor of *Field and Stream*, and has been selected as the ichthyologist of an expedition the American Museum of Natural History is sending to Peru and Ecuador.

1918 — Thomas E. Lunt is in the real estate business at 430 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

1918 — Harold W. Walton is with J. J. B. Hilliard & Son, dealers in investment securities, Louisville, Ky.

1918 — John C. Wilson is with Charles D. Barney & Company, dealers in bonds, 647 Madison Ave., New York City.

1919 — Kenneth B. Bolton is with the Union Discount Company at 50 East 43d Street, New York City.

1919 — Arnold G. Cameron Jr., is with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., in the investment department.

1919 — William Woodbury Carter, Jr., is with the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company of Ware Shoals, S. C. He was married February 7, 1922, to Miss Ardys Williams of Dawson, Ga.

1919 — Thomas W. Durant is with the jewelry firm of Marcus & Company, 45th Street and Fifth Ave., New York City.

1919 — Caleb Francis Eddy and Miss Virginia Grace Palmer Fernald were married in New York City, August 30, 1924.

1919 — Herbert Wells Hill and Miss Theodora Hill were married in Wianno, September 6, 1924.

1919 — Hing S. Mok is chairman of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain and Ireland, with address at 52 St. Giles, Oxford.

He is also a member of the Council and Standing Committee of the China Society in London.

1920 — Dana P. Bent was Rufus Choate Scholar at Dartmouth and won Second Year honors in Economics and graduated with Phi Beta Kappa rank.

1920 — William C. Downing, Jr., is an instructor in engineering mechanics at Yale.

1920 — Malcolm H. Frost is to teach this year in Yale-in-China.

1920 — Kenneth Austin Harvey was manager of baseball at Dartmouth and president of his class and was married to Miss Isabel Louise Beggs at Winchester, September 22, 1924.

1920 — George Edward Roberts Lawrence and Miss Doris Mooney were married in Ottawa, Canada, September 20, 1924. They are living in Binghamton, N. Y.

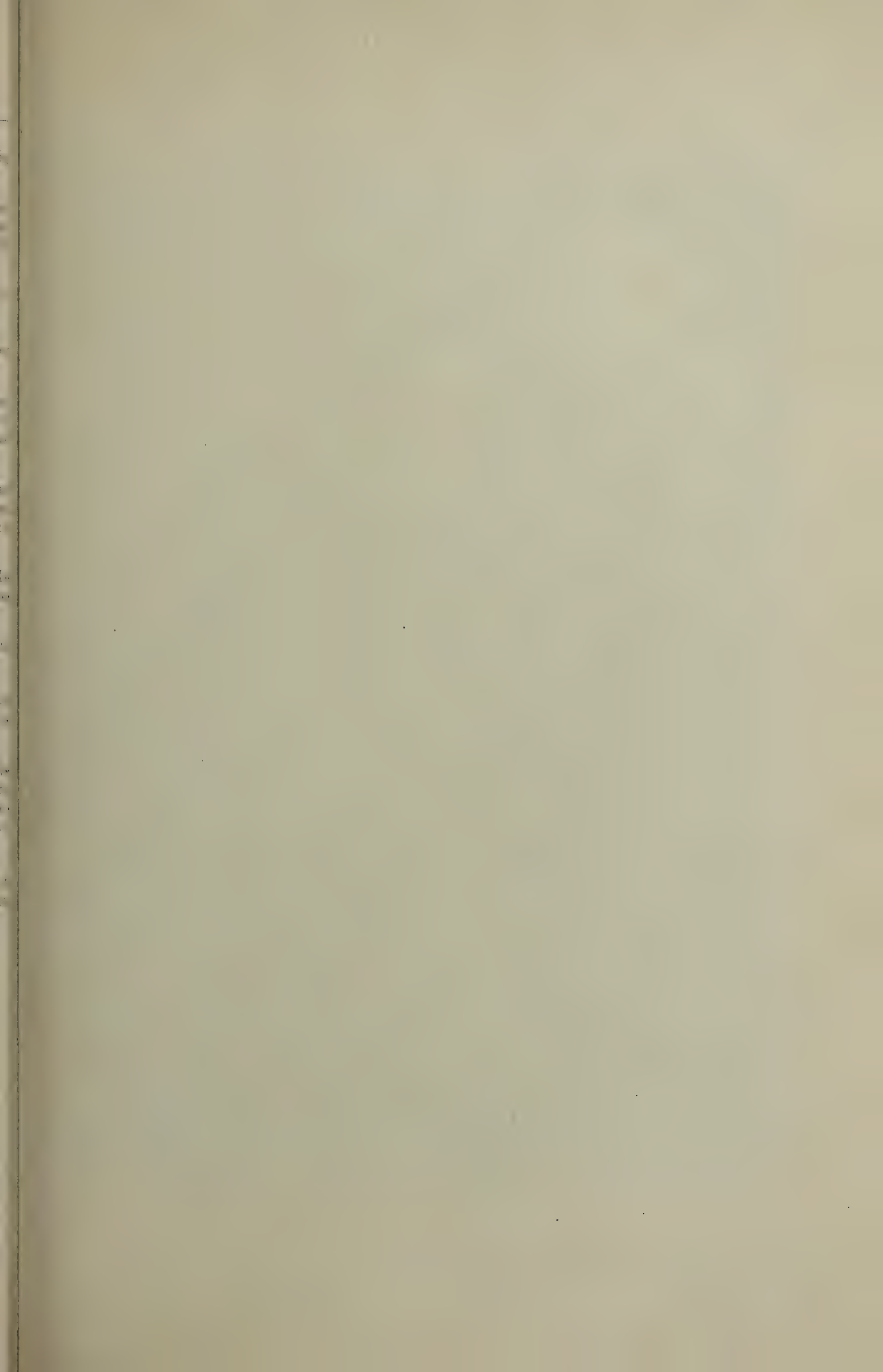
1920 — Charles Colden Searles and Miss Edwina Christopher were married in Kansas City, Mo., July 28, 1924.

1920 — Richard H. Sears is teaching at the Adirondack-Florida School, Onchiota, N. Y.

1920 — Nathaniel Stevens, 2nd, and Miss Ruth Alden Bovey were married in Minneapolis, Minn., July 5, 1924.

1922 — Ira Fitch Brainard, 2nd, and Miss Antoinette van Gaasbeck Nash, were married in Syracuse, N. Y., November 25, 1924. He is connected with the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Pittsburgh.

1923 — J. H. Speer was awarded the New York Yale Club Freshman Prize for the highest stand in Chemistry.





WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR, '18
FROM THE PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO PHILLIPS ACADEMY BY HIS PARENTS

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
SCOTT H. PARADISE
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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APRIL, 1925

No. 3

EDITORIAL

We have lately been favored with an opportunity of reading a brilliant occasional address, — a lecture called *Two Ordeals of Democracy*, delivered by Colonel John Buchan, October 16, 1924, on the Alumni War Memorial Foundation at Milton Academy, and recently published by Houghton Mifflin Company. Such a foundation, being a new departure among secondary schools, will be watched with keen interest by other similar institutions; and both Milton Academy and its Headmaster are to be congratulated on the first lecture of the series, which is of a quality promising well for the future. Colonel Buchan, — whose *History of the Great War* everybody recalls, — undertakes in this lecture to present a thoughtful Englishman's view of the causes, the conduct, and the lessons of the American Civil War, closing with an application of them to our conflict with the Central Powers. This he does with skill and discernment. But the noblest passages in the address are those in which he deals with Lincoln, whom he

describes as "one of the two or three greatest men ever born of our blood." "Let us remember," he concludes, "that, if we of England have given Shakespeare to America, you have paid us back with Lincoln." Colonel Buchan speaks in a way which is bound to cement good relations between the great Anglo-Saxon peoples; he discusses our problems with sympathy as well as intelligence; and he assumes that idealism is, in the last analysis, to be the guiding principle of our respective nations. He believes, furthermore, that the World War was not merely an aimless and sordid clash of brute forces, but a duel between two essentially conflicting theories of life, in which Great Britain and the United States stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of civilization.

This topic naturally leads to some mention of the Brooks-Aten Prizes, a full account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of the BULLETIN.

The purpose in the donor's mind has been the establishment of a friendly relationship between Great Britain and ourselves, — an aim which every patriotic American must approve. Mrs. Aten, by her generous gifts, has aroused the student body, and the impressive ceremonies arranged in connection with the presentation lent the awards a distinction which few other competitions at Phillips Academy can offer. After all, it is in the schools, through such addresses as that of Colonel Buchan and such a stimulus as that of the Brooks-Aten Prizes, that intimacy between the Anglo-Saxon countries can best be fostered. What is needed most is understanding; for, when John Bull and Uncle Sam comprehend each other, when their respective peoples mingle and learn each other's good qualities, then there will be less friction. A recent novel by Philip Gibbs, — *The Reckless Lady*, — brings out cleverly some sources of irritation, and suggests a possible remedy in an international marriage. Perhaps business acquaintance and mutual association in good causes may serve the same end. And, as a preliminary step, we welcome any plan which will lead our undergraduates to discuss the subject with open minds.

The Guggenheim Fellowships, the general scheme for which has just been announced in the press, seem to provide another method of promoting international good-will, and incidentally present remarkable facilities through which young men in the teaching profession can enlarge their vision and intensify their researches. Permitting the beneficiary complete freedom for study in foreign countries, they insist only that he make some contribution to knowledge or the fine arts as a result of his investiga-

tions. There is no real reason why these fellowships should not be sought by secondary school teachers as well as by college instructors. The secondary school teacher who has travelled, who has probed deeply into some special subject, and who has perhaps published some technical monograph, is probably a more valuable man than the one who spends his spare hours in correlating the league baseball statistics for the previous week. But no matter to whom they are assigned, the Guggenheim Fellowships are bound to produce a body of young scholars who think internationally, and who, on their return, will bring back to us new ideas. They will continue the work which the Rhodes Scholars have already begun.

We are approaching a period of significant anniversaries for our country. Before this number of the BULLETIN reaches some of its readers, we shall be celebrating in New England the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, where

"Once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

On June 17, only a few days after our Commencement, we in Massachusetts shall be observing the anniversary of the defense of Bunker Hill. A century ago, in June, 1825, a little group of Phillips Academy students were gathered on the slope of Bunker Hill, near General Lafayette and directly in front of Daniel Webster, the orator of the occasion; for the cornerstone of the new monument was to be laid that morning. The Andover boys, led by Ray Palmer,—afterwards the distinguished author of "My Faith Looks up to Thee,"—had been walking since early dawn, but, with unwearied youthful audacity, they had

forced their way into the procession and into the front ranks of the audience, among the Royal Arch Masons themselves. They must have been very tired when they reached Andover Hill again that night, but they had heard the voice of one of the greatest men of that generation. As we meditate on these things, there comes the consciousness that the time is not far remote when we shall wish to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our school. It is not too early to call this fact to the attention of the alumni and to point out that the Centennial Celebration, planned and directed by Dr. Bancroft in 1878, was in several respects the starting-point for much of our present day progress. From that moment, Phillips Academy seemed to be rejuvenated; and we may hope in 1928 to give it once more renewed vitality.

This mention of historical events reminds us that we saw a short time ago the original Act of Incorporation of Phillips Academy, preserved in the archives at the State House, on Beacon Hill. It is a most fascinating document. In October, 1780, at Boston, the old Provincial "Great and General Court" was drawing to a close. For many months Samuel Phillips, Jr., as a member of a Committee of Thirty-One, had been occupied with the task of drafting a new State Constitution, which had been formally accepted by the voters of the Commonwealth. During the same period, moreover, Phillips had been framing an Act of Incorporation for Phillips Academy, his pet educational scheme. Before the old General Court breathed its last, Phillips, who had for some years been a member of it, brought up his bill for consideration; and the very last official

transaction of that body was to vote its approval of his measure. The Act of Incorporation, then, was passed on October 4, 1780; and it can still be seen, its preamble written in Phillips's own handwriting, with John Hancock's rugged signature appended, standing out as it did at the close of the Declaration of Independence. The historic document has been pieced together, and its edges are a bit frayed and torn; but every word can be deciphered. There is something inspiring in the thought that Samuel Phillips, Jr., was working at the same time on two projects, — the establishment of a new state and the incorporation of a new school. To his comprehensive mind one idea seemed as important as the other.

Speaking of anniversaries, it is worth mentioning that the Philomathean Society, the oldest of the existing school undergraduate organizations, was one hundred years old on January 5, 1925. In the mid-nineteenth century, Philo, as it was always called, was a mighty force for good in the Academy. Debating was studied as a fine art, and there were many famous discussions at the meetings. In 1875, when it observed its fiftieth anniversary, it held a banquet in a huge dinner tent, set up on the corner of Chapel Avenue and Main Street, and the list of speakers was almost unending. Since that date, Philo has undergone a slow but perceptible decline. Interest in oratory, at least of the old-fashioned florid kind, has waned, and the number of enthusiasts has been getting smaller year by year. More recently, however, there have been evidences of a revival in public speaking, and it may be that it will again take its rightful place among student activities. The Means and

Draper contests, which were intended to encourage this kind of thing, have been lately a real credit to the Coach, Mr. Frederic W. H. Stott; and it is probable that the quality of speaking at these competitions is higher to-day than it has been during this century. It is futile to try to stimulate artificially an interest in public speaking; but it is to be hoped that such an interest may grow in a natural way until Philo and similar organizations regain some of their former prestige.

We are making this year a special effort to bring our address list thoroughly up-to-date, and in this exasperating task we need the help of the alumni. The Class Agents have been sending out this spring little blue slips, which can quickly be filled out and returned to the Alumni Secretary. If this is done, it will be of much assistance to the Secretary's office. As a matter of fact, the address list comes in for a great deal of

unjustifiable criticism. Not being endowed with supernatural powers, the school authorities cannot know when a graduate moves to a new locality unless he takes the trouble to inform us of his transfer. When he chides us for not keeping in touch with his movements, we can only reply, "You didn't notify us." At present, under the direction of a representative of the Alumni Office, the address list is probably more accurate, — or rather, less defective, — than it has been since it was started. It is not perfect. It never will be. There will always be those who, for obvious reasons, prefer to remain on the "lost" list; there will be others who shift residence so rapidly that it is impossible to keep up with them. But we are trying, whenever a letter is returned because of wrong address or "whereabouts not known," to use every available source of information in getting at the facts. And we shall go patiently on, in spite of satirical comment.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

6. Robert Rantoul, Jr. (1805-1852)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

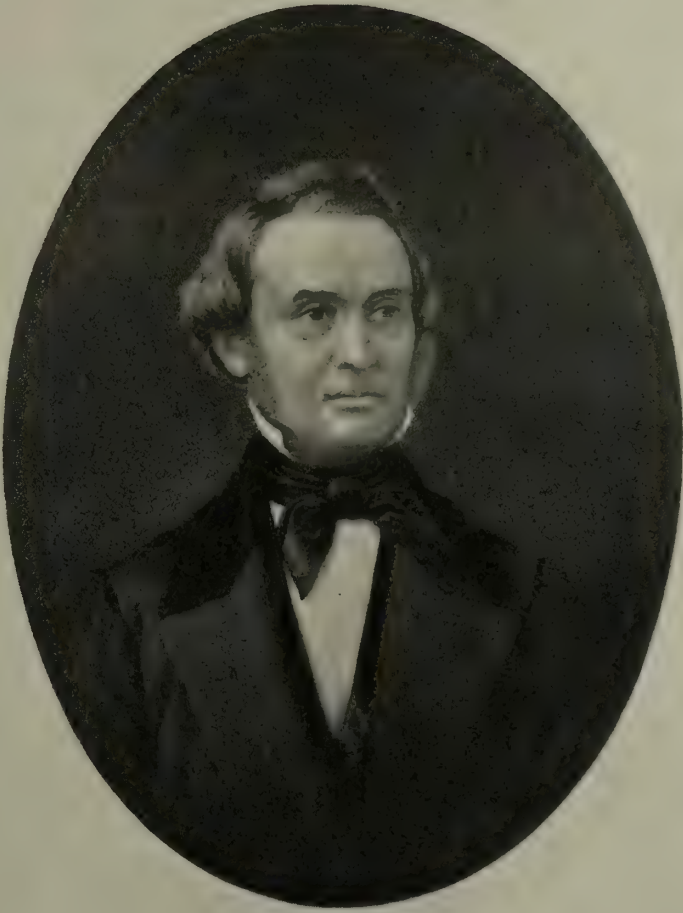
"What man that sees the ever-whirling wheel,
Of Change, the which all mortal things doth sway,
But that thereby doth find, and plainly feele,
How Mutability in them doth play
Her cruel sports to many mens decay?"

Time is not always kind even to reputations that seem enduring. Recently I carried away from the Boston Athenaeum a fat and heavy volume, bound in sombre black and containing 848 pages, bearing the title *Memoirs, Speeches, and Writings of Robert Rantoul, Jr.* It was edited by one Luther Hamilton in 1854. Somebody must have paid for printing this enormous tome, and the publishers, Jewett and Company, evidently hoped for a considerable sale; yet when I signed the librarian's card, I discovered that the book had not been taken out by any reader since 1901. It is clear that a study of Rantoul's career has not been of late a favorite pastime with residents of

Mount Vernon Street and Louisburg Square.

Yet people have not always been indifferent to Robert Rantoul. It was his misfortune and that of his country that he died when he was just taking a leading position in national affairs. His task was only partly finished; his work seemed hardly begun. But he had, nevertheless, compelled his contemporaries to recognize his greatness, and he left behind him an honored name. Phillips Academy has had no graduate with a more creditable record of disinterested public service.

Robert Rantoul, Jr., was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, August 13, 1805, the son of the Honorable Robert and Joanna (Lovett) Rantoul. The father, who survived his distinguished son, was for twenty-five years in the Massachusetts Legislature as a Federalist, but left that party in 1829, to follow "wandering fires" under the leadership of Andrew



R. Rantoul, Jr.

ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.

Jackson. He was a contentious but idealistic soul who helped to organize the Massachusetts Temperance Society and established what was probably the first Sunday School in America (1810). Young Robert had excellent home training, supplemented by instruction at Beverly Grammar School, under the Reverend Rufus Anderson. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Phillips Academy, where he was subjected to the sound orthodoxy and rigid classical training of Principal John Adams, graduating, after three years, with the class of 1822.

It is a pity that no letters exist giving his impressions of life on Andover Hill. There is a long communication from Dr. Isaac Ray, who roomed with him at "Mr. William Foster's," but it describes Rantoul as a kind of intellectual prig, without any boyish attributes. According to Dr. Ray, the young Rantoul had "an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, which sought for gratification in every field of human inquiry."

"His extraordinary mental activity was accompanied by great tenacity of memory, which enabled him to retain whatever he had once learned, and which, I believe, was never diminished in after life . . . He scrutinized very closely what he read, taking nothing on trust, and never passively adopting the conclusions of others, but using them for forming opinions of his own . . . In the political history of the country, and especially of public men, he was well versed, and made it a frequent topic of conversation. His intellectual superiority was universally acknowledged among his companions, the more readily because it was free from all pretension and conceit."

It was recalled by another classmate that he was fond of arguing for Free Trade, employing arguments which he had heard his father use. But we know nothing at all about his recreations, his boyish pranks, and his school companions, and, if he had any childish weaknesses, the years have mercifully obliterated them, leaving nothing but the memory of his high scholarship and his youthful austerity. Among his fellow-students at Andover were Nathaniel P. Willis, Isaac McLellan, Henry Durant (later President of the University of California), Osgood Johnson, William Augustus Stearns (afterwards President of Amherst College), Mark A. DeWolfe Howe (later Bishop of Central Pennsylvania), and Theodore D. Weld, the reformer and abolitionist. Probably his closest friend was Samuel Hassard, who became a clergyman in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

At Harvard, to which he went in the autumn of 1822, Rantoul read indefatigably, but seems to have preferred travelling his own path,—to such an extent, indeed, that he often absented himself for days from his routine lectures, being occupied meanwhile with some researches of his own. Only one anecdote of this period has survived. He was chosen by his classmates as their Valedictory Poet, but delayed writing until the evening before the Commencement exercises. He then set to work at his desk and remained there all night and until the procession formed the next day, at which time he appeared with a poem containing forty-four Spenserian stanzas (396 lines), which, according to the legend, "commanded profound attention and universal applause." I regret that I have been unable to discover even a quotation from this hastily composed masterpiece. Some of his other verses are printed by his biographer, but they are commonplace.

After graduating from Harvard in 1826, Rantoul spent three years in the study of law, first under the Honorable John Pickering, in Beverly, and later under the Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, in Salem. It was in 1829 that he was instrumental in founding in Beverly what was doubtless the earliest Lyceum in New England, taking part in the debates with a vigor which gained him much local prestige. Admitted to the bar in 1829, he commenced practice in South Reading, but, after two years, moved to a less restricted field in Gloucester. He had become known in 1830 through his defense of the Knapps, who were charged with the murder of a man named White. Public opinion in Essex County was strongly aroused, and the prisoners were repeatedly in danger from mob violence. It was characteristic of Rantoul that, ignoring unpopularity and broken friendship, he undertook to serve as counsel for the defendants. He lost his case, but was strengthened in his conviction that capital punishment for any crime is a survival of barbarism.

Following in his father's foot-steps, Rantoul began his political career as a Democrat, a supporter of Andrew Jackson, with a reverence for Thomas Jefferson and his principles of government and a conviction that the Constitution must be strictly construed. That by so doing he allied himself with an unpopular minority in Essex County never seems to have affected him in the slightest. In the heart of a Federalist community, he dared to declare himself a Jeffersonian. It took a large degree of courage for a young, ambitious lawyer to vote for Jackson in a section where Jackson was looked upon by the "best families" as a kind of obnoxious Yahoo, capable of any

sacrilege or meanness. Yet Rantoul actually planted a Jacksonian newspaper in Gloucester, through which he assailed the United States Bank; and he served four successive terms in the Massachusetts General Court, from 1835 to 1839. In the Lower House he and his party were overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Whigs. But Rantoul soon took his logical place as leader of the minority, in which position he taught his opponents to respect him. He could be out-voted, but not out-argued, and the only refuge his adversaries had was the roll-call. He served acceptably on the Judiciary Committee and was also a member of the first commission to revise the statutes of Massachusetts; but his most conspicuous work was done as an ever-present gadfly, stinging the Whigs into fury by his fiery words.

We have seen that Rantoul, who inherited from his father a reforming spirit, early became the friend of lost causes. He was a lofty idealist, with a sincere desire to be of help to humanity; consequently he took an active and fearless interest in every measure which, as he saw it, would promote the social or economic welfare of mankind. He was accused by his enemies of being "a radical and a disorganizer;" but this, as Colonel Eben F. Stone once accurately pointed out, meant simply that Rantoul had faith in ideas rather than in institutions. He certainly would have denied the truth of Pope's dictum, "Whatever is, is Right." He objected to capital punishment, protested against a protective tariff, condemned intemperance, denounced religious bigotry, and took a firm stand against negro slavery. He even went so far as to decline invitations to public dinners at which intoxicating liquors were to be served. Wendell Phillips once described him as "a temperance, gallows-hunting Democrat in an orthodox state and a rum-Democratic party." He was much impressed with the desirability of reform in education, and this led to his appointment in 1837, by Governor Edward Everett, as a member of the first Massachusetts Board of Education, an office which he held until 1842.

Broadly speaking, Rantoul was opposed on principle to any enlargement of the sphere of governmental activity. It was instinctive for him to side with the weak against the strong, with the laboring man against the capitalist. Furthermore he never held an opinion which he was unwilling to utter or defend. He was a positive character, who committed himself wholeheartedly on one side or the other of questions, consulting only his conscience. He never, so far as I can discover, equivocated or evaded an issue.

Rantoul's rapidly widening acquaintance and his legal ambitions led him, in 1838, to transfer his law office to Boston, the natural Mecca of successful New Englanders. Here he had to struggle against unfriendly influences, for his espousal of reform measures had made him unpopular with the "solid men of Boston." In spite of ostracism and criticism, however, Rantoul, through sheer ability, made his way to the forefront of his profession. In 1840, he appeared in behalf of the Journeyman Boot-makers' Association, which had been indicted for alleged conspiracy to raise wages, and, after a brilliant argument, won his case. In 1842, while he was defending two persons charged with complicity in the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island, he spoke so eloquently that even Daniel Webster, the opposing counsel, clapped his hands in applause.

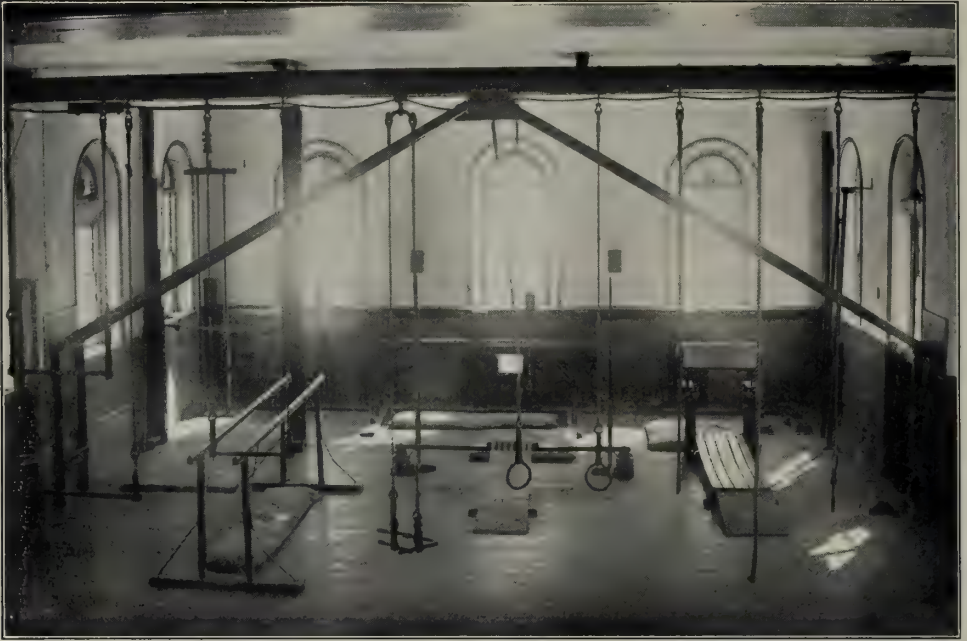
In addressing a jury, Rantoul usually made no effort to stir their emotions, but relied upon a clear and forcible presentation of the strong points of his case. Rufus Choate, who was undoubtedly the ablest jury lawyer of that generation, always tried to engage the opposing counsel in direct debate, hoping that the superiority of his own alert and flexible mind would enable him to win; but Rantoul, when employed against Choate, often circumvented the latter by avoiding any clash and refusing to be drawn into controversy. A notable instance was the trial of a man named Crafts for the fraudulent wrecking of a vessel to obtain the insurance; Rantoul, as District Attorney, merely rose and outlined the facts, declining any debate; the consequence was that Rantoul, much to Choate's disgust, obtained a favorable verdict.

In 1843, Rantoul was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston by President John Tyler, but his nomination was not confirmed by the United States Senate, which was then at odds with the Executive. In the following year, President James K. Polk named him as United States District Attorney from Massachusetts, in which capacity he served until 1849.

Rantoul's attitude towards negro servitude was in complete harmony with his other convictions. In 1838, he said:—

"The institution of slavery . . . I have always regarded as a curse upon this nation, and particularly on those states within whose limits it exists. If God made of one blood all nations of the earth, slavery is an outrage on human nature."

On April 3, 1851, he declared himself in opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law, which had been passed with the approval of Webster and Clay, as a portion of the Compromise of



THE OLD GYMNASIUM ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE PRESENT DINING HALL, 1886

1850. On the morning of April 4, 1852, Rantoul, on his way to his Boston office from the railroad station, saw a crowd around the Court House and learned that a fugitive slave had been seized. It proved to be Thomas Sims, the first negro to be reclaimed from the soil of Massachusetts. Rantoul had already taken the ground that the problem of rendition of slaves was a matter of comity between sovereign states, with which the Federal Government had nothing to do. He had hardly reached his desk before he was met by Charles G. Loring, a prominent member of the Massachusetts Bar, with whom he went at once to the Court House. Within a few minutes and without any preparation, Rantoul opened the argument for Sims's defense before George T. Curtis, the United States Commissioner. His presentation of the negro's cause was said by those present to be clear and thoughtful; but it was of no avail, for the Commissioner, on April 11, sustained the statutes on all points involved. Later, when Samuel E. Sewall, Charles Sumner, and Richard Henry Dana, Jr., joined in an effort to secure a writ of *habeas corpus* for Sims, Rantoul was associated with them. Sims was eventually escorted by three hundred armed policemen to the brig *Acorn* and sent off to his master. Rantoul's advocacy of this negro's cause was one of the noblest acts of his life.

There is no reason for enumerating the various business enterprises in which he participated. It may, however, be of interest to point out that he helped to organize and incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad, the first of the great transcontinental lines. He drafted the original charter of the company and procured its passage through the Illinois Legislature in the face of a vigorous opposition headed by Abraham Lincoln.

But Rantoul was not yet by any means done with politics. In July, 1850, Daniel Webster resigned his seat as United States Senator in order to become President Fillmore's Secretary of State, and Robert C. Winthrop was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy. When the new Massachusetts Legislature met in January 1851, there were two senatorial seats to be filled. By a coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers, George S. Boutwell, a Democrat, was elected Governor, and Rantoul was chosen United States Senator for the brief months of Webster's original term. In the contest for the full Senatorial term, Winthrop, a Whig, was pitted against Charles Sumner, the candidate of the coalition, the latter being elected after twenty-six close ballots. Rantoul was in Illinois on business and did not return until the session was nearly over. He took his oath of office on February 22, 1851, sitting in the

Senate Chamber less than two weeks and having no opportunity to speak on any of the important issues then under debate.

On April 7, 1851, at a special election, Rantoul was elected to Congress from the Second Massachusetts District by the same combination of Free Soilers and Democrats, receiving 3,152 votes to his opponent's 48. Although he was still nominally a Democrat, his attitude on the Fugitive Slave Law was gradually estranging him from the Southern wing of his party, headed by Caleb Cushing, which refused to make any alliance or compromise with Free Soilers and which had steadfastly voted against Charles Sumner for Senator. Rantoul appeared in Washington for the opening session of the thirty-second Congress, his first speech being a brief eulogy of Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, then a visitor in the United States. On January 24, 1852, he made a spirited reply to Davis, of the Sixth Massachusetts District, who had denounced the "infamous coalition" by which Rantoul had been elected to the Senate and later to the House of Representatives. In this debate his declaration that the Fugitive Slave Law was unconstitutional brought down upon him the unrestrained wrath of many of his Southern colleagues. The point was rapidly being reached when Rantoul would have found himself completely out of sympathy with the majority of his party.

Indeed he was soon to feel the whip of Democratic discipline. He had been chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore, June 1, 1852. Although his credentials were in perfect order, he was excluded from the convention by a conspiracy of his enemies, and his seat was given to Lord, a more orthodox Democrat. Rantoul protested, but to no avail. He did not, however, leave the party, and, on July 8, when he was greeted by his constituents in Salem, he declared himself publicly to be for Pierce and nominees of the convention which had rejected him. It was a fine exhibition of party loyalty, but he occupied a position which he could not much longer logically maintain.

His problems, however, were soon to be settled by a higher power than this. He returned to Washington, tired, but apparently in excellent health and spirits. On August 2, he became aware of a slight irritation on his forehead. Two days later erysipelas developed and it was soon evident that he was critically ill. He died peacefully on August 7, 1852, in his forty-seventh year. His eulogy was pronounced in the House by Horace Mann and in the Senate by Charles Sumner. He was carried to his last resting-place in the burial-

ground in Beverly, where an inscription written by Sumner marks his tomb. He left behind him, as one of his contemporaries phrased it, "the record of a laborious and blameless life."

Rantoul was married, August 3, 1831, to Jane Elizabeth Woodbury, who survived him. By her he had two sons, Robert S. Rantoul, a well-known antiquary, and Charles W. Rantoul. Several of his descendants are still living in New England.

Rantoul was a bookish man, with small knowledge of the devious ways of politics and business. It is said that he read in college about five hundred pages a day, outside of the assigned lessons in his various courses, — which, as we have seen, he often neglected. His memory for facts and figures was amazing, and he was a patient and thorough investigator in unusual fields, such as medieval French history and metaphysics. An anecdote repeated in his time illustrates the comprehensiveness of his mind. Cushing, Sumner, and Rantoul were once in Rantoul's office in Boston, discussing the Hungarian question, then uppermost in peoples' thoughts. Cushing took the Austrian side, and the other two spoke for the Hungarians. For a few minutes the three talked with equal facility and mastery of the complications involved. But when the conversation broadened and included European politics, Sumner, relapsing into silence, left his side in Rantoul's hands, with the result that Rantoul and Cushing continued the debate for an hour longer, each displaying remarkable familiarity with all the issues and personalities connected with the question. That Rantoul was able to hold his own with Cushing in a field in which the latter was admittedly one of the leading authorities of his generation is sufficient proof of his learning.

Colonel Eben F. Stone, who once made an interesting comparison of Choate, Cushing, and Rantoul, — all Essex County men, — describes the last-named as Celtic in temperament, — quick, impulsive, and idealistic. He was decidedly pleasing in his appearance and personality. A slender figure of medium height, delicate rather than robust, he had a handsome face, with dark eyes, broad forehead, and greyish black hair. His complexion was sallow, and he had the bearing of an indoor man, little accustomed to physical exercise; but he was alert with vitality.

In manners he was modest, simple, and retiring. In conversation he was disposed to listen rather than to speak, and he never took part in small talk or trivial gossip. His attainments were not showy, but substantial. In legislative or deliberative bodies he at-

tracted attention at once. His voice, high-pitched and even squeaky, was probably much like Roosevelt's, but, like Roosevelt, he compensated for its weakness by his enthusiasm and ardor. Whittier once wrote a description of him as he spoke in the Massachusetts Legislature:

"You would notice a slightly framed young man, — carelessly dressed, in comparison with the dandyism which represents degenerate Boston, — pale, dark, and thought-worn, watching intently the progress of debate . . . Suddenly you find him on his feet . . . All eyes are turned towards him. His fine intellectual head is thrown back over his left shoulder, — his sallow cheek kindles and glows with excitement, — his right hand (his left is thrust rather ungracefully into his pantaloons pockets) flung ever and anon impetuously forward, or shaken at his antagonist with a single extended finger."

He was not in any sense a spectacular or dramatic orator, like Webster, but his words had in them a ring of sincerity which was appealing. For several years he was a popular speaker on the Lyceum stage, his subjects usually dealing with matters of reform.

In his private life he was gracious and charming, with no affectations. His dress, we are told, was neat, but always severely plain. He was modest and retiring by nature, and found his enduring pleasures in his home. Even when he had become a distinguished personage, he kept his youthful heart and found joy in simple things. In his bearing, even towards his enemies, he was invariably a gentleman, courteous, tactful, and even-tempered.

If Rantoul had lived, he would have occupied an important strategic position as the

only man who could have lent inspiration to both Democrats and Free Soilers. Some historians have felt that he might have sat beside Sumner in the United States Senate. But it is difficult to believe that he could have remained a Democrat after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. It is probable that his aversion for slavery and his increasing distrust of Southern influence would have carried him into the Republican camp, perhaps in 1856, and certainly in 1860. It is certain that he could never have supported the Dred Scott decision.

John Greenleaf Whittier, who knew and admired Rantoul, realized that the latter's mission was to uphold the cause of human freedom; and he wrote a poem upon him, a few stanzas of which may well be quoted as showing the hope which people placed in him and the sorrow which Massachusetts felt at his untimely death:

"Dead! he so great, and strong, and wise,
While the mean thousands yet drew breath;
How deepened, through that dread surprise,
The mystery and awe of death!

Through him we hoped to speak the word
Which wins the freedom of a land;
And lift, for human right, the sword
Which dropped from Hampden's dying hand.

No wild enthusiast of the right,
Self-poised and clear, he showed away
The coolness of his northern night,
The ripe repose of autumn's day.

His steps were slow, yet forward still
He pressed where others paused or failed;
The calm star clomb with constant will,
The restless meteor flashed and paled.

We sweep the land from hill to strand,
We seek the strong, the wise, the brave,
And, sad of heart, return to stand
In silence by a new-made grave."

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO ANDOVER

Traditions and legends have a strange way of travelling from generation to generation, often without being published or recorded in permanent form. Every one, for instance, has heard that General Lafayette once visited Andover Hill, but no one seems to have taken the trouble to indicate the date or state the details. As a consequence this visit of Lafayette's has long been a vague and shadowy matter, with the outward aspects of myth, not of history. We have often mentioned it, without ever verifying the facts.

Lafayette's appearance at Andover, however, was a very real and definite thing, even though there is no one living who can recall it. The great Frenchman, the hero of two revolutions, had landed in New York on August 16, 1824, as the guest of the American people. For the next eleven months he endured a program of entertainment which should have ruined his digestion, broken his health, and sent him back to France a nervous wreck, — instead of which he seems to have enjoyed every moment of his sojourn. Every town and



GENERAL LAFAYETTE
FROM A PRINT MADE DURING HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, 1824-25

city through which he passed did its utmost to excel in hospitality, and Lafayette was the hero of the hour.

Immediately on his arrival, Lafayette set out for Boston, with relays of horses every tenth mile, arriving there on August 24, just in time to attend the Commencement exercises at Harvard College. He also made a short trip north to Marblehead, Salem, Newburyport, and Portsmouth, but omitted Andover. Perhaps it was just as well, for the weather was rainy and no out-door processions could be held.

Lafayette then set out for the South, where he spent the winter in the warmer climate of the Carolinas and Virginia, renewing the acquaintances of his young manhood, calling on Jefferson and shedding tears at Mount Vernon. In the spring of 1825 he turned again north, reaching Boston once more just in time to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of Bunker Hill Monument, on June 17. Here Lafayette was, of course, the guest of honor; to him Daniel Webster addressed one of the most brilliant passages of his brilliant oration; to him all eyes were directed, as a link between the past and the present.

On Tuesday, June 21, apparently not at all fatigued by the ordeal through which he had passed, Lafayette set out from Boston, in a carriage driven by David Homer, with Colonels Quincy and Davis, of the Governor's staff, as his companions. Starting at nine in the morning, the party passed through Charlestown and Medford to Reading, where a short reception was held. At the Andover town line, General Lafayette was met by a troop of cavalry, which escorted him to the vicinity of the Theological Seminary, — then almost invariably spoken of as "the Institution." Here he was met by a group of citizens, headed by the venerable John Kneeland, who made an address of welcome. I have been unable to discover as yet why this honor was conferred upon Mr. Kneeland, but I suspect that he was a survivor of the Revolution. At any rate Lafayette, with his usual tact, recognized several Revolutionary veterans in the throng and insisted on shaking their hands.

This feature being over, several infantry companies appeared, and Lafayette was escorted to "Taylor's Hotel," — which must have been the Mansion House of later days. Here he was welcomed by the faculties of the Theological Seminary and the Academy; here he had luncheon and chatted with the

learned professors; and here he met any one who cared to seek an introduction. The mid-day meal being over, the General was guided to the various buildings of "the Institution," and spoke briefly to the students. It seems that Lafayette, like other shrewd public men, had a gift for picking up information. On his way to Andover, he asked Josiah Quincy his aide, who was a graduate of Phillips Academy, various leading questions about the town and its educational institutions. Keeping in mind the information which he thus acquired, the General, when he was called upon for a few remarks, spoke in the most flattering terms of "that consecrated hill from which light had gone out to the heathen and religion to the ends of the earth." When Josiah Quincy returned to Andover a few days later, he called upon Principal John Adams, who expressed great satisfaction with Lafayette's address, but added: "I was surprised at one thing; I knew in our religious world our school held a very high position, but I was unprepared to find that a man who had spent his days in courts and camps, who had been through the whole French Revolution, should have known so much about our Theological Institution." Quincy did not have the heart to undeceive the kind old principal, who, to the end of his days, never ceased to tell the story of Lafayette's marvellous knowledge of American affairs.

Before he left, the militia companies, drawn up in files, gave him a salute and escorted him as far as Andover Village, where they left the line and took leave of him, the cavalry, however, keeping with him until the New Hampshire boundary was reached, where he was turned over with due ceremony to the officials of that state.

It is particularly gratifying to learn that the Andover ladies did their share. The *Boston Daily Advertiser* for June 23, 1825, in describing the ceremonies, concludes, — "In Lafayette's progress through Andover the windows were very generally filled with well-dressed females." The *Columbian Centinel* for June 25, 1825, says: "The windows of the houses on the road were filled with ladies and children, who greeted him in their acceptable manner."

Within a few weeks Lafayette was back in his native France, with many pleasant memories to solace his remaining years; and the story of his visit to Andover Hill will doubtless be told by many undergraduate generations still to come.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

An Address Delivered on February 22, 1925, at Phillips Academy, by Professor Alfred North Whitehead, of Harvard University

When the President of the University Association of American Women did me the honour to ask me to speak today upon the importance of friendly relations between England and the United States, she chose one of the most biased persons whom she could possibly have hit upon. I am an Englishman, passionately loving my own country; and I am living here in Cambridge, among American friends who daily by their charm and kindness evoke every warm feeling of attachment. How can I help believing that the two countries should cherish the closest relations of friendship?

But I will try to express the general importance of friendship between England and the United States in a way which is independent of my own feelings, though it explains them.

By friendship I do not mean that on either side there should be imitation, or in any respect a blurring of those special traditions which go to form that unique claim to affection which a great country makes upon its citizens. We shall best understand each other when it is clearly understood that Englishmen intend to remain English, and that Americans intend to remain American.

It is true that in its origin this nation was founded by men of English blood, with English habits of thought, who carried with them across the ocean English institutions, English laws, and English literature. But even in your origin, you started as a protest against the tendencies which were then dominant in England. Also amid novel circumstances and in the course of three hundred years, you have modified those traditions and those institutions in a way which is peculiarly your own. America, as was originally the case in England, has grown by the addition of immigrants from nearly all the great European nations. Accordingly, your racial inheritance, taken as a whole, though very analogous to that of Great Britain, having regard to the mixture of races there, yet is not the same.

But, when all these qualifications have been made, the overwhelming fact remains that the United States of today, and the England of today, are parallel, though diverse, developments of one great tradition of civilised life. You have only got to live most of your life in one country, and then to go and

live in the other, and you will find that, amid all the obvious differences, there is a fundamental likeness which springs from a common deep-down basis of assumption governing conduct in both countries. Americans in London feel very much at home; and nobody in England thinks it other than natural that they should so feel. I am not speaking of the chances of a casual visit of a few days, but of those who stay long enough to know us. Also I can testify from my own experience how much of a home America can be to an Englishman. It is not merely the common language. The sort of things you think, the sort of things you enjoy, and the sort of things you do, are all things that one can easily in imagination put across as coming from one's friends at home. Amid all the difference, one soon finds that in spirit one has not travelled very far.

It is impossible in a few sentences to express what is meant by a kinship of spirit. For that fullness of understanding I can only refer you to individual experiences, and to the naturalness which on either side of the ocean we find in our common literature. English and American literatures have their distinctions; but, like the nations themselves, they are parallel developments from the same root.

There are, however, a few outstanding ideals held in common by both peoples, which I do wish to mention. These ideals are of the utmost importance for the world in general; and the possibility of their effectiveness throughout the world depends on the friendly rivalry between the United States and Great Britain in their exhibition.

Fundamentally, this ideal is the belief in the plain good sense of well-meaning people, freely organising themselves, under the protection of equal laws, for the various purposes of life. We do not want to be drilled into obedience. We want to go about our own affairs, and our own enjoyments, in free, peaceful association with our fellows. It is the ideal natural to an energetic and adventurous community. We are not herds to be driven, and used for the schemes of supermen. We believe in the importance of shaping our ends in life under the guidance of a strong moral purpose. In the region of national policy, we believe that the best action for the nation's welfare will be controlled by our

sense of what is right and fair as between man and man. We hold that such a policy is not only right in itself; but is also in the long run, the best and subtlest policy for our nation's good. America and England stand for the ideal that nations, though they cannot wholly disregard the occasional necessity for force, must ordinarily depend upon the persuasions of reason, and upon the credit that comes from fair dealing and reliability. They believe in the moral governance of the world, by which it has been decreed that in the end, force and brutality revenge themselves upon those nations which depend upon such violence. In their internal policy, these countries have invented the only two methods of free democratic government which are adapted to the modern world.

In their external policy, they are the two great nations who most consistently have been ready to submit great issues to peaceful arbitration, and who have most consistently aimed at limiting their armed forces. For example, at the present moment the embodied English army is 215,000 men. Of this army, there are about 30,000 men in India, which is practically a continent in itself, inhabited by a population numbering 350,000,000 people. Our great fortresses which are dispersed along our oceanic trade routes require some thousands for their garrisons. You must remember that the food supply in England is never more than that sufficient for a few weeks consumption. In an absolutely literal sense, our daily bread depends upon enabling the navy to keep open these oceanic trade routes. Again, the total number in the army includes the half-trained recruits. Finally, some thousands are in Egypt, in the neighborhood of the Suez Canal which is the highway of our communication with Australia and the East. I think that you will agree that we have cut the numbers very fine.

The peculiar non-military temper of the two peoples is due to the good fortune of their circumstances. So far as their communications with other nations are concerned, they are both of them predominantly oceanic peoples. They have no experience of the horrors of foreign invasion.

This question of the sea-borne lines of communication brings me to another point. England is the president of a Commonwealth of kindred nations, which have been founded by the adventures of its over-dense population. It is a commonwealth of democratic nations, each with its own marked and increasing national peculiarities. Each of these nations is also oceanic for the greater part of its foreign communications. Each of

them is marked non-military, and is anxious to follow the lines of peaceful development.

The common interest of all these nations is a peaceful world, open for the mutual benefit of enterprise, in material goods, in art, and in thought. The general interests of the British Commonwealth, and the general interests of the United States, are identical. In particular matters there may be clashes of policy, to be adjusted by reasonable discussion and accommodation. But in general aims there should be complete community of purpose, and courtesy of interchange.

On this point, England and English statesmen are unanimous. The general aims of the two nations, and their general social development are so exactly on parallel lines, that no responsible Englishman has any other thought than to adjust the lines of policy of the two powers, so as to work in common for an orderly world of the open door and with equal opportunity.

In thinking of England, you cannot exaggerate in your estimate of how greatly the thoughts of English statesmen are controlled by the consideration of the relation of England to the great Dominions which form the component parts of the Commonwealth. It is the vital obsession which is the key to the whole foreign policy of the country. In the middle of the nineteenth century, these Dominions were colonies and were in the background of English thought. Today, they are in the foreground. The colonial period has passed; and the Dominions have taken their places as nations, growing into a greatness whose limits in the future have not yet been defined. The efforts of statesmen are now directed to discover that elastic bond which shall preserve the advantages of intimate friendly coöperation, without curbing the growth of national individuality.

I have mentioned some general thoughts which rise to our minds when we think of friendship between England and the United States. Now I want to speak more directly to the American Youth who form the chief part of this audience. In the next sixty years, you are going to live through a wonderful period of your country's history. Nothing can prevent the United States from being the greatest nation in the World, both in wealth and in military power. You are secure from attack; you have endless resources; you are self-contained; you have a brave and intelligent population. All the elements of power are yours. It could only be matched by a united and a militarised Western Europe; or, in some remote time, by a renovated China,



DECORATION FOR THE CENTENNIAL IN 1878 ON THE SITE OF THE STONE ACADEMY

or Russia. But for your life-time, certainly the power is yours.

How is that power going to be used?

You, the young Americans of today, will be the men responsible for the way in which the World emerges at the end of this century. You cannot shirk your responsibilities. Fate has put them upon you. If you let the wrong influences form your popular judgments, and control either your government, or your big corporations, or your art, or your literature, or your science, it is you who are to blame. You should have had the force and the energy yourselves to take the lead. Your generation will stand conspicuous at the bar of History; and History has no mercy upon those who, having the opportunity, allow themselves to be thrust aside. Above all things, a democratic State depends upon its citizens facing up to their duties. With the fate of the World depending on your actions, you cannot, you must not, fail your country.

Keep this thought in your minds: — What will be said of America when this century closes?

You have a chance straight in front of you such as no nation has had before. Without deviating from what, in the long run, is your legitimate self-interest, you can lead the World into paths of sanity, and of mutual comprehension. You can be the greatest patrons of living art that the World has seen; you can keep the peace; you can introduce habits of fair international dealings, and of

the deference of power to the claims of justice; you can foster international friendship by the intercourse of games, of sport, and of other occasions of mutual interest.

Every nation has its varying moods, upwards and downwards. In my own life-time, I have seen England commit errors — indeed crimes — for which there is no defence; and I have seen it rise to standards of conduct whose glory, as I believe, will stand for ever. A great people, acting on a great stage, has to make decisions amid novel circumstances. It is criminal not to know in time when some old maxim of prudent statecraft does not apply to the case immediately before you.

Nations make their great mistakes when their citizens fail in sympathy with other peoples. Every nation makes its own contribution to the life of the world. We cannot do without each other. Try and understand how the people of other nations are living; see what their difficulties are; understand what they really achieve in the way of fine conduct. Do not look upon a foreign nation as one big rival bogie. It is composed of men and women, boys and girls, just like yourselves.

Above all things I ask you to remember this — and now I am speaking as a European, just as much as an Englishman: — In estimating what other peoples have done for the world, try and understand the difficulties under which they acted. I mean the limitations of power, the limitations of knowledge, the limitations of experience, the limitations

of security. Also remember that often statesmen, and nations, and individuals, were warding off evils which, because they did not develop, we have now forgotten. Think of what they accomplished in the way of establishing great standards of life, and great ideals of thought. You now have your opportunity, because you inherit from Europe arts, and

laws, and political philosophy, and science. You brought them with you, and they are yours by right. But when you build, as you should build, even finer ideals and better ways of life, remember that you are profiting by the labours of others, and that it is for you to see that mankind shall profit from the civilization which you create.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY

BY HORACE M. POYNTER

The alumni who return during term time and those who pass by on the main highway through the town see many lads at play on the theological campus; the side streets give views of still more exercising on our many play-fields. They probably do not recognize the amount of system which is behind the play and the great advance that has been made here, as elsewhere throughout the country, in caring for the health and physical welfare of the growing boys. Perhaps a view of the works behind the scenes may be of interest.

With the opening of school in September the four clubs meet and each elects from the old men who are eligible because of their records of the preceding year its captains and managers for the various sports. New men are then asked to make their choice of fall sports and the captain and managers select in turn from the new members of the

school; throughout his course a lad remains a member of the same club, a Greek, Roman, Saxon, or Gaul.

Physical examinations then begin, first of all candidates for the school teams, then of candidates for club teams. All old boys who have not reached the standard required in order to engage in competitive sport are retested and reclassified, and, if attaining the required grade in all five tests, are permitted to enter on the competition for club or school teams. Those who cannot reach the required standard are given the work necessary to rectify their weaknesses.

The new boys are given most thorough examinations, and the results are recorded and charted. Earlier history of diseases and accidents is recorded and in the case of lads physically unable to enter on sports, exercises suited to their individual cases are prescribed. All others then take the following tests.

NAME	CLUB				
POINTS	A 20	B 15	C 10	D 5	
Pole Climb	18 ft.	15 ft.	12 ft.	9 ft.	
High Jump	4 ft., 3 in.	3 ft., 9 in.	3 ft., 3 in.	3 ft.	
Thigh Flexion	12	9	6	3	
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mile	2 min., 50 sec.	3 min.	3 min., 10 sec.	3 min., 20 sec.	
Swimming	100 yds.	75 yds.	50 yds.	25 yds.	
TOTAL SCORE					

Those who can get 70 points and score in each event are permitted to engage in any of the competitive sports. All others are barred from competition and given special work. Tests are held in November and again in December, March, and May to permit a lad to gain higher standing and, if possible,

reach the desirable 100 per cent of physical efficiency. These are freed from further testing throughout their school career, though subject to physical examination each year.

These physical efficiency tests are designed to test strength, endurance, agility, and courage, and have been adopted after many



A TENNIS MATCH WITH EXETER IN THE SPRING OF 1886

years of experimentation. It may seem at first thought that the pole climb tests but strength and endurance, but actual experience shows that courage too is involved, for many lose their nerve at even so slight a height as five feet off the floor. Thigh flexion, popularly known as "belly grind," is tested thus. The lad hangs from the horizontal bar, feet off the floor, arms straight, and raises the legs until the toes touch the bar, keeping the arms as straight as possible. It can easily be understood that both strength and endurance, as well as some agility, are indicated by those who attain the desired A grade. The high jump tests agility and body control, while the swimming, diving, and half mile run are designed for endurance and agility and courage. Through these five tests an accurate knowledge is gained of a lad's physical development and some indication of the courage that is in him.

During the fall term choice is allowed in the following lines of activity: football, soccer, track team, cross-country running, and gymnastic work. In the late fall, after the Andover-Exeter football game, and during the winter term the following activities are open to choice: track, basketball, swimming, wrestling, fencing, hockey, gymnasium, and, if the number of candidates justifies the engagement of an instructor, boxing. In the

spring the lad must choose from baseball, track, and tennis. However, emphasis is laid on the competitive sports and every boy is urged to take up some one of these both because of the greater zest with which he will enter into the work and because it is believed, and believed most unswervingly, that from the competition there comes an agility and strength, a resourcefulness, courage, and self-control that are of great value in every-day life.

One phase of the work is still to be considered in more detail. There is one class whose presence in the Academy has been hinted at, those who fail to score in one or more of the tests, either through sickness or physical disability, such as loss of limb, or those crippled by infantile paralysis, or hampered by heart trouble, or those who through indulgence by parents or selves, and laziness, have never made any effort to train their bodies. Both these groups furnish lads for work adjusted to each individual and in each group the Academy can justly be proud of the record made by the Physical Department of Phillips. These lads are classified as P.I.'s — "Physical Incompetents," or, in the school vernacular, "Physical Wrecks." After the special training given these lads the number of those who rise to higher grade on the tests is most gratifying to school and to parents.

Two cases in particular are worthy of mention. Early in the history of the physical department organized in 1902, there entered the Academy a lad who suffered from infantile paralysis and walked with the greatest difficulty, frequently falling as his legs became entangled or gave way from weakness. In his senior year, his fourth with us, he played guard on his senior class team, and in 1919 he rather proudly showed his citation for bravery under fire in France while a member of the Engineers and a carefully kept record of his pedometer, amounting to one thousand two hundred miles of walking through the fields and highways of France.

The second case is of more recent vintage — if that be a permissible word. A frightened and somewhat irate mother appeared at the Director's office; her son's situation was carefully explained, yet she left unsatisfied, unconvinced, and still somewhat irate that her boy should be classed as a physical wreck. After another test had showed a similar rating, due to the idleness of the lad and his unwillingness to coöperate with the department, both parents paid Andover a visit. The situation was again explained and the father, a former athlete and member of one of the great athletic clubs of the country, was taken to the records, shown the results of the tests and the actual tests employed. That particular lad was set to work during his vacation in the gymnasium of the athletic club, his father's eye upon him; he returned with a different attitude toward his work and today is actively engaged on a club team.

These P.I.'s form a definite problem to the Academy. Their number has increased out of proportion to the attendance of the school. They furnish a large part of those who must be cared for in the Infirmary, of those who are absent or excused from recitations, of those on the disciplinary lists, and of those who are suspended or dropped from the Academy. In addition they are a burden to the department, for they require an undue attention and with the space in the gymnasium limited, hamper the development of the greater part of the school.

The following tables show the different grades of the entire school for the years 1921 to 1924 inclusive and indicate the general development throughout each year: the figures for the P.I.'s are particularly interesting. It is to be understood that June under each heading refers to the June of the subsequent year.

<i>Rating of Dec.</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>1924</i>
A	212	240	256	265
B	53	83	83	107
C	76	90	84	77
D	58	57	71	53
E	39	32	36	19
P.I.	101	75	92	108

<i>P. I.'s Rating</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1922</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>1924</i>
Nov.	111	113	188	198
Dec.	101	75	92	108
June	26	21	21	70(probable)

These figures show a gratifying development in the lessening number of the weak brethren throughout each year, yet the question inevitably presents itself, in connection with the physical department as with the classroom: How far are we justified in offering the advantages of Phillips Academy to those whose physical and mental equipment seemingly makes them unable to profit greatly from the opportunity?

The answer will vary according to the mental attitude of the observer. And into those answers it seems unwise to enter now.

Any member of the school who feels out of condition is required to report to the Physical Director either at morning chapel or at the gymnasium or, in case of emergency, to receive his attention at the Isham Infirmary. He may be ordered to report by any teacher who observes coughs, sneezing, or other evidence of lack of condition. After examination, if his case is deemed of sufficient importance, he is sent to the Infirmary, one of the town physicians summoned, and the case handled as in a regular hospital. Specialists in Boston and special nurses, where needed, are subject to call and the record of the Infirmary is indeed satisfactory, though with the increase in the enrollment, more space is needed.

One feature of the physical training given in Phillips is of particularly pleasing character. Aside from the regular coaches of the school teams, Mr. Daly, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Shields, and aside from Dr. Page, the Physical Director, and his assistant, Mr. Peck, the actual direction on the playfields is done by members of the faculty, who, despite rather heavy duties in classroom and dormitory, have year after year given of their free time to the upbuilding of the lads of the school. We owe much to their aid, both in the success of the club teams and in the inculcation of a fine spirit of sportsmanship.

THE CALL OF ROME

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

Occasionally a letter from an old pupil lets slip a vague, halfwistful longing to touch again matters once familiar in the class-room, but now nebulous on the horizon of memory. One may discover at times a timorous modesty that saps his courage when he would like to venture into the old flowering meadows. The stark light of maturer experience, also, might banish the halo that has lent glory to the vanishing perspective of years.

Fathers who come with their boys often show faces aglow with an altogether worldless enthusiasm that is charming in its rebirth of youthful modesty. Manifestly they feel again the pull of the ideal in the place where the tough old world had not yet pounded its callous spots on faith and hope and charity. Ah, those days of self-expansion within gloriously expanding horizons, when life meant the frank sharing with one's fellows of thoughts and aspirations! How they would like to sit again in those seats beside their sons, if only they knew now as much as those boys! Perhaps they see their offspring bathed in a roseate light, of which, we suspect, those lads are all too unconscious. It is sometimes difficult for the youth who is holding the plough in the furrow to see the poetry of his task, as it may appear to the bystander who sees only the beauty of the curling sod. But father alone knows the nature of the crop that may be harvested later from those furrows—whether it be golden wheat or leaden weeds. Some gold there must have been in the past harvests, or the field would not now be radiant with the dream-blossoms of memory.

Why should we part company forever from boyhood's studies? A little time, a little thought, and all might throb with life again. Can time's pendulum mark no leisure moments for retrieving forgotten lore? Is life really so crammed with insistent thieves of the hours? Why not boldly step again into the grass-grown paths? I wonder if, after all, a little push from a friendly hand, a whispered hint of guidance, be not all that is needful to turn the wayfarers' steps again into the agreeable trails of the Delectable Mountains?

Naturally the fancy of all does not turn toward the same point of the compass of knowledge, and the suggestions to follow are sign-boards for those only who may care to roam the classical paths for a season. Other guides are available for other pleasure grounds. Here I venture to set out a few books that

may stimulate interest in ancient Rome and its civilization. No consideration is shown for the scholar who is versed in these subjects; he knows his way. But in the hope that some business or professional man may find pleasure in one or two books, an old enthusiast seeks to justify his presumption in intruding this subject upon them. He is quite confident that these volumes would fill agreeably some vacant places in a home library.

Eternal Rome. By Grant Showerman (Yale Univ. Press). A fresh, unique, delightfully readable panorama of Roman civilization.

The Roman Republic. By T. Rice Holmes (The Clarendon Press). Fresh and virile. 3 vols.

The Roman Civilization. By A. F. Giles (T. C. and E. C. Jack, London). Plentifully illustrated.

The Legacy of Rome. Edited by C. Bailey (Clarendon Press). Essays by various authors on many themes.

Topography and Monuments of Rome. By S. Platner (Allyn and Bacon). Best American book to date.

Roman Private Life. By W. B. McDaniel (Marshall Jones Co.). A recent little book.

Roman Politics. By F. F. Abbott (Marshall Jones Co.). New and good, but brief.

A Literary History of Rome. By J. W. Duff (T. Fisher Unwin). Through Augustan era. Readable.

The Silver Age of Latin Literature. By W. C. Summers (Methuen & Co.). Recent and good.

Virgil and His Meaning to the World of To-day. By J. W. Mackail (Marshall Jones Co.). A charming little book by a master critic.

Horace and His Influence. By Grant Showerman (Marshall Jones Co.). A pleasant review of the "jeweler of words."

Cicero and His Influence. By J. C. Rolfe (Marshall Jones Co.). Fresh review of the orator.

Cicero, a Sketch of His Life and Works. By H. Taylor (A. C. McClurg and Co.). A bigger book than the above. 1916.

Cicero of Arpinum. By E. G. Sihler (Yale Univ. Press) 1914. Comprehensive, sober.

Vergil and the English Poets. By E. Nitchie (Columbia Univ. Press). Much valuable matter.

Vergil and Isaiah. By T. F. Royds (Blackwell. Oxf.). Supports theory of Vergil as prophet.

Vergil's Prophecy. By Paul Carus (Open Court Pub. Co.). Another little discussion of the same problem.

Greek and Roman Sculpture. By Furtwangler and Ulrichs, transl. by H. Taylor (E. P

Dutton & Co.). An older, authoritative book, worth owning.

A History of Sculpture. By G. H. Chase and C. R. Post (Harper & Bro.). Brand new and very valuable, with many illustrations.

The Architecture of Greece and Rome. By Anderson and Spiers (C. Scribner's Sons). Abundant illustrations and intelligent treatment. Not new.

Pompeii, Its Life and Art. By A. Mau, transl. by F. W. Kelsey (The Macmillan Co.). The best book to own on this subject.

Life in the Roman World of Nero and St. Paul.

By T. G. Tucker (The Macmillan Co.) 1911
An informing survey.

Roman Society from Nero to Marcus Aurelius.
By S. Dill (The Macmillan Co.)

Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire. By S. Dill (The Macmillan Co.).

These last two volumes are not new, but are so valuable and interesting that they are included here.

The translations of Latin authors in the *Loeb Classical Library* (The Macmillan Co.) are, in general, excellent and in very convenient form.

A TRAGEDY OF OLDEN DAYS

In the quiet little Chapel Cemetery, on the slope south of Rabbit's Pond, among the tombs of distinguished theologians and philosophers, there is a row of plain slabs marking the graves of young men who died while students in Andover Theological Seminary or Phillips Academy. Among these is a stone bearing the name of Darius Smith, who is described as Monitor of the Senior Class in the Teachers Seminary and who died, April 23, 1835. The monument was erected by his classmates in the Teachers Seminary.

We have known little of the life of Darius Smith, except that he came to Andover from Concord, Vermont, and that he was only nineteen when he died. Only the other day, however, the school received from Mrs. Charles W. McPherson of Medford, Massachusetts, a letter which had been handed down in her family, sent by Darius Smith to his mother, from Andover, on August 30, 1834. The paper is, of course, yellow with age, and the edges are somewhat torn; but all except a few words are decipherable, and the remainder can readily be conjectured. The mother, who was addressed as "Mrs. Sarah Mann," had evidently married again, and the boy had been sent away without much money. Certainly he was working his way through the Teachers' Seminary. In the following spring he died, but from what cause we know not. All that we have are a gravestone with its inscription and this letter,— enough to make us remember the words of Gray:—

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre."

Andover, August 30, 1834

Dear Mother, —

Having a few leisure moments, I take the opportunity to begin a letter to you. I arrived in Andover on Friday about noon. I had a prosperous journey. It was much easier riding than I expected. I was but little tired of it when I arrived here. This is a large and prosperous village. There are belonging to the Commons 10, 3 story buildings, which are, I should judge, about 100 feet in length by 60 in width. There is also a large stone building in which we meet for recitations and attend lectures, etc. There are three large brick buildings belonging to the Theological Seminary; 2 of them are 4 stories high. The other is the Chapel in which we attend meeting. Besides the Chapel there are 3 large meeting houses. 1 Congregational, a Baptist, and a Methodist. There are, I believe, 4 Sabbath Schools in the village, one in each meeting house. The Students of the Academy generally attend the meeting and Sabbath School in the Chapel. I have been informed that the Sabbath School in the Congregationalist Meeting House consists of about 600 persons, old and young.

Sept. 10th. I board in the Commons. Mr. Hall told me that he thought it would be cheaper and that I should enjoy greater advantages than if I boarded myself. As I wish you to know all about my situation here, I will tell you something about our diet. For breakfast and



THE CHAPEL FORTY YEARS AGO

supper we have wheat bread with milk or molasses, as each one may choose. I take milk in the morning and molasses at night. For dinner we have rice and Indian puddings, pork, fish, potatoes, beans, etc. My health is, and has been very good. There are among the students many professing Christians and I should think the greatest part. We have a prayer meeting every Saturday night. There are generally several other meetings every week. My studies at present are Euclid's Geometry, Grammar, Chemistry, and Intellectual Philosophy. These studies do not take all my time; therefore I spend the remainder in reading, on Arithmetic and Algebra. My chest was delayed on the road and did not get here till a fortnight after I did. The freight from St. Johnsbury to this place was \$3, 50 cents.

My round of business for the day is as follows: at half past four I am called by the bellman to arise, and at five I attend prayers at the Academy. Immediately after prayers we have a lesson in Grammar. At 15 minutes past 6 breakfast. From breakfast till half

past eleven I have the time for study or exercise, at that time I have to recite in Geometry. At 15 minutes to one I go to a recitation again, and my time is taken up till half past four in the afternoon. Mr. Hall is my teacher in Grammar, Mr. Barton in Geometry, Mr. Day in Chemistry, and Mr. Bocken in Intellectual Philosophy. I expect that I shall have my tuition free. Mr. Tenney was here a few days ago. I saw him in the Academy but did not have an opportunity to speak with him. I saw Timothy Ronney from Westminster a few days ago at the Sabbath School. I spoke to him but had no chance to make any inquiries about the people at Westminster. I suppose that he belongs to the Latin School and I mean to search him out as soon as I have time. I want you should write to me soon and you must be sure to write all the news which you think will be interesting to me. I cannot think of any more to write and therefore I must draw to a close.

Your affectionate son,

DARIUS SMITH

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN HISTORY

BY LAWRENCE V. ROTH

In the light of the criticism of American education by Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, former Minister of Education in England, the opinions of Professors Oman and Mowat of Oxford University, who served as examiners in the Ancient and English history prize examinations, are of interest. Mr. Fisher's criticism of American education was put in these words: "No American high school can challenge Winchester or St. Paul's, and no American University can vie with Oxford or Cambridge." We wish that Mr. Fisher had been able to visit Phillips Academy during his recent tour of inspection of American educational institutions. In a London lecture on his return to England he made the statement that the private school venture is in its infancy. Originating in the period of the American Revolution before the United States Government was formed, we believe Andover deserved a visit from the English educator.

Last May Charles W. C. Oman, Professor of Modern History in Oxford University, served as examiner for the prize examination in Ancient History, and R. B. Mowat, Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, examined in the George Lauder English History Prize Examination.

The examination which Professor Oman set is as follows:—

ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS

1. Do you consider that the Roman republic fell because it never arrived at the idea of representative government?
2. Do you consider Hannibal or Caesar the greater general, taking into account their respective resources, and those of their enemies?
3. Why did the reforms of the Gracchi and their successors in the democratic party fail to save the republic?
4. Do you consider that either Pompey (or Sulla) was a great man? State your reasons for your decision on the personage selected.
5. "In Tiberim defluxit Orontes" — was Juvenal right in thinking that the real danger to the Roman Empire was progressive "orientalization," by the absorption of inferior races into the citizen body?
6. By what steps did Augustus make himself the ruler of the Roman world? Explain his theoretical and real constitutional power.
7. How far do you consider that the personal character of a good or bad emperor affected the general governance of the Roman Empire?
8. What special dangers to the Empire came from (1) the tribes beyond the Rhine; (2) the peoples beyond the Euphrates, in the first and Second Centuries, A.D.?

Mr. Oman is not only a teacher and author of note, but likewise a man of public affairs, being member of Parliament from Oxford

University. The above paper was set while some dull speaker was before the House of Commons, as Mr. Oman put it. He read the papers which were sent to him while on a holiday at Winchester College, his old school, where he spoke at the opening of its War Memorial to five hundred of its alumni who fell in the Great War. It took four years to build the large cloister on the walls of which are recorded the names of the fallen heroes. The cloister serves as an entry to the school "campus."

Professor Oman wrote of the papers he read as follows:—"All the papers showed good work and real interest in Roman History, a field of history which contains so many terrors in the ways of relative danger of demagoguery, oligarchy of wealth and autocracy. The form of the answers was generally good, — no bad grammar and very little slang, — tho one candidate did call Pompey a 'quitter.' There was hardly a single mis-spelt word." He thought that two hours was too limited a time for such an examination. His reflections from a political point of view are of interest. In relation to the first question, a most interesting relative study, Mr. Oman was surprised that the boys did not seem to have any horror of autocracy which he would have expected from an American; also that they would have entertained the idea that a one-man power would be better for Rome than a constitution which was going to bits. By "In Tiberim defluxit Orontes," question five, he was anxious to find out by another relative question how an American student would treat the subject in the light of our immigration problem with its danger to the state by admitting masses of alien citizens of inferior political training and moral mentality into full civic rights.

Professor Oman picked Robert McKinlay of the class of 1924 as the winner of the fifty-dollar prize.

Mr. Mowat's examination in English History follows:

ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN EACH GROUP
GROUP 1

1. Compare Charles I and Oliver Cromwell as types of seventeenth century Englishmen.
2. Why is Chatham called "a great imperial statesman?"

GROUP 2

3. Describe the career of Nelson. Why is he regarded as England's finest hero?
4. State the good and bad points in the English representative system about the year 1815. Trace the movement for reform down to the passage of the Bill of 1832.



THE ACADEMY LIBRARY AS IT WAS IN 1908 BEFORE IT BEGAN TO GROW

GROUP 3

5. How did the English face the Indian Mutiny? If possible, illustrate your answer with a sketch-map of India.

6. What are the chief points of interest in the domestic history of England from 1906-1913?

GROUP 4

7. Write full notes on:

- Balaclava
- Florence Nightingale
- General Gordon
- The March from Kabul to Kandahar
- The Trent Affair

GROUP 5

8. Compare Gladstone and Disraeli.

Mr. Mowat wrote that the papers were of high quality, presented good ideas, grasped abstract thought well, showed unusual vigor. He also thought that the literary composition was good. In conclusion he said, "I was struck with the students' friendly understanding of England, with their vigor, and with the range of their knowledge." In comparison with the work of an English school boy entering the University, he wrote: "Our boys would do better on the whole paper but the English history is not your boys' main study. The papers were more than up to our normal college entrance standard." Mr. Mowat chose C. W. Buckley as winner of the fifty-dollar prize.

The English system of education gives the English school boy the advantage owing to their "honors" courses which select the best

students and advance them more rapidly. An English student taking such a prize examination would belong to this picked group of boys.

After an inspection of the College Entrance Examinations in History for 1924 Professor Oman wrote from South Wales, where he was making a study of Medieval castles as a relief from Parliamentary duties, that our examinations were more general and covered much longer spaces of history.

The English boy would be examined, for instance, in Ancient History from 400 to 300 B.C., or on the last hundred years of the Roman Republic, from Marius to Augustus. The American boy entering college is examined from the period of the Babylonians and Egyptians to the fall of the Roman Empire, that is, about 5000 years of history. Our boys are allowed two hours for the test whereas the English boys are allowed three hours. In conclusion he wrote, "I imagine that with the difference of question style, and the longer time allowed, your better boys would have no difficulty in passing similar English tests."

Both professors thought that the American boys would not be inferior in comprehension but would lack detail. But the lack in detail might not be true, judging by the papers, if a longer time for the test were allowed.

PRIZE SPEAKING IN PHILLIPS ACADEMY

BY FREDERIC W. H. STOTT

Amid the interests of our varied and increasing program of school activities during the winter term the prize speaking contests still hold place, not the place they held when the competition for public attention was less intense and constant, but as much of a place as is accorded to most things of a non-athletic and serious nature. In the school, interest in speaking has been gradually increasing, and the past term this interest has been evidenced and quickened by two very satisfactory contests.

THE DRAPER

The fifty-ninth annual speaking for the Draper prizes, held on March 6, set a new mark for recent competition in that particular field.

Henry C. Downing of Louisville, Kentucky, interpreted a difficult selection from *The Bells* with discernment and power. It requires ability convincingly to depict murder on the stage, with all the help of lights, costumes, and scenery; it requires greater ability to do that same thing on the platform of the Chapel, with a couple of hundred young friends in attendance in the front rows. This Downing did. The decision of the judges that he should be awarded the first prize was quite obviously the decision of the audience.

The second prize went to a speaker possessed of talent almost unique in a boy. Robert M. MacLaury of Westbury, Long Island, a member of the Junior class, very cleverly impersonated a mother, a small boy, and a small girl, not to mention the narrator and two minor characters, at the time of the small boy's trip to dancing school and first love affair. His work showed marked promise.

Robert Rylee of Memphis, Tennessee, was accorded Honorable Mention for his speaking of *The Death Penalty* of Victor Hugo. He used an excellent speaking voice with dramatic effect. The three other speakers, while unsuccessful in their efforts for a prize, are to be congratulated on the excellence of their performance. It was a contest of which all may be proud.

One further matter warrants a word. Three of the selections were of a dramatic nature, and there is some feeling that such belong to the stage, not to the platform. The comment is perhaps well made, but there are several considerations worthy of mention. A boy is not versatile. Usually he can do but one kind of selection well, and about one half of the

battle is won if that one kind can be found. Sometimes it is dramatic. Not all of the speakers who took part in this last contest would have been chosen at the trials had only straight declamations been allowed, and the substitutes would not have been so good. Again, the interest, both of the speaker and of the audience is much greater in a dramatic selection than in an oratorical. Finally, each year there are two other speaking contests and one debate in which the speaking is of a distinctly non-dramatic nature; to these a more colorful Draper is in agreeable contrast. The objection that the prize is likely to be awarded to the speaker with the most dramatic selection may be met by a suitable instruction to the judges.

"As Beseemeth Men"	Holman Day
Joseph Philip Fox, North Andover	
The Little God and Dicky	Josephine Daskam Bacon
Robert Manson MacLaury, Westbury, Long Island	
New York	
The Burgomaster's Dream	Leopold Lewis
Henry Craig Downing, Louisville, Kentucky	
The Death Penalty	Victor Hugo
Robert Tilmon Rylee, Memphis, Tennessee	
Spook Fishin'	David Proudfoot
Thomas Conger Kennedy, Omaha, Nebraska	
The Passing of Arthur	Alfred, Lord Tennyson
William Draper Carter, Briarcliffe Manor, New York	

THE MEANS

Less entertaining — and, for that reason, to many less interesting — the Means contest calls for that straightforward, forceful manner of speech, the call for which is so constant in life after school and college, and practice in which is so important. Absolute naturalness is made the chief end of the training. "Talk to your audience" is the continual direction. While few boys can really do this, many get the idea and begin to act on it. Especially was this true of the recent contest; in this, the fifty-eighth annual competition, held on March 20, the speaking was of an unusually high order.

Evidently a radical himself, Datus C. Smith of Pasadena, California, logically and vigorously supported the thesis that "the Radicalism of Yesterday is the Sound Principle of To-morrow." He was awarded the first prize. Dan Oppenheimer of San Antonio, Texas, was so convincing in thought and utterance that, with his eulogy of the great Democratic leader, Woodrow Wilson, he wrested second prize from judges of a different political faith. Third prize went to Francis B. Thurber, 3d, of New York City, who spoke



HENRY C. DOWNING
Winner of the Draper



DATUS C. SMITH
Winner of the Means

on the Protocol to Outlaw War. His delivery was one of the best of the evening, being marked for its force and naturalness.

Dan Oppenheimer	<i>San Antonio, Texas</i>
The Contribution of Woodrow Wilson	
Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d	<i>New York, New York</i>
The Protocol to Outlaw War	
Edward Winslow Ames, Jr.	<i>Chappaqua, New York</i>
Magellan, the Great Adventurer	

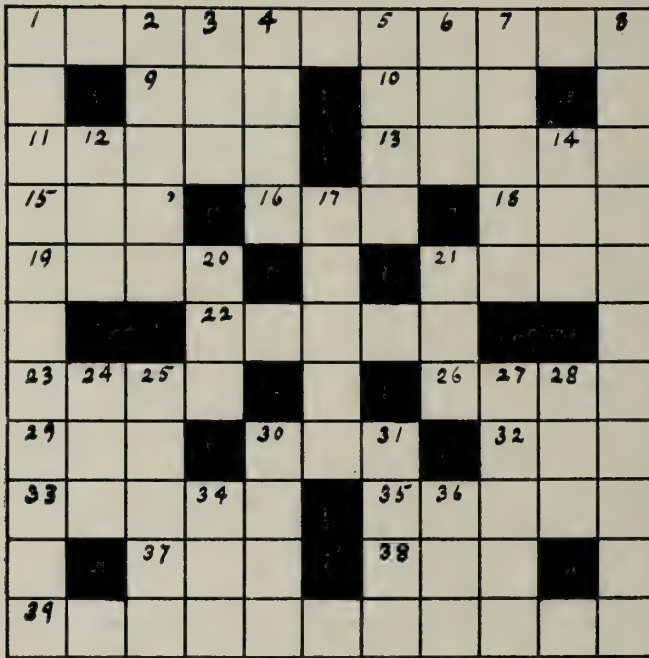
Datus Clifford Smith, Jr.	<i>Pasadena, California</i>
The Radicalism of Yesterday	
Edward Vernon Silver, Jr.	<i>Salt Lake City, Utah</i>
The Protocol to Outlaw War	
John Boardman Page	<i>Phoenix, Arizona</i>
The Religion of a Schoolboy	
William Reeves	<i>New London, Connecticut</i>
The Romance of Polar Exploration	
James Ramsey Ullman	<i>New York, New York</i>
Magellan, the Great Adventurer	

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(Read in Chapel, February 12th)

A nation's life lay in those gnarled hands,
 Brave thoughts had ploughed that brow with
 wrinkles deep.
 Resolved that naught should break our
 Union's bands
 And through the blood of sons a curse to keep,
 He stood alone, he braved the critic's lash,
 And answered erring wrath with wisdom's
 jest —
 Momentous shaft 'gainst counsel rash; —
 Let vengeance die, dissention pass in rest,
 Intent to end a fratricidal strife.
 No faltering faith unnerved his clear-eyed soul,
 Corruption failed to taint his stainless life,
 Obeying God and seeking duty's goal.
 Loved of the people whose flag he unfurled,
 National idol and pride of the world!

C. H. F.



A LATIN CROSSWORD PUZZLE

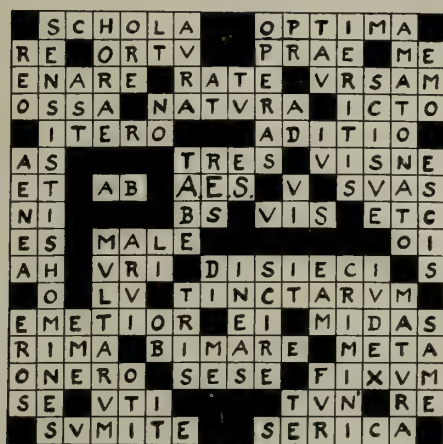
By C. H. F.

HORIZONTAL

1. Extol highly (subjunc., 1st pers.)
9. Now.
10. Come on!
11. To tumble down.
13. With togas.
15. About the matter? (abbr.)
16. I stand.
18. To proceed.
19. A subjunctive form of "to go."
21. A journey.
22. Yearly (plur.)
23. I shall buy.
26. Stands.
29. The fact.
30. Enough (short form).
32. Mistress of the house.
33. Herself (old form of ipsa).
35. I am distressed.
37. Went.
38. Join together (with)!
39. A will.

VERTICAL

1. Seized upon (subjunc.,
2. With the spleen.
3. A tutelar deity of a house.
4. You may love.
5. An imperative form of "to give."
6. I drive.
7. Rules.
8. Of those having pitied (fem.).
12. Springtime.
14. To go.
17. So great.
20. A correlative of *quam*.
21. A demonstrative pron.
24. A possessive adj.
25. An asp; also a Greek shield.
27. Covers.
28. I plough.
30. A stout hair.
31. Be still.
34. Let him exist.
36. Negative.



SOLUTION TO CROSSWORD PUZZLE IN BULLETIN FOR JANUARY, 1925

General School Interests

The Brooks-Aten Prize Contest

Some months ago Mrs. Florence Brooks Aten, of New York City, offered to include Phillips Academy, Andover, among the schools competing for the "David Brooks Anglo-American Prizes," and Principal Stearns was glad to accept her invitation. This extremely interesting group of prizes was recently established by Mrs. Aten in memory of her great-great-grandfather, David Brooks, a clergyman and a soldier of the American Revolution, who was born at Brooksvale, Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1744, graduated from Yale College in the class of 1768, and died at Brooksvale, December 22, 1801. One prize is awarded each year to that member of the undergraduate body of Phillips Academy who writes the best essay, from 1500 to 3000 words in length, on the subject "The Benefit to Christian Civilization from a Complete Understanding and a Friendly Relationship between the United States of America and the British Empire." A large silver cup is presented to the school in perpetuity, and on this the name of the winner is engraved each year; a smaller cup also becomes the property of the successful contestant. The winner of the local contest submits his essay in a national competition with representatives from other schools; and the winner of this larger contest receives a huge silver cup and a two months' tour in Europe. Needless to say, the conditions of the contest are such that they aroused keen interest, and a very active rivalry ensued.

It was the wish of Mrs. Aten, the donor that the Andover prize should be awarded on Washington's Birthday, and the ceremonies, therefore, were held on that Sunday afternoon, in place of the regular vesper service. Mr. Henry Pennypacker, of Harvard University, representing Mrs. Aten, presented the large cup to the Academy in a felicitous speech. It was formally accepted by Principal Alfred E. Stearns, who stressed the important ideals animating the donor in establishing the prize. This was followed by an address by Dr. Alfred North Whitehead, of Harvard University, on the general subject of Anglo-American Relations. This address is printed in full in another section of the *Bulletin*. The ceremonies were largely attended and very impressive.

The silver cup awarded to the successful competitor was then presented to Robert Leslie Askren, of Fayoum, Egypt, whose essay was considered the best of the thirteen handed in. The judges were Professor Charles H. Forbes, Mr. Arthur W. Leonard, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess. Askren's essay has already been submitted as representing Phillips Academy in the larger national competition.

Honors at Yale

In the first term of his Freshman year at Yale, J. F. Robertson, '24, received an average of 91, and was therefore included among the Scholars of the First Rank. Out of a class of eight hundred and fifty-seven, only nine were awarded this distinction.

Portrait of William Henry Taylor, '18

Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Taylor, of New York City, have recently presented to Phillips Academy a water-color portrait of their son, William Henry Taylor, Jr., '18, who lost his life in the American Aviation Service during the World War. Taylor was one of the undergraduates who joined the Andover Ambulance Unit and sailed for France in April, 1917. He eventually entered the Aviation Corps as a cadet and was commissioned a First Lieutenant, November 29, 1917, after only three months of training. Taylor soon won a reputation as an intrepid and skilful flier. Although he was only nineteen years old and the youngest member of the 95th Aero Squadron, he was made one of the three Flight Commanders. At the time of his last fight he had to his credit sixty-five hours of flying over the German lines. It was on September 18, 1918, that he met his fate. He was suddenly attacked by three Fokker planes over the St. Mihiel salient, and, being hopelessly outnumbered, finally fell to the ground just north of Etang de Lachaussee, a small lake not far from St. Mihiel. Taylor was one of the most brilliant of American airmen, and his daring exploits are still recounted by his former comrades. The portrait will be hung in the Taylor Room, in the new Main Building.

The Cutter Prizes

Mr. Charles Forrest Cutter, '71, of Fountain Cottage, Durham Road, Low Fell, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, a loyal and generous alumnus of Phillips Academy, has for some years been sustaining the Charles Cutter Music Prizes, awarded at Commencement each year for excellence in playing stringed instruments. The prizes have been for the amounts of \$25, \$15, and \$10, preference being given in the order of first cello, viola, and violin. Much interest has been aroused through these somewhat unusual prizes, and they have proved to be a valuable stimulus to the musical activities of the school. Mr. Cutter has lately established these prizes in perpetuity, through the gift of a block of Saco-Lowell stock, the income from which is to be annually devoted to this purpose.

The Phillips Club

The speakers at the Phillips Club for the Winter Term have been exceptionally interesting. On January 15, Mr. William S. Murray, of New York City, spoke on *Problems of Super-Power*, dwelling especially on plans now being perfected for consolidating electric power plants in thickly settled sections so as to promote efficiency and reduce expense. Mr.

Robert S. Binkerd, also of New York City, spoke in late January on *Modern Railways*, emphasizing the importance of recent developments in railroad management. In February the club had as its guest Mr. David C. Thomson, a Baliol College man at Oxford, who described some of the leading figures in contemporary British politics. On February 28, the club held its winter Ladies' Night, the speaker being Miss Amy Lowell, who read from her poems in a most entertaining way. Refreshments were served after the reading. On March 3, Mr. Herbert F. Fraser, of the teaching staff, spoke on *Foreign Trade Problems*, handling some highly technical subjects in a clear and interesting manner.

The Moses Clement Gile Foundation at Colorado College

Mr. George B. Foster, '79, is interested in the establishment of a Moses Clement Gile Foundation at Colorado College, in memory of one of Phillips Academy's finest teachers. Moses Clement Gile (1858-1916) graduated at Phillips Academy in the class of 1879 and from Brown University in 1883. Returning to Andover, he taught for nine years under Dr. Bancroft, leaving in 1892 to accept a Professorship in Colorado College, where he became widely known as a scholar and teacher. It is Mr. Foster's hope to raise at least \$80,000 for the establishment of the proposed Foundation; and he will be glad to hear from any of Professor Gile's classmates or former pupils regarding the matter. His address is Room 325, South Station, Boston, Massachusetts.

Faculty Notes

Principal Stearns's engagements for the Winter Term have been as follows:

Preaching:—Amherst Agricultural College, Girard College, Hamilton College, Princeton University, Dartmouth College, Christ Church, Hanover, N. H., Lawrenceville, Hackley, and Spence School.

Addresses:—Stoneham Woman's Club, Durham N. H., Community Club, Lawrence Rotary Club, Bridgeport, Conn., Community Club, Haverhill Fortnightly Club, Concord, N. H., Federation of Woman's Clubs, New Bedford Woman's Club, Manchester, N. H., Federation of Woman's Clubs, Chicago Sunday Evening Club, Hinsdale, Ill., Woman's Club.

Phillips Academy Alumni meetings in Philadelphia, New York, and Chicago.

Professor Charles H. Forbes has been reappointed as a member of the Board of Visitors for the Classical Department of Harvard University. On March 4, he went to Providence, Rhode Island, as a member of the

Board of Visitors of Brown University. Professor Forbes spoke on January 20 before the Monday Club of Haverhill, his subject being *Classical Education*.

Mr. Harold C. Stearns, Instructor in English, has been obliged, because of illness, to leave school for the year. In his place the Trustees have engaged Mr. Robert C. Schimmel, a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1918. Mr. Schimmel saw service in the World War, first in the Ambulance Corps and later in the Cavalry. He has taught at the Clark School, Hanover, New Hampshire, and has lately been taking a post-graduate course in English at Harvard. His home was originally in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess was Toastmaster at the annual dinner of the Amherst Alumni Association in Boston on February 3. He spoke at the meeting of New England officers of the American Legion held in Boston on January 21, his subject being *The Duties of Post Historians*. Dr. Fuess has recently edited Dana's *Two Years before the Mast*, for The Modern Readers' Library, published by the Macmillan Company. His new school story, *All for Andover*, has just appeared, published by Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard, of Boston.

Through inadvertence the name of Mr. Lester C. Newton, of the Department of German, was omitted from the list printed in the January *Bulletin* of Andover instructors serving as readers for the College Entrance Examination Board.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Eaton, of Andover, have recently announced the engagement of their daughter, Alma, to Mr. Scott H. Paradise, of the teaching staff. The wedding will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. French send reports of a delightful winter spent in southern France and Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Warren K. Moorehead have been for some months in Italy, chiefly at Florence and Rome.

Dr. Alfred V. Kidder's *An Introduction to the Study of Southwestern Archaeology*, published by the Yale University Press, has gone into its second edition.

Mr. Horace M. Poynter is Chairman of the Directors of the Andover Chamber of Commerce.

School Lectures

On Monday evening, January 12, Major E. Alexander Powell, the well-known author and explorer, gave an illustrated lecture on *Abyssinia and Central Africa*. On Friday evening, March 13, Dr. Paul Kammerer, the eminent scientist from the University of Vienna, spoke on *The Prolongation of Human*

Efficiency. These lectures were primarily for the student body, but were open without charge to the general public.

Music Notes

The concerts given in the chapel during the present academic year, by outside talent, were: an organ recital by the distinguished French organist, Marcel Dupre; a trio recital by Messrs. Fox, piano soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Burgin, concert-master of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and Bedetti, cello soloist with the Boston Symphony orchestra; and a song recital by Miss Cora Chase of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

On March 21st the Musical Clubs gave their joint performance in the chapel, the glee-club singing songs by Kücken, Schubert, and Brahms, and the orchestra playing the Surprise Symphony of Haydn. The orchestra is doubtless the best that Andover has ever had, consisting of five first violins, six second violins, four cellos, two clarinets, one C clarinet (oboe), one flute, trombone, trumpet, saxophone, tympani, and piano. The annual Andover-Exeter concert took place in Exeter on the evening of April 11th. On Wednesday evening, April 8th, there was a performance of the principal choruses of Brahms' "Requiem," arranged for piano and organ, by Mrs. J. C. Angus of Andover, and Mr. Pfatteicher. During the month of May there will be two performances with Bradford Academy, one at Bradford and one at Andover, at which there will be choruses by Bach and Handel, and examples of classical church music recently edited by Mr. Pfatteicher and published by Carl Fischer & Co.

On April 28th, Mr. Pfatteicher will play his fourth consecutive recital at Appleton Chapel, Harvard University. During the Winter Term, on Sunday afternoons at 4.30, Mr. Pfatteicher gave a series of historical organ recitals, the subjects and dates of which were as follows:

January 11th: Precursors of Bach.

January 18th: Precursors of Bach.

January 25th: The "Little Organ Book" of Choral Preludes of Bach.

February 1st: Handel.

February 8th: Mozart and Masters of the 18th and 19th centuries.

February 15th: The Romanticists: Mendelssohn and Schumann.

March 1st: The Romanticists (continued): Liszt's Fantasia and Fugue on the Choral, "Ad nos ad salutarem undam."

March 8th: Alexandre Guilmant.

March 15th: Cesar Franck and Josef Rheinberger.



THE PHILOMATHEAN SOCIETY IN 1925

March 22nd: Reger, Widor, Karg Elert, and Vierne.

Beginning with Easter Sunday afternoon and continuing throughout the spring term there will be Carillon recitals every Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

Professor Weeks's New Book

Professor Raymond Weeks, '87, of Columbia University, is the author of a book called *The Boys' Own Arithmetic*, published by E. P. Dutton and Company. Those readers who glance through it expecting to find a mathematical textbook will be agreeably and weirdly disappointed; for the author, who is a humorist who deserves to rank with Leacock, Chappell, and Donald Ogden Stewart, has produced a delightful satire on the arithmetical problems among which we are brought up in our youth. Some of the one hundred and eleven problems presented are complicated; some are childishly simple; but every one is amusing. It may be that there are minds which will accept the book as serious; and it is, perhaps, more serious in its intent that some people will suppose. We can cordially recom-

mend it, in not too large doses at a time, for reading around the family hearthstone, — especially if the youngsters are near at hand to listen and grin.

Frost, '07, Wins Success

Meigs O. Frost, '07, a reporter on the staff of the *New Orleans States*, has been winning distinction as a writer of short stories. Frederick J. O'Brien's collection of the best short stories of 1924 includes two stories by Mr. Frost, — *The Mirror of Courage*, published in *Collier's Weekly*, and *The General and His Sweetie*, which appeared in the same magazine. One of his stories, *Shackles of Service*, has just been selected by a committee of the *New York World* as the best short story published during 1924 in *Short Stories*, and will soon be included in an anthology containing the best short stories from sixteen of the leading American magazines. Three of his stories have been nominated for the final group from which the O. Henry Memorial Award for 1924 will be made. During the past three years Mr. Frost has published more than thirty short stories in the leading periodicals of this

country, and he has won a national reputation in this field.

A New Book by Frank M. Dunbaugh, Jr., '12

Brentano's have just published an interesting little book called *Going to Florida?* by Frank M. Dunbaugh, Jr., '12, who thus becomes one of the youngest of Phillips Academy graduates among authors. Mr. Dunbaugh has provided a carefully prepared and entertaining guide book for the many people who plan every autumn to go somewhere away from northern snows and cold. He gives us information regarding all the better known resorts in Florida, Havana, and Nassau, with descriptions of enchanting automobile tours which are particularly seductive to ice-bound New Englanders. The little volume may be read for pleasure as well as for information, for it is well-written and avoids dull facts.

Appreciation of the Alumni Fund

Out of the net amount received each year from the Alumni Fund, a portion is set aside each year for meeting the expenses of students of limited means during periods when they are compelled to be in the Isham Infirmary. Some excerpts from letters received from beneficiaries of this Fund may be of interest to

Alumni Fund contributors. The names have, of course, been omitted:

"In my mail of to-day I received the bill for John's care in the Infirmary. The fact that it was receipted through the generosity of the alumni touches me deeply. The excellent care which was given my boy through his illness and the tender, understanding courtesy which was shown me during those anxious days make it difficult for me to find words to express my gratitude."

"Please accept the deepest gratitude for favors shown my boy and me, and the profoundest admiration for the splendid spirit with which such great benefits are dispersed. The receipted bill for the wonderful care and attention accorded my boy in the Infirmary touched me more deeply than I can say."

"Kindly accept my most sincere thanks for the receipted bill for my boy's hospital expenses. I cannot express in words my appreciation for your generosity. It is quite a financial strain for me to keep him at Andover, and when his sickness came it seemed pretty hard as he has always been an unusually healthy boy. I can see now why both parents and boys are so enthusiastic about Andover."

Undergraduate Interests

The Dramatic Club

Under the general direction of Mr. Arthur W. Leonard and Mr. Allan V. Heely, of the teaching staff, the Dramatic Club effected an organization early in the Winter Term, and chose three plays for presentation, — Booth Tarkington's *The Trysting Place*, Lord Dunsany's *A Night at an Inn*, and Henry C. Smith's *Bunk*. A date in March was set for these performances, but the rehearsals were broken up by the illnesses of several of the cast, and finally the plays had to be postponed until next term.

Appointments to Cum Laude Society

The Phillips Academy Chapter of the Cum Laude Society announces the election of the following members of the class of 1925, on the basis of superior scholarship in all subjects for their Upper Middle Year and the first term of their Senior Year in the school:

Warren Wilcox Anthony, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, of Georgetown.
John Paulding Farnham, of New York City.

Roger Sherman Makepeace, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Alfred Gibson Whitney, of Princeton.

Additional elections to the society will be announced at Commencement.

A New Undergraduate Publication

The *Mirror*, which has been for many years the literary publication of the undergraduate body, was, through an unfortunate combination of circumstances, abandoned early in the Fall Term. A group of students with literary aspirations started in January a new publication, called the *Vagabond*, one number of which has appeared. Whether or not this will become a permanent institution remains to be seen. It has in its favor the fact that, unlike the *Mirror* of recent days, it makes no attempt at a humorous section, but confines itself to serious writing. The



THE HOCKEY TEAM

Mirror died largely of a superfluity of so-called "wise cracks"; the *Vagabond* has at least avoided this kind of contagion. It has the good wishes of all those who are interested in stimulating creative writing among the undergraduates.

Society of Inquiry

On Sunday, February 1, Principal Alfred E. Stearns spoke before the Society of Inquiry on the subject *Men Who Have Won*. On February 8, a delegation from Yale consisting of Robert Stevenson, P. A. '21, and Allen W. Look, P. A. '24, talked on religious life at Yale. On February 29 a delegation from Williams College, consisting of Graham L. Stirling, President of the Senior Class, and Hovey Clark, President of the Senior Council, discussed conditions at Williams.

Andover at Harvard

In the list of preparatory schools whose men obtained honor rank in their examinations for admission to Harvard College in 1924, Groton stands first with seven men and Phillips Academy second, with six. St. Mark's and Milton Academy were tied for third place, with five men each. The Andover men on this honor list were Jones, Stephens, Hocking, Renouf, Thompson, and Whiting.

Society Reunions

The annual reunions of all the school societies will be held, by vote of the Interfraternity Council, on Saturday, May 16, on which day there will be a special program of athletic events for the benefit of the guests. Notices are being sent out to all the alumni of the various societies.

Phillips Academy Harvard Club

On Friday, February 6, in the Peabody House, the Harvard Club held its annual banquet, thirty-four undergraduates being present. The speakers were Mr. Philip Chase, Acting Dean of Harvard College; Cheek, captain of the football eleven; Leo Daley, member of the football team and a former Andover captain; and Dunker, captain of the Harvard Track Team. The Toastmaster was the President of the Harvard Club, Claude Leroy Allen, Jr., of Melrose.

Senior Promenade

The annual Senior Promenade was held on Friday, February 20, in the Borden Gymnasium, with the usual success. The committee in charge consisted of John Kennedy Beeson (Chairman) of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Frank Pray Foster, of Montclair, New Jersey; John Henry Pierce, of Chicago, Illinois; and Worthen Paxton, of Washington, Pennsylv-

vania. The patronesses for the evening were Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Mrs. Carl F. Pfat-
teicher, Mrs. John L. Phillips, Mrs. Arthur W.
Leonard, and Miss Grace Clemons. Music
was furnished by Reinherz's orchestra, and
supper was provided by the Page Catering
Company.

Senior Officers

Officers of the Senior Class for the Winter
Term were elected as follows: President,
William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia;
Vice-President, John Kennedy Beeson, of
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Secretary-Treasurer,
Worthen Paxton, of Washington, Pennsyl-
vania.

Christmas Seals

The sale of Christmas seals in the under-
graduate body aggregated \$211.63, a record
which surpasses that of any previous year.

Society Standing in Scholarship

The records of the secret societies in scholar-
ship for the Fall Term were high as compared
with those of previous years. They were as
follows:

F. L. D.	74.88
P. B. X.	72.32
A. G. C.	72.14
P. L. S.	69.61
P. A. E.	69.01
E. D. P.	67.59
K. O. A.	67.25
A. U. V.	65.24
Average	69.24

Honor List for Winter Term, 1925

Scholarship of the First Grade:

James Barr Ames, Wayland.
Warren Wilcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.
Frederic Pearson Bartlett, New York, N. Y.
Robert Leland Crowell, Upper Montclair, N.J.

John Paulding Farnham, New York, N. Y.
William Avery Gould, Burkeville, Va.
George Minor Hampton, Little Rock, Ark.
Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Center.
Robert Scott Judge, Waterbury, Conn.
John Simonds Lobb, Munising, Mich.
Roger Sherman Makepeace, Waterbury, Conn.
William Henry Swift, 3d, Montclair, N. J.
Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton.
Alva Taylor Wilson, North Wilmington.

Scholarship of the Second Grade:

Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Georgetown.
Edward Totterson Bartlett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Harry Beckwith, New Haven, Conn.
Richard Bernheim, New York, N. Y.
Howard Bertram Bowser, Lawrence.
William Draper Carter, Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.
Thomas Christy Chapin, Stafford Springs,
Conn.

Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Calgary,
Alberta, Canada.

George William Dixon, Jr., Chicago, Ill.
William Moody Dow, Haverhill.

Joseph Warner Fobes, Peace Dale, R. I.

James Bartlett Gregg, Hampton, Va.

Elmer James Grover, Andover.

William McEwen Hyde, Ware.

Charles Henry Gallway Kimball, Hinsdale, Ill.

Philip Corbin Kohn, Farmington, Conn.

Francis Smith Linn, South Zanesville, Ohio.

Atwood Hale Miller, Meriden, Conn.

Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., Reading, Pa.

Dan Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas.

Stuart Blackington Riley, North Attleboro.

Joseph Pratt Ringland, Oswego, N. Y.

Frank August Schultz, West Tisbury.

Thomas Maloney Shea, Nanticoke, Pa.

Frank Oakman Spinney, Upper Montclair,
N. J.

Frank Burton Stratton, Melrose.

Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d, New York, N. Y.

James Ramsey Ullman, New York, N. Y.

Charles Chamberlain Woolley, New York,
N. Y.

King's College Chapel Windows

Four hundred years
That jewelled light
Hath solaced tears
That dimmed the sight
Of God and Good —
Frail Faith astray.
Where fathers stood,
Go, stand and pray
Till shadows clear
In glory here.

C. H. F.



THE BASKETBALL TEAM



THE RELAY TEAM

Thompson

Holmes

Paxton

Borah

A t h l e t i c s

The outstanding feature of the winter athletic season has been the records made in swimming by two of Andover's team, — Captain John W. Bryant and Fletcher Nyce. Captain Bryant broke several former records, including the 100-yards, free style, which he swam in 57 1-4 seconds. Nyce, in the 100-yards breast stroke, broke the World's Interscholastic Record, covering the distance in 1 minute, 13 2-5 seconds. These two men, Andover's only representatives, won the interscholastic title for their school in a meet held in New York City on Saturday, March 21. In spite of their brilliant work, however, Andover lost to Exeter in swimming, 33 to 29. In basketball, the school five, after a fair preliminary season, lost to Exeter in a nip and tuck game, 28 to 23. The Andover-Exeter hockey contest had to be cancelled because of the warm weather. On the whole, the season was not above the average in its results.

Basketball

Starting with practically no good material, Coach Fred J. Daly developed a team which won seven and lost four games and defeated some very good teams. In the final contest with Exeter, our rivals proved themselves to be exceptionally fast runners, and this advantage eventually gave them the victory in a hard fought game. The season's record is as follows:

Wentworth Institute	46	Andover	32
Boston University '28	26	Andover	31
M. I. T. '28	10	Andover	28
Holy Cross Second	10	Andover	30
Tufts '28	21	Andover	36
Princeton '28	24	Andover	31
Harvard '28	32	Andover	35
Fitchburg Normal	24	Andover	26
Brown '28	31	Andover	24
Yale '28	35	Andover	22
Exeter	28	Andover	23

Hockey

The hockey team won three out of five of its preliminary games and seemed to be a good representative seven. Unfortunately the weather after the middle of February was such that no good ice could be found out-doors. Exeter declined to play the Andover game in the Boston Arena, and the contest had to be abandoned. It is to be regretted that no trial of strength could be made, for, whenever a game is cancelled, the sport suffers to a

considerable degree. The season's record is as follows:

Jan. 17.	Harvard Second	5	Andover	3
Jan. 21.	Arlington High	1	Andover	3
Jan. 24.	Browne and Nichols	2	Andover	0
Feb. 4.	Melrose High	3	Andover	4
Feb. 11.	Harvard '28	4	Andover	1

Swimming

As has already been pointed out, the swimming team had two men of remarkable ability, but the team was not well-rounded. As a consequence the season's record shows defeats at the hands of the Yale Freshmen and Exeter. The schedule follows:

M. I. T. '28	14	Andover	48
Huntington	22	Andover	40
Brookline Swim. Club	29	Andover	33
Yale '28	42	Andover	20
Brown '28	16	Andover	46
Worcester	26	Andover	36
Exeter	33	Andover	29

Track Athletics

The Andover Relay Team, consisting of Borah, Paxton, Holmes, and Thompson, won the annual one-mile race with Exeter at the B. A. A. games, held in the Boston Arena on Saturday, January 30. The time, — 3 minutes, 38 4-5 seconds, — was excellent, being only 2-5 of a second below the dual meet record. The same team later defeated New Hampshire State Freshmen and Huntington School. In the B. A. A. Interscholastic Meet, held at Mechanics Hall, on February 7, the Andover representatives suffered a series of misfortunes, and the final score was Exeter 20 1-2, Andover 11, and Huntington 10 1-2. In the other two meets Andover was defeated by the Dartmouth Freshmen and the Harvard Freshmen, in each case being handicapped by the loss of some of her best performers.

Wrestling

The Wrestling Team went through the season without a defeat, winning in succession from the Technology Freshmen, Harvard Freshmen, Yale Freshmen, Tufts Freshmen, and Worcester Academy, in each case by decisive scores.

Baseball Schedule

The Baseball Schedule for the spring term has been arranged as follows:

April 15.	Lawrence High.
April 18.	New Bedford Textile.



THE SWIMMING SQUAD

April 22. St. Anselm's.
 April 25. Fitchburg Normal.
 April 29. Wentworth Institute.
 May 2. Coburn Classical Institute.
 May 6. Tufts Freshmen.
 May 9. Yale Freshmen at New Haven.
 May 13. Dean.
 May 16. Yale Second Varsity.
 May 20. Westbrook Seminary.
 May 23. Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge.
 May 27. Harvard Second Varsity.
 May 29. Dartmouth Freshmen.
 June 3. Holy Cross Freshmen.
 June 6. Exeter at Exeter.

All games at Andover unless otherwise stated.

Track Schedule

The schedule of track and field events for the next term is as follows:

April 25. Open.
 May 2. Harvard '28.
 May 9. Yale '28 at New Haven.
 May 16. Dartmouth '28.
 May 23. Harvard Interscholastics at Cambridge.
 May 30. Exeter.

Graduate Interests

Philadelphia Alumni Dinner

The Philadelphia Alumni Dinner, held at the Hotel Belgravia in that city on the evening of Friday, January 19, was attended by sixty-four men, the largest number ever present at an Andover gathering in that city. Mr. Walter L. Murphy, '68, the "good angel" of the Philadelphia alumni, had arranged the plans for the dinner and was its moving spirit; and to his enthusiasm and energy the success of the occasion must be largely attributed. Mr. John S. Reilly, '11, was invited as a

representative of the New York Alumni Association and brought the greetings of that organization. He later wrote Mr. Murphy, "I enjoyed myself immensely and wish to congratulate you personally on the spirit which you have generated in Philadelphia, the results of which are best shown by the remarkable turn-out that you succeeded in securing."

The presiding officer was Dr. H. V. Ames, '84, of the University of Pennsylvania. The speakers of the evening were Dr. Josiah H.

Penniman, President of the University of Pennsylvania, and Principal Alfred E. Stearns, who gave an account of present conditions at Phillips Academy. Dr. Stearns received a warm welcome from the alumni and was kept busy after the dinner answering questions about the school.

A list of the Andover graduates present follows:

W. L. Murphy, '68; Dr. Seneca Egbert, '80; Dr. H. V. Ames, '84; Dr. H. H. Donaldson, '75; Mr. R. R. P. Bradford, '83; Dr. William S. Wadsworth, '87; Mr. W. A. Leavitt, Jr., '90; Dr. H. F. Page, '90; Mr. A. G. Dickson, '90; Rev. George G. Bartlett, '91; Mr. L. T. Bliss, '91; Mr. James B. Neale, '92; Mr. D. B. Wentz, '92; Mr. H. O. Wells, '92; Dr. H. B. Hickman, '94; Mr. A. R. Hoffer, '96; Mr. Thomas Lynn, '06; Mr. H. N. Merritt, '08; Rev. A. B. Gurley, '12; Mr. A. E. Patton, '12; Mr. W. W. Fotherall, '12; Mr. J. Clinton, '08; Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, '90; Mr. E. L. Davis, '13; Mr. L. W. Clark, '14; Mr. Sydney Thayer, Jr., '15; Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, 3d, '15; Mr. R. J. Brinkerhoff, '15; Mr. Stuart Buckle, '16; Mr. Cadmus Z. Gordon, '16; Mr. E. S. English, '18; Mr. G. M. English, '16; Mr. S. B. Irwin, '17; Mr. Charles W. Gamble, '18; Mr. L. W. Williams, '00; Mr. C. C. Markley, '20; Mr. W. N. Kissinger, '26; Mr. John S. Reilly, '11.

Among the other guests of the evening were Philadelphia business men especially invited by Mr. Murphy, and several fathers of boys now in Phillips Academy. Captain Thomas Moran was present as the representative of T. McClintock '66, who was in California and therefore obliged to send regrets.

New York Alumni Smoker

The annual New York Alumni Smoker was held on the evening of Friday, March 20, at the Yale Club. The attendance, — more than three hundred, — was the largest yet recorded at an Andover gathering in New York, and the enthusiasm shown was in proportion to the numbers. Dr. Lewis M. Silver, '78, writes regarding it, "I was present years ago when the New York Association was formed, and I do not think I have missed a meeting. The one last night was the best yet."

Mr. Samuel L. Fuller, '94, President of the Association, presided over the gathering. He called first upon the fathers of boys now in school; these gentlemen rose, and were then formally voted honorary members of the New York Association. Mr. Fuller then introduced Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Secretary of the Alumni Fund, who spoke on *Prominent Living Alumni*, giving lists of well-known

Andover men who have risen to the first rank in various occupations and professions. He was followed by Richmond K. Fletcher, '04, author of "Old P. A." and "Royal Blue," who had come over from Boston especially for this gathering and who played his two famous songs for the benefit of the alumni. The last speaker was Principal Alfred E. Stearns, who discussed some of the important problems now facing the school administration, especially that of choosing the best candidates for admission. The final feature of the program was the showing of moving picture films taken at Commencement, 1924, through the courtesy and generosity of Mr. Charles N. Kimball, '99. These films showed not only the parades of the class of 1899 at its twenty-fifth reunion, but also views of the new buildings, of various well-known members of the teaching staff, and of interesting aspects of the Commencement celebration. They were received with much applause. Following this program refreshments were served, and Dr. Stearns held an informal reception, which lasted until after midnight.

Chicago Alumni Meeting

Enthusiasm and good fellowship marked the annual reunion of old Andover men at the Hotel Blackstone in Chicago on the evening of Monday, March 23d. The meeting differed from those of former years in that ladies were included in the invitations sent out, and the opportunity was accepted by many to give their wives a chance to secure first hand information about the school and to sense for themselves something of the Andover spirit always so much in evidence on these occasions. Parents of boys now in school were also welcomed and entered heartily into the spirit of the gathering. In all about one hundred and twenty-five persons sat down to the elaborate dinner provided by the officers of the Chicago Association and held in the large ball room of the hotel, which had been placed at the disposal of the organization by the manager, Mr. John B. Drake, P. A. '93.

In the absence of the president, Mr. Drake, Carl Pfau, P. A. '10, called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Joseph E. Otis, P. A. '88, as the toastmaster of the evening. Following the election of officers a representative of the Phillips Exeter Association of Chicago, Mr. Joseph H. Lynch, Exeter '09, was introduced and spoke briefly of the common aims and friendly relations now existing between the two schools. Principal Stearns followed him and told of the school of to-day, its aims and methods, and the peculiar problems that confront the authorities through the

necessity of selecting pupils from the large number of candidates seeking admission. At the close of Mr. Stearns's talk the moving pictures of the school, taken at the last commencement season, were shown and called forth the same enthusiastic applause that had greeted them in New York several nights before. Andover songs and cheers were scattered through the program.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, Carl A. Pfau, '10; Vice President, Stephen Y. Hord, '17; Secretary-Treasurer, Stuart H. Otis, '19. Executive Committee: John B. Drake, '93; James E. Otis, '88; William T. Bacon, '02; Robert A. Gardner, '08; Robert Stevenson, Jr., '96; I. Newton Perry, '05; Herbert F. Perkins, '83; Henry A. Gardner, Jr., '01; Edward J. Winters, '14; Philip L. Reed, '02; Walden W. Shaw, '00.

Following is a list of names of those who were present at the meeting: Charles E. Anthony, '75; George S. Haskell, '80, and Mrs. Haskell; Louis C. Penfield, '85; James E. Otis, '88, and Mrs. Otis; Everett L. Willard, '94, and Mrs. Willard; G. W. Dulany, Jr., '95; Fred P. Bassett, '96, and Mrs. Bassett; Leeds Mitchell, '96, and Mrs. Mitchell; C. K. Palmer, '96, and Mrs. Palmer; Jesse A. Rothschild, '00, and Mrs. Rothschild; Henry A. Gardner, '01, and Mrs. Gardner; Clyde Stevens, '01, and Mrs. Stevens; Fred Preston, '04, and Mrs. Preston; L. G. Weaver, '04; I. Newton Perry, '05; Alan C. Dixon, '06, and Mrs. Dixon; Russell J. Holden, '06; Walter O. Wilson, '07, and Mrs. Wilson; A. Ballard Bradley, '08, and Mrs. Bradley; Walter S. Leeds, '08, and Mrs. Leeds; Arthur F. Lynch, '08; William Beeson, '09; Arthur S. Littlefield, '09, and Mrs. Littlefield; Harold Burnham, '10, and Mrs. Burnham; Donald Butler, '10; Carter H. Harrison, Jr., '10; A. L. Jackson, '10; N. Chapin Palmer, '10; Carl A. Pfau, '10, and Mrs. Pfau; Charles H. Rockwell, Jr., '10, and Mrs. Rockwell; R. L. Ripley, '11; John Spry, '11; Don MacMurray, '12; J. Burnham, '13; Robert H. Reid, '13; George Dunbaugh, '14; George S. Haskell, '14, and Mrs. Haskell; Edward J. Winters, '14; William R. Newton, '15; Thorne Donnelley, '16; H. W. Cooley, '17; Stephen Y. Hord, '17; Graham Penfield, '17; Henry D. Penfield, '19; Duncan C. Taylor, '19. Guests: Mr. Albert Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Freeman, Mrs. Olive Houston, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Cuscaden, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Eldridge, Mrs. Rosecrans Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Anderson, Mrs. Robert A. Gardner, Mrs. Francis T. Hord.

Alumni Fund Dinner

On the evening of Friday, March 20, at the New York Yacht Club, Mr. Oliver G. Jennings, '83, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alumni Fund, gave a dinner to the Directors and Class Agents. Dr. Fuess, Secretary of the Fund, reported that approximately \$5300 had been received up to March 18, from 450 contributors. The general policy of the Fund was discussed, and some interesting suggestions were made. Mr. Jennings urged all the Class Agents to do their best to get good results with their classes so that a record might be set for the Fund during 1925.

The following men were present at the dinner: Oliver G. Jennings, '83 (Chairman); Frederick C. Walcott, '87 (Vice Chairman); James C. Sawyer, '90 (Treasurer); Claude M. Fuess (Secretary); Henry N. Silver, '68; Francis R. Appleton, '71; Henry S. Van Duzer, '71; Lewis M. Silver, '78; Philip T. Nickerson, '79; James B. Neale, '92; Samuel L. Fuller, '94; William C. Ridgway, '95; Sanford H. E. Freund, '97; Charles N. Kimball, '99; F. Abbot Goodhue, '02; Chauncey B. Garver, '04; Leonard Kennedy, '05; William H. Woolverton, '09; John S. Reilly, '11; B. T. Tompkins, '12; James Gould, '13; Allan W. Ames, '14; Frank H. Simmons, '94; Darragh DeLancey, '86; Alfred E. Stearns, '90.

Class Reunions

The growing interest in class reunions is rapidly making Commencement on Andover Hill a most festive occasion, and the alumni are coming back in increasing numbers. This year Commencement Day falls on Friday, June 12, and it is expected that a large body of graduates will be back for the Annual Luncheon on that day. The class of 1900, out twenty-five years, will be on hand in force, and a committee headed by Mr. Moncrieff Mitchell Cochran, of St. Paul, has been at work for some months making out a program. The class proposes to make its contribution to the Alumni Fund this year a memorial to Douglas Gordon Crawford, '00, whose death last autumn was such a blow to his friends. This memorial will be set aside as a permanent fund, the income from which will be expended annually for the purchase of books for the Library.

The twenty-year class is also planning a large reunion, under the direction of Allan D. Parker, '05, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and will make a special contribution to the Alumni Fund. The reunion of 1895 will be directed by William C. Ridgway, of New York City, from whom some unique ideas may be expected,

judging from what this class did at its last reunion five years ago. The class of 1890 will also gather, under the leadership of James C. Sawyer, of Andover; and 1885, forty years out, will be managed by Louis C. Penfield, of Chicago. Notable among the reunions of the younger classes will be that held by 1910, which is being arranged by Seth Eames, of Lynn, Massachusetts. Philip T. Nickerson, of Boston, is making arrangements for the class of 1880, and Frank H. Palmer, of Boston, for the class of 1870. The class of 1915 will hold its decennial, under the leadership of Allan V. Heely of Andover. Although at present no plans have been made for the class of 1875, fifty years out, it is hoped that it will also hold a reunion at Commencement.

The Centennial Concert

Dr. Lewis M. Silver, '78, who wrote for the *Bulletin* an account of the Centennial Concert by the First Glee Club at Phillips Academy (vide the *Phillips Bulletin*, Vol. XVII, No. 3, April, 1923), sends us the following clipping from the *Philo Mirror*, for March, 1878, published under "The Editors' Review." The editors were then

H. H. Gilman, '78, F. J. Phelps, '79, and J. L. Wells, '78.

"The Centennial Concert occurred at the academy hall on Tuesday evening, March 5th. The artists were the "A.H." Glee Club, assisted by Miss Esther Goodridge, pianist; Mr. E. Wallner, violinist; Mr. F. Allen, trombonist; Miss L. F. Kimball, vocalist; and Mr. Sumner Salter, accompanist. The songs presented by the Glee Club were received with great favor, and they were encored repeatedly, the song "Tree in the Ground," and the "College Medley," receiving unusual applause. The musicians took their parts very finely, especially Miss Goodridge, who is deemed the best pianist of Abbot Academy, and who is destined to become an extremely brilliant performer. Miss Kimball evidently has a voice capable of much expression and of good compass, but attempted on this occasion songs somewhat too difficult. The programme, as a whole, was excellent, and seemed to be fully appreciated by the large and select audience."

Alumni Interests

Luther Wilson Emerson, 1838-1925

Deeply interested in the Philomathean Society and an officer in its ongoing, this lad from New Hampshire, with a noble historical lineage, took high scholarship rank in his class and in his later life gave hearty approval to the stern discipline of Dr. Samuel H. Taylor. In Dartmouth College, he formed a lasting friendship with Principal Bancroft. Studying law in the offices of S. S. Cox and Judge Noah Davis, he was admitted to the bar in 1867 and conducted and won the "Bankers and Brokers" cases. For forty years he was active in the social and political life of Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1873, he opened law offices of his own and continued to practice until 1921. His inclinations were toward the civil side of the law and the greater part of his work was of that nature, but he also achieved brilliant successes on the criminal side. His ready wit, uncomplaining cheerfulness and steady courage endeared him to all. Phillips Academy will cherish his memory as one of her loyal and devoted sons.

(Samuel Phillips) Newman Smyth 1843-1925

Four sons of Professor Smyth of Bowdoin College attended Phillips Academy, Newman being the second to come to Andover. A fifth

brother was associated with the school life as a pastor in the school church, Dr. Egbert C. Smyth, was was during his long life professor in the Theological Seminary. Newman Smyth for two years served in the Civil War, and for the remainder of his life was a pastor, but was not content with preaching only, but gave himself to authorship and civic affairs.

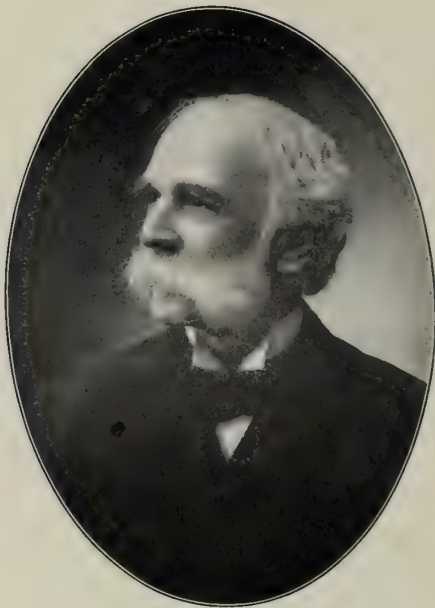
He became widely known and respected as an earnest advocate of Christian unity. With the coming of Dr. Hadley to the presidency of Yale University, Dr. Smyth became a Fellow of Yale, and remained in office till 1921.

The Corporation has placed on record this tribute: "Faithful in attendance, wise in counsel, tactful and patient when overruled, loyal always to the best interests of the institution he served."

Such men as he add lustre to the Phillips name.

Richard Austin Rice 1846-1925

The class of 1864 at Phillips was unusual in sending so many of its members into collegiate teaching, Henry Richardson at Amherst, Mase Southworth at Williams, Stuart Phelps at Smith, McGregor Means at Middlebury, Arthur Hardy at Dartmouth, William Eaton at Middlebury, among others that might be named.



LUTHER W. EMERSON, '58

In this group falls Richard Rice, whose school portrait is printed on following page. He had a full collegiate and theological training, beside studying at Berlin in Germany. Out of this extensive experience he was fully equipped to render adequate service at the University of Vermont and for thirty years at Williams College. He labored there to lead the undergraduate mind to link the present with the past through history and art and to inspire the student mind with the hope of a future nobler civilization.

Through him Phillips has contributed greatly and happily to the present generation.

Obituaries

1857 — Henry Kingsbury Moore, son of Ebenezer Giles and Eliza Jane Hidden Moore, was born in Wells, Me., July 4, 1840, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1861. He became a lawyer in California and Nevada, and died in Berkeley, Calif., September 19, 1923.

1857 — Silas Pratt Wright, son of Silas Pratt and Melissa Phelps Wright, was born in Blandford, June 8, 1839, and graduated from Williams in 1861, and received a degree of M.D. from Albany Medical College in 1862. He was quarantine physician of the port of Wilmington, N. C., and Mayor of that city in 1896-98. His later home was in Knoxville, Tenn., where he died May 13, 1922.



NEWMAN SMYTH, '69

1838 — Luther Wilson Emerson, son of Abraham and Abigail Dolber Emerson, was born in Candia, N. H., October 15, 1838, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1862. He was assistant district attorney for the southern district of New York for five years and for one year was prosecuting attorney for the County of Kin N. Y. For nearly fifty years he practiced his profession in New York City with ability and marked success. He died in Demarest, N. J., February 9, 1925. A son, Harold S., was in the Phillips class of 1890.

1859 — James Andrew Eaton, son of John and Janet Collins Andrews Eaton, was born in Sutton, N. H., September 30, 1841, and became a merchant first in Toledo, O., and then in Adrian and Grand Rapids, Mich., and died in the latter city, November 4, 1924.

1859 — Joseph Price, son of Ebenezer Nutting and Hannah Shreve Price, was born in Salem, February 21, 1834, and for more than fifty years was a druggist in his native city. He was in his 92nd year when he died in Salem, March 12, 1925.

1859 — (Samuel Phillips) Newman Smyth, son of William and Harriet Porter Coffin Smyth, was born in Brunswick, Me., June 25, 1843, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1863 and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1867. He was



RICHARD A. RICE, '64

a 1st Lieut. in the 16th Maine Volunteers in the Civil War, was pastor in Providence, R. I., Bangor, Me., Quincy, Ill., and for twenty-five years was pastor in New Haven, Conn. He was a fellow in the Yale Corporation and was an author of theological books. Three brothers attended Phillips, W. H., 1850; F. K., 1863, and G. A., 1864. Dr. Smyth died in New Haven, January 6, 1925. A son, Nathan A., was in the Phillips class of 1893.

1860 — Henry Hollingsworth Humphreys, son of Andrew Atkinson and Rebecca Hollingsworth Humphreys, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1840, and was a member of the Sheffield class of 1861. He was with the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War from March 1862 to November 1865. He was 1st Lieut., 112th Penn. Vols. He rose to be Colonel, and participated in the war with Spain. He wrote a biography of his father, Major General A. A. Humphreys, U. S. A. and several pamphlets relating to various episodes in the Civil War. He died in Evanston, Ill., September 13, 1917.

1860 — Charles Davis Page, son of Paul and Mehitabel Jane Davis Page, was born in Groveland, May 29, 1839, and engaged in historical work as a journalist and died April 17, 1924, in New Haven, Conn.

1860 — Charles Dana Richardson, son of Dana and Emily Sweatt Richardson, was born in

Dracut, October 4, 1841, and enlisted as a private in Co. C, 30 Mass. Vol. Infantry and was retired as quartermaster sergeant after serving nearly five years. He became a farmer and merchant and lived in San Diego, Calif. He was Commander of the local post, G. A. R. in that place. He died in San Diego, Calif., February 7, 1919.

1860 — Charles Augustus Robbins, son of Augustus Cogswell and Maria Theresa Curtis Robbins, was born in Brunswick, Me., July 2, 1843, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1864. He was an acting assistant paymaster in the United States Navy during the Civil War. He became a dealer in dry goods in East Orange, N. J., and died there January 6, 1925.

1861 — Herman Delos Whitman, son of Herman Henry and Eliza Ann Sweet Whitman, was born in Hancock, May 12, 1843, and attended Williams with the class of 1866. He became a farmer in Lawrence, Kans., and died there January 2, 1925.

1862 — Charles David Knowlton, son of Dexter Asa and Everline Holride Arnold Knowlton, was born in Freeport, Ill., January 27, 1848, and became a banker in his native town and died there December 18, 1919.

1862 — David Bronson Thompson, son of Lucius Atwater and Marcia Bronson Thompson, was born in Middlebury, Conn., October 2, 1844, and was a member of the Yale class of 1866. He was a sugar planter in Iberia and St. Mary's parishes in Louisiana from 1867 to 1889, and later was interested in the real estate and lumber business in Atlanta, Ga. His later years were spent in New Haven, Conn. An enthusiastic believer in Phillips, he was present at the fifty-year reunion of his class in 1912 and again came in 1917 to the Commencement dinner. He died in New Haven, March 6, 1925.

1864 — William Butler, son of James and Ann Greenleaf Simpson Butler, was born in Boston, March 9, 1846, and has been connected with the Saxonville Mills and Roxbury Carpet Co. He died in Brookline, July 1, 1924.

1864 — Richard Austin Rice, son of Richard Elisha and Parnella Scranton Rice, was born in Madison, Conn., October 22, 1846, and graduated from Yale in 1868, and from the Yale Divinity School in 1872. He was professor of modern languages and literature at the University of Vermont for six years. For thirty years he was a professor at Williams College, first of modern languages, then of American History, and later of the history of art and civilization. He was chief of the division of prints in the Library of Congress until his death in Washington, February 5, 1925.

1865 — William Henry Lee, son of George and Harriette Guild Lee, was born in Tewksbury, November 21, 1847, and became a farmer and currier in his native town. He was a Selectman, town clerk, town treasurer, member of the school board, collector of taxes, trustee of the Public Library. He died in Tewksbury, December 28, 1924.

1869 — Newton Philo Bevin, son of Philo and Fidelia Watrous Bevin, was born in East Hampton, Conn., May 16, 1849 and was with Hard and Rand, coffee inspectors, New York City, and died in Jamaica, N. Y., January 3, 1924.

1869 — Robert Dewar Wainwright, son of Robert Moncrief Auchmuty and Ann Eliza Child Wainwright, was born in Augusta, Me., August 23, 1849. He was commissioned 2nd Lieut., U. S. Marine Corps, December 4, 1869, and rose to be Captain and was retired in 1893. He died at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., October 21, 1920.

1870 — Osborne Sampson, son of Liberty (1842) and Sarah Brigham Chamberlain Sampson, was born in West Brookfield, March 8, 1852, and became a manufacturer in Iowa. He was Mayor of Andrew, Ia., and died in Andrew, December 28, 1920.

1871 — Walter Stuteville Latting, son of John Jordan and Harriet Augusta Emerson Latting, was born in New York City, February 25, 1852. He became a broker in stocks and bonds at 25 Broad Street, New York City, and died in that city, January 23, 1925. He won the First Draper prize. A brother, Charles P., was in the class of 1869.

1871 — Aaron Parker Woodman, son of Aaron Parker, and Judith Boardman Sawyer Woodman, was born in Haverhill, April 4, 1852, and became a shoe-fitter, travelling extensively, especially in Porto Rico. He died May 3, 1924.

1872 — Daniel Dwight Haldeman, son of Levi and Mary Garver Haldeman, was born in Minerva, O., March 18, 1849, and was engaged in the stone business in Cleveland, O., where he died December 26, 1922.

1872 — Robert Bloomer Holmes, son of Artemas Lawrence and Mary Margaret Bloomer Holmes, was born in St. Louis, Mo., June 8, 1854. He received his degree of LL.B. from Columbia in 1877. Practiced law from 1877 to 1879 when he entered the New York Stock Exchange and continued to his death as a broker. He was a councilman of the Borough of Madison, N. J. He died April 5, 1923.

1875 — Henry Francis Barrows, son of Henry Francis and Henrietta Thompson Richards

Barrows, was born in North Attleboro, October 24, 1854, and became a manufacturer of gold chains in his home town. He was president of the Manufacturers National Bank and president of the North Attleboro Gas Co. A son, Louis D., was in the Phillips class of 1900. Mr. Barrows died in North Attleboro, January 9, 1925.

1875 — Donald Yorke Campbell, son of Alexander and Susan Eliza Milliken Campbell, was born in San Francisco, Calif., March 27, 1857, and graduated from Yale in 1880 and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of California in 1883. He had practiced his profession in San Francisco and died in San Rafael, Calif., March 1, 1925.

1877 — Robert William Belknap, son of Austin and Jane Putnam Belknap, was born in Somerville, December 4, 1859, and was a commission merchant in the produce business in Boston. He died May 20, 1921, in Brookline.

1877 — Samuel Wylie, son of William Theodore and Sarah Murray Johnson Wylie, was born in Milton, Pa., July 7, 1858, and graduated from Harvard in 1881. He became a gentleman farmer and gardener and collector of books. He was of a retiring disposition yet made many friends. He died in Ballston Spa, N. Y., November 7, 1924.

1888 — James William Husted, son of James William and Helen M. Southard Husted, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., March 16, 1870, and graduated from Yale in 1892 and from the New York Law School in 1894. He was a member of the New York General Assembly for three years and was a member of Congress from 1915 to 1923. He was president of the New England Pin Co. of Winsted, Conn., president of the Peekskill National Bank, New England Knitting Co., Riverside Park Land Co., and an officer in many other concerns. He was president of the Board of Education. He died in New York City, January 2, 1925.

1893 — Horace Greeley Brown, son of George William and Martha Jane Bromley Brown, was born in Hopkinton, R. I., July 17, 1869, and graduated from Williams in 1896. He was a teacher in the State Normal School in Worcester and died in that city, November 5, 1924. A brother, Wendell P., was in the class of 1888.

1896 — Walter Hibbard Hinman, son of Charles William and Mary Florilla Richards Hinman, was born in Chelsea, April 5, 1876, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1899 and was an inspecting engineer with the American Meter Co. of New York City. When the World War came he was a 1st Lieut. in the

Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps and rose to be Major. He was in charge of all ordnance at the Remington Arms Works in Bridgeport, Conn. He received a special citation for "especially valuable, meritorious and efficient services." At the time of his death he was in charge of the engineering department of the MacDonald Meter Company of Albany, N. Y. He died in that city, December 17, 1924.

1904 — Charles Meredith DuPuy, son of Herbert and Amy Susan Hostetter DuPuy, was born in Allegheny, Pa., June 24, 1884, and graduated from Yale on 1908. He was commissioned as Captain in the World War and promoted to be Major of Infantry. He was president of the Pennsylvania Rubber Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a director in several other corporations. He published his experiences in the war under the title, "Recollections of a Machine Gun Officer." He died in Albuquerque, N. Mex., January 25, 1925.

1906 — Dewey Tyrrell Sigler, son of Uriah R. and Ella Bancroft Dewey Sigler, was born in Cleveland, O., October 9, 1885 and engaged in the wholesale jewelry business in his native city. He enlisted as a private in Troop A, Ohio National Guard, in 1910 and during the World War, was a Captain in the 135th Field Artillery. He died in Cleveland, March 31, 1923.

1907 — Edward Irving Eldredge, son of Edward Irving and Helen Dutcher Eldredge, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, 1887. In the World War he was an ensign in the Navy. He was vice-president of Frederick Loeser & Co., and died in Hot Springs, Ariz., February 7, 1925.

1908 — Robert Fulton Crawford, son of William Dickey and Dora Louise Schagle Crawford, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 17, 1888 and graduated from Lehigh in 1911. He was connected with the Crescent Plant of the Crucible Steel Co., and died July 1, 1923.

1910 — Frank Chandler Dunshee, son of William Hulin and Kate Caroline Chandler Dunshee, was born in Cedar Rapids, Ia., January 6, 1891. He was connected with the Chandler Pump Co. in Cedar Rapids. He died December 28, 1924 at Cedar Rapids, Ia., as the result of an automobile accident.

1916 — Clarence Boyd Maxwell Garrigues, son of William Alfred and Eliza Maxwell Garrigues, was born in Plainfield, N. J., September 20, 1897 and graduated from Princeton in 1920. He died in Plainfield, March 13, 1925.

1923 — Meridan Hunt Bennett, son of Russell Meridan and Helen Hunt Harrison Bennett, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., April 16, 1904 and

attended the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, Calif. He died in Lake Minnetonka, Minn., January 17, 1925.

Personals

1859 — The first Yale Glee Club was started in Dr. Charles S. Sheldon's room in 1859 and on December 30, 1924, at the Glee Club concert in Milwaukee, a loving cup was presented to him by the Alumni Association of Wisconsin.

1871 — The 70th birthday of Francis R. Appleton was observed by a dinner given in his honor at the Harvard Club in New York City. An English silver cup, dated 1762, was presented to him, speeches were made, and an original poem was read by Edward S. Martin, Phillips 1872.

1875 — One of the most striking testimonial dinners ever given in Cincinnati was held February 18, 1925 at the Business Men's Club when more than four hundred former pupils of the Kirby Road School paid tribute to Edward S. Peaslee, for forty-five years its principal. Speeches of congratulation were made and a check for \$1,000 was presented to him and he made fitting reply.

1881 — Rev. Charles A. Jones, having resigned from a sixteen years' pastorate at Haworth, N. J., is now living at Hackensack, N. J.

1888 — Rev. G. Sherwood Eddy has written *The Abolition of War* which The George H. Doran Company publish.

1889 — February 1, 1925, Franklin H. Mills became a partner in the law firm of Edwards, Murphy & Minton, 26 Liberty Street, New York City.

1889 — Walter D. Wilcox has written *The Caobo, the Mahogany Tree*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

1891 — Vance Criswell McCormick and Mrs. Gertrude Howard Olmsted were married in Harrisburg, Pa., January 5, 1925.

1892 — Burt W. Stover is manager of the Information Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Calif., and may be addressed at 2754 K Street.

1894 — Sidney R. Kennedy is president of the Buffalo Insurance Co., 447 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

1895 — James McDevitt Magee and Miss Mary Gittings Forsyth were married in Baltimore, Md., November 7, 1924.

1896 — Boyd Edwards, Headmaster of the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., has had conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology.

1898 — Thomas Phillips Leaman and Mrs. Julia Stratton Hoyt were married in New York City, October 28, 1924.

1900 — Thomas Day Thacher is Federal Judge for the Southern District of New York.

1901 — William C. Matthews of Boston, member of the colored division of the Republican national committee, was given a complimentary dinner at Young's Hotel.

1901 — John E. Owsley is president of the Reliance Manufacturing Company of New Haven, Conn., making automobile shock absorbers.

1901 — Edward Elbridge Spalding and Miss Winifred Bale were married in New York City, January 9, 1925.

1902 — Maurice J. Dorgan has written and published a *History of Lawrence, Mass.*

1903 — William A. DeWitt is assistant to the president of Hammer-Bray Co., manufacturers of stoves at Oakland, Calif.

1904 — Irving Henry Gallyon, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Sao Paulo, Brazil, visited the school recently after an absence of seven years.

1907 — Joseph W. Beach has been made director of the Near East Relief in Armenia.

1907 — Wilmer D. Hemming is assistant treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, Colo.

1907 — Joseph M. Lynch is with the Bender-Moss Company, dealers in law books, 11 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

1907 — William Stricker and Mildred Webb Seely were married in Southampton, N. Y., January 26, 1925.

1908 — Edgar W. Freeman is trust officer of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.

1910 — Richard Andrew Bixby and Miss Louise Wightman were married in Long Beach, Calif., February 2, 1924.

1911 — Huntington T. Morse is with the Munson Steamship Line at 67 Wall St., New York City.

1911 — Alexander B. Royce is practicing law at 36 West 44th Street, New York City.

1912 — Frederick J. Manning has been appointed assistant professor in History at Swarthmore College.

1913 — Edward Randolph Bartlett and Miss Alice Brooke Letherman were married in Malden, February 26, 1925.

1913 — Frank M. Dunbaugh, Jr., has written *Going to Florida*, published by Brentano.

1916 — Cadmus Z. Gordon, Jr., is with the law firm of Beitler & McCouch, Philadelphia, Pa.

1916 — Adam John Michelini and Miss Marion Elizabeth Ingalls were married in Medford, November 28, 1923.

1916 — Lester B. Scheide is vice-president of W. C. Scheide & Co., in the insurance business in Hartford, Conn. He is also secretary and treasurer of V. E. Scott & Co., publicity business, 342 Madison Ave., New York City, and his personal address is the Yale Club in New York.

1916 — Charles Lloyd Thomas and Miss Jocelyn Parker were married in Cambridge, January 3, 1925.

1916 — Philip K. Wrigley is now president of the Wrigley Chewing Gum industry.

1917 — Raymond T. Rich is instructor in Sociology, Economics, Contemporary History and Accounting at Canton Christian College, Canton, China.

1918 — Milton W. Cushing is connected with the Chain Belt Company of Milwaukee, Wisc.

1918 — John Burroughs Drake, Jr., and Miss Frances Orren Lowden were married in Chicago, Ill., February 10, 1925.

1918 — Richard Hayes Meagher and Mrs. Marian Atchison Swift were married in New York City, December 18, 1924.

1919 — George R. Bailey is assistant cashier of the Harrisburg, Pa., National Bank.

1920 — Wolfrid Rudyard Boulton, Jr., and Miss Laura Teresa Craytor were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 3, 1925.

1920 — Vincent Farnsworth, Jr., is with Procter, Gamble & Co., in Cincinnati, O.

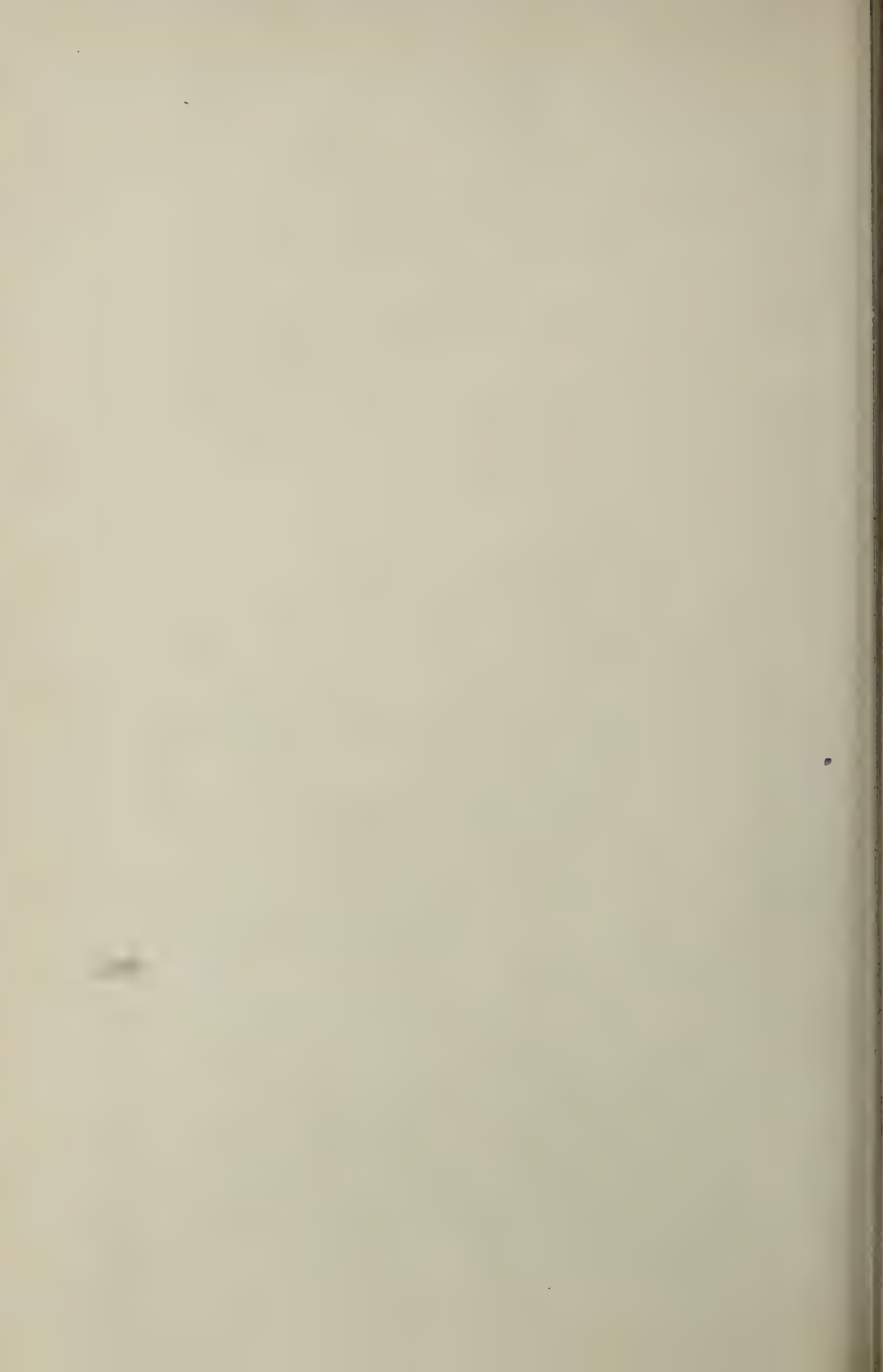
1920 — Henry Clay Patterson, 3d, and Miss Jennie Frances Seymour were married in New York City, June 16, 1923.

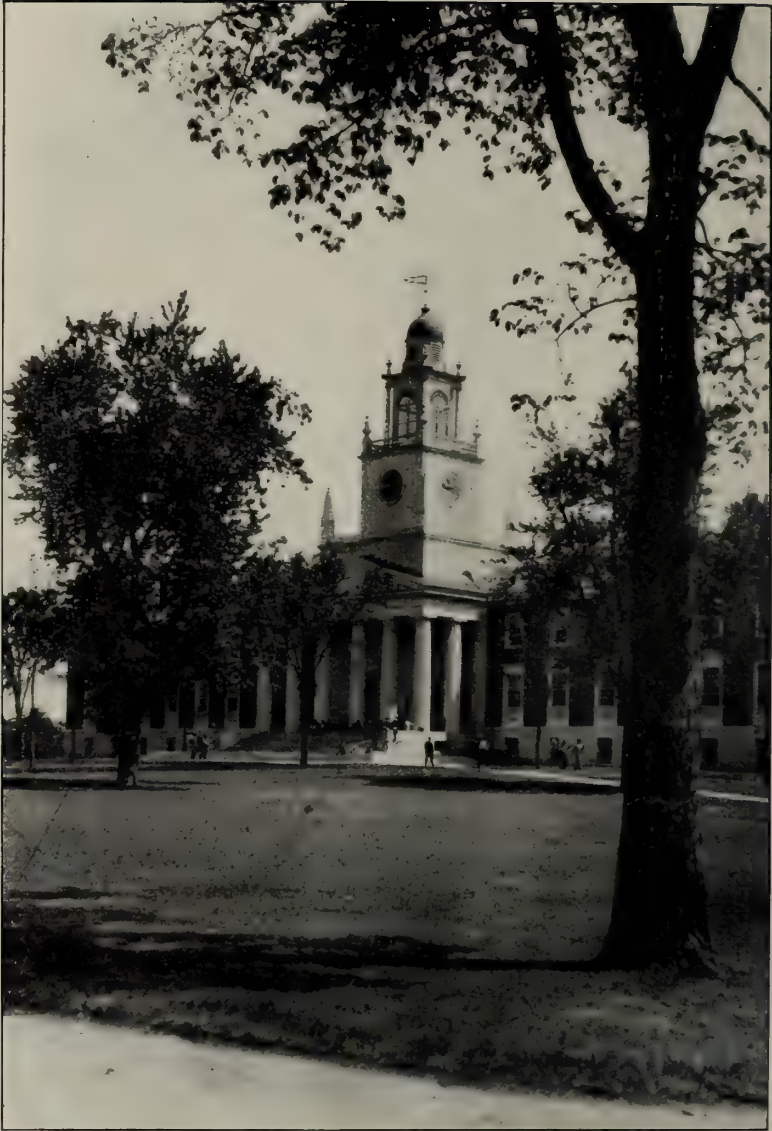
1920 — Ira Edward Wight, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Bradlee were married in Kansas City, Mo., January 10, 1925.

1920 — Samuel Albert York, Jr., and Miss Mary Louise Montgomery were married in

Paris, France, February 17, 1925.

1923 — Orin Kelsey Cox and Miss Mabel Foster McIntire were married in Everett, Wash., February 11, 1925.





Photograph by E. F. Ryman

THE NEW MAIN BUILDING

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY ANDOVER MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER DEC. 28, 1913, AT THE POST OFFICE AT ANDOVER, MASS., UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.
ACCEPTANCE FOR MAILING AT SPECIAL RATE OF POSTAGE PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 1103, ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1917,
AUTHORIZED ON JULY 8, 1918

VOL. XIX

JULY, 1925

No. 4

EDITORIAL

Our most recent Commencement, as we look reflectively back at it from a near perspective, had many satisfying features. For once at this period the skies were cloudless, and there was no downpour of rain to do its usual damage to the Baccalaureate procession. The largest Senior Class in the annals of Phillips Academy moved placidly through its final days at Andover to college examinations and the well-earned vacation beyond. Amusing episodes there were, as there always will be. The apparent competition at times between the band and the chimes, and between the drums and the chapel organ, did not disturb the general serenity more than temporarily; and the returning alumni seemed to bask in an atmosphere of peace. One could meet them here and there wandering about, seeking for familiar haunts and exploring new buildings, eager to see with their own eyes what has been going on of late years. Some even strolled down the old railroad track, to Pomp's Pond and the bright Shawsheen,

glad to renew memories of their youth. It was from every point of view a good Commencement, closing a successful year.

Phillips men have been getting so accustomed to dramatic surprises that they are not, perhaps, stirred so readily as they might have been fifty years ago. Nevertheless Principal Stearns's public announcement of a gift by an anonymous donor of half a million dollars for a new auditorium and administration building was startling in its very simplicity. Casually he said that ground for this structure would be broken almost immediately and that it would probably be dedicated in June, 1926, — a memorial to General George Washington and his intimate connection with Phillips Academy. He hinted, moreover, at plans for further development to be completed by 1928, at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration, and referred to preparations which have already been outlined for

that noteworthy event. All this the Commencement guests accepted with visible gratification but without astonishment, hardly realizing at the moment its true import. It was not until later that the significance of this splendid gift was appreciated. The generosity of this unknown benefactor matches that of Melville C. Day and Oliver H. Payne. In making possible this noble auditorium he is not only adding to the beauty of the Hill but also filling a long-felt need. There will soon be a hall where audiences can be assembled for all sorts of school affairs, — lectures, plays, concerts, morning chapel exercises, and other similar gatherings; and the Stone Church will then be devoted, as it should be, strictly to religious services. All this will come about, we are told, in little more than a year, as if by some miraculous touch. The Centennial of 1878 was responsible for making Phillips Academy a modern school. This coming one hundred and fiftieth anniversary will find it, we believe, a school without a rival in this country so far as equipment is concerned.

Alumni who returned to Andover for the Commencement festivities were much impressed by the careful way in which the grounds are now being kept. It is no simple problem to give the right attention to details in a plant as extensive as that which the school now controls; indeed the mere mowing of lawns and trimming of hedges requires the labor of a considerable staff of workmen. In spite of these difficulties, and the ineradicable tendency of the modern American youth to distribute chewing gum wrappers and similar papers everywhere in God's outdoors, the campus looked clean and the grass was never

fresher. Visitors were especially complimentary in their admiration of the shrubbery which has recently been planted near the new Main Building. The touches of vivid green against a background of red brick are exceedingly effective even in summer, and will be far more so in bleak winter time, when the elms and maples are bare of foliage. Now that the grading and sodding in that vicinity are more nearly completed, the Main Building seems to have gained an added charm. Excellent judges have, during the past year, bestowed upon it the highest praise, both for its design and for its setting. It is a structure which has both beauty and character. Those who had a share in its construction must be gratified to find it worthy of Phillips Academy and its traditions.

Phillips Academy is, perhaps, exceptional among preparatory schools in that able men are content to linger here for a lifetime. In 1925, for instance, three instructors celebrate what may be called anniversaries: Mr. George T. Eaton, who rounds out a period of forty-five years on the faculty; Mr. Charles E. Stone, who has been teaching for thirty-five years; and Mr. Frederick E. Newton, who has been connected with the Academy for thirty. It is undoubtedly fortunate that the Trustees are able to offer to men of this quality opportunities which are alluring; for the dignity of their profession can in no way be more enhanced than by such records of service. Teaching, we are glad to observe, is to-day considered as something more than a stop-gap, a brief experience, a step on the road to something more elevating. Young men, some of them among the most promising of our recent college graduates, are now

deliberately choosing education, convinced that there is no more fruitful field for a career. Others are actually leaving business and a sure financial success in order to enter an occupation in which they deal with minds and souls, — not commodities. All this is as it should be. It indicates that teaching is viewed as a man's job, challenging the noblest aspirations of human nature and offering rewards of durable satisfaction which are not always present in more gainful pursuits. As a profession, teaching is exactly what teachers choose to make it; and men like Mr. Eaton, Mr. Stone, and Mr. Newton offer examples which may well stir younger men to emulation and which certainly reflect credit not only on their school but on American secondary education in general.

Alumni of the last decade will find it difficult to imagine a Phillips Academy without "Fred" Daly. His duties in the Principal's office and on the athletic fields brought him sooner or later into contact with virtually every undergraduate, and he knew them nearly all by name, — no inconsiderable feat. Every one of them remembers him. Coming to Andover originally as coach of football, he was soon drafted to take charge of baseball and later of basketball, in each form of sport developing well-trained teams. Although they did not invariably win, they had an ample share of victory and they never failed to fight to the end. His record in Andover-Exeter baseball contests is one which any future coach will not easily equal. Of the nine regular players whom he selected in the spring of 1924, five have been captains of their freshman teams in college. But success in competition, although it may for the moment seem all

important, is not the vital thing. The best feature of "Fred" Daly's coaching was that it taught boys to play hard and fair, to endure triumph or disaster with equanimity, and to conduct themselves under all conditions like gentlemen. He has been more than just an athletic coach; he has been a man whom boys have honored and respected. He will be sadly missed at Andover, but he will carry with him to the Pacific Coast the good wishes of a multitude of friends.

We cannot refrain from boasting a little about the success of the Alumni Fund, which, thanks to the continued generosity of the graduates, will reach this year the unprecedented amount of at least \$24,000. The fact that this is about \$4000 more than has ever been received in a single year from this source will be pleasing news to those who realize how vital this annual gift has come to be in the life of the school. The money will be expended in ways which will directly promote the efficiency of the institution. But even more important, in the judgment of the *Bulletin*, is the information that the number of contributors will be at least 1700, — an increase of nearly 200 over 1924. It is to the interest and loyalty of the alumni body that the Trustees have come more and more to look for financial and moral support in all that they undertake; and this support can be indicated in no more definite way than by subscribing to the Alumni Fund, even though the amount contributed may be small. We hope to see the day when at least half of our alumni will wish to have their names included in this list of donors, — a list made up of those who love and trust the school.

Several of the illustrations in this number of the *Bulletin* are taken from photographs made recently by Mr. Edward F. Ryman, '99, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and reproduced here through his courtesy. Mr. Ryman, who has won a well deserved reputation in

this field, has been much attracted by the Hill and its vistas and has a collection of Andover views which is probably unrivalled. Mr. Ryman has generously sent us prints of his best pictures, and we hope to be able to use many of these in future issues of our periodical.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

7. Joseph Emerson Worcester (1784-1856)

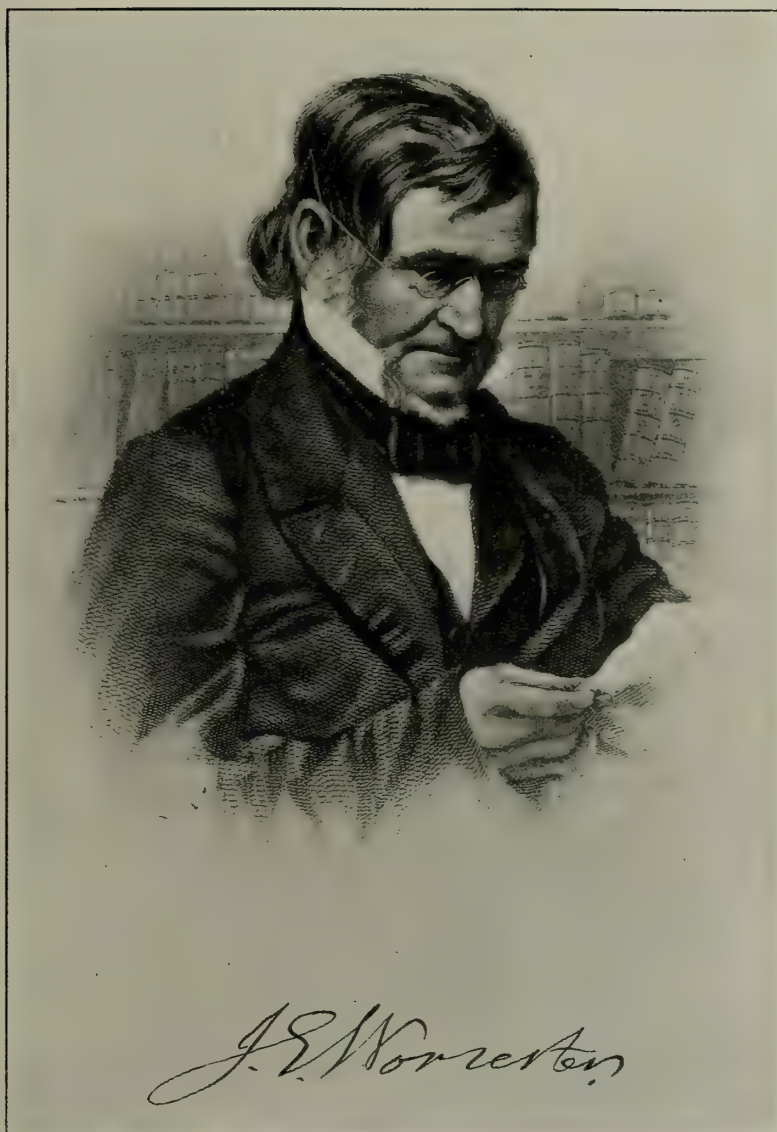
BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

Phillips Academy, in its history of nearly a century and a half, has had among its alumni no more interesting family than the Worcesters. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century there was living in southern New Hampshire a Revolutionary War veteran named Jesse Worcester, a direct descendant of the Reverend William Worcester, first minister of Salisbury in that state. Jesse Worcester as a young man had been a teacher in the common schools and had published articles in newspapers; but, when the war was over, he married one Sarah Parker and settled down to peaceful farm life. By her, in the fecund fashion of those days, he had fifteen children,—nine boys and six girls. In many of the large families of that age when prophylaxis and antitoxins were unknown, death took a heavy toll; but Jesse Worcester came of sturdy stock and his children all lived to maturity, the majority of them passing the scriptural mark of three score and ten.

Jesse Worcester seems to have been a hard-working, thrifty, shrewd Yankee, of the type well represented to-day by John Coolidge, of Plymouth, Vermont. Every child had routine duties on the farm, and the older ones were not usually allowed to leave, even to secure an education, until they had reached twenty-one. They were brought up in the severe doctrines of the Calvinist faith, including infant damnation, punishment by hell fire, and salvation by grace. There must have been in the father's soul a repressed longing for knowledge, and the children had this for an inheritance. It is said that Joseph, the subject of this sketch, used to sit up until midnight, reading, by the flickering light of pine-knots, such books as Rollin's *Ancient History* and Josephus. Each of the boys and girls had to make renunciations in order to go to school and college; yet

no one of them ever complained of his fate. At one time fourteen out of the fifteen children were teachers in New England schools or academies.

The second son, Joseph Emerson Worcester, was born at Bedford, not far from Manchester, New Hampshire, on August 24, 1784. Ten years later he moved his already large family a few miles south to Hollis, only a short distance from the Massachusetts line, near the present site of Nashua. This was to be the Worcester home for many decades. Here Jesse and Joseph, the two oldest boys, ploughed the soil, milked the cows, and did the farming chores, spending a few odd terms at the district schools nearby,—but only at seasons when work was slack. When Jesse, the oldest, arrived at legal maturity, he did not take advantage of his freedom; but a year later Joseph reached twenty-one and evidently persuaded his brother that the time had come for them to secure an education. At any rate in the autumn of 1805 the two were registered at Phillips Academy. The school was not far from Hollis, and the brothers could easily have walked there from their home, as so many other ambitious youths of that generation did do. But whether they walked or drove, they reached Andover Hill as almost the two most mature members of their class,—but not quite, for one of their comrades was John Hall, a man of twenty-three. With them in the same recitations were little boys, like Samuel Phillips Newman, the Principal's son, who was only eight, and Ezra Lummus, who was only nine. The two Worcesters must have been serious-minded students, intent on their books and disinclined to levity. Their experience had led them to realize what an education cost,—and was worth.



JOSEPH EMERSON WORCESTER
From an old print

Both Jesse and Joseph remained in Phillips Academy four years, during a period which was exciting chiefly because Andover Theological Seminary was being founded. The school, under the rather indecisive and fumbling Mark Newman, was obviously on the down-grade and seemed likely to be forgotten by the side of the new and somewhat arrogant higher institution. There were good teachers in the Academy: John Lovejoy Abbot, who afterwards became Librarian of Harvard College and Pastor of the First Church in Boston; Jonathan Cogswell, later a Professor of Ecclesiastical History; and Winthrop Bailey, who became a well-known clergyman. But something was not right with the spirit of the school, and it nearly met the pathetic fate of many other New England academies.

The two Worcesters, however, were of a temper which made the most of opportunities. Both graduated with distinction and were eager to go on to college. Unfortunately Jesse, the elder, who planned to enter Dartmouth, was taken ill during the summer and died. Joseph, left by himself, changed his plans and went to Yale, where he was enrolled in the Sophomore Class. This was in the autumn of 1809.

At Yale, Joseph won a deserved reputation as a thorough and enterprising scholar. His particular interest was in linguistic studies, but he was also interested in debating, and was President of Linonia. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, as one of the four highest men in his class. With the many riots and orgies of that period at Yale he had nothing to do, and he took his diploma uneventfully in 1811.

At this point it may not be amiss to follow the careers of his younger brothers, who had meanwhile been growing up on the farm in Hollis. The father's fortunes were slowly improving, and he was able to let the next son, Taylor Gilman Worcester, go to Phillips Academy in 1817, at the age of fifteen. This boy eventually went to Harvard, — the Worcesters seem not to have been hidebound in their college preferences, — where he graduated in 1823. He taught in Dummer Academy, studied at Andover Theological Seminary but was never ordained, edited a revised translation of Swedenborg's works, and finally returned to his father's farm, where he lived for nearly fifty years.

In 1825, twenty years after the first two brothers had found their way to Andover, two more entered Phillips Academy, — Samuel Thomas, aged twenty, and Josiah, aged eighteen. Both graduated from Harvard and became lawyers. Samuel moved west to

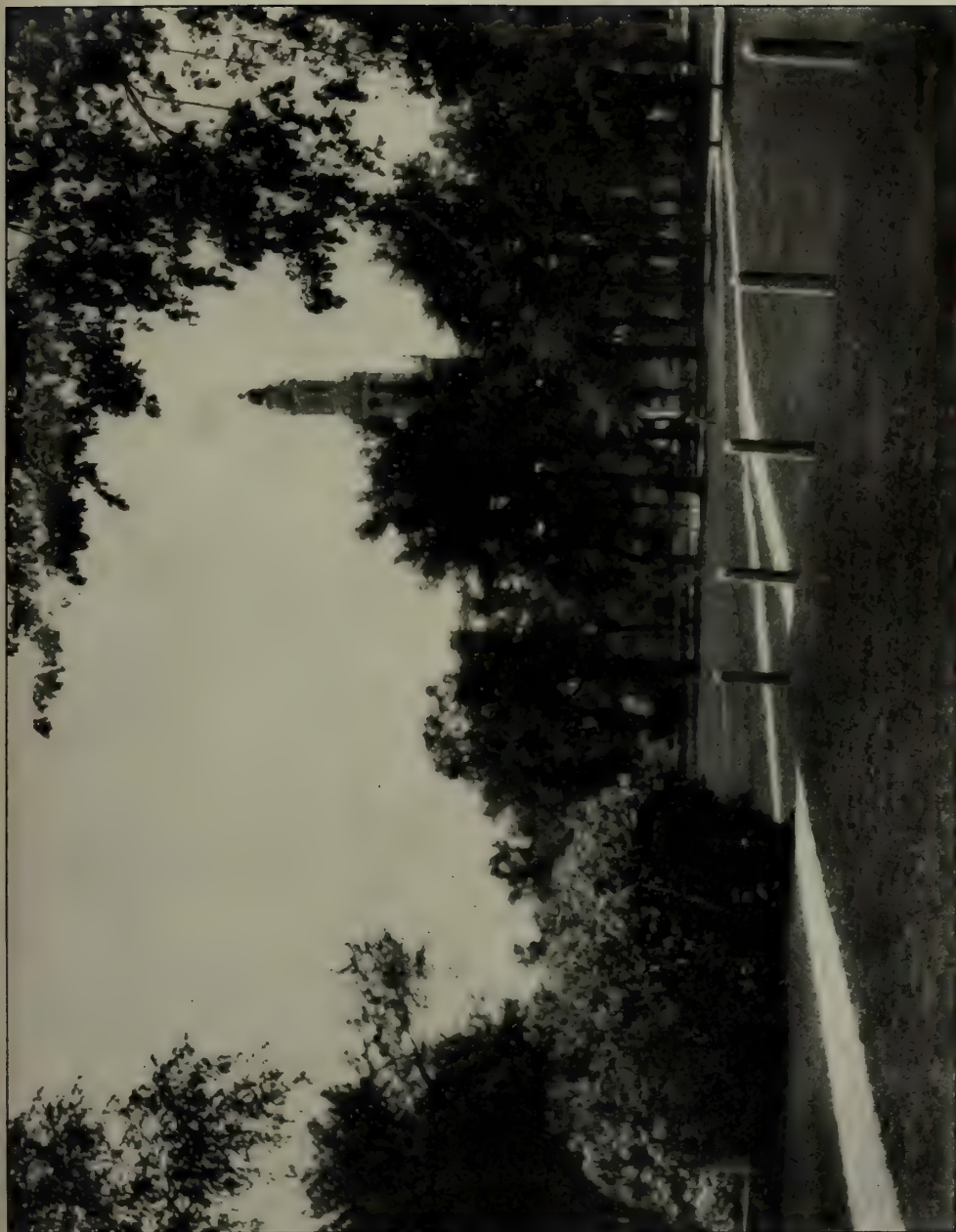
Ohio, became a judge and a Congressman, and then came back to Nashua, where he emulated his brother Joseph in publishing spelling books and dictionaries, — a kind of feeble moon to the other's sun. Josiah changed his name to Frederick Augustus and established himself at Ayer, Massachusetts. Yet another Worcester, David, came to Phillips Academy in 1826, graduated at Harvard in 1832, became a schoolmaster, and ended his days in Iowa. Six of the seven Worcester boys thus are recorded among Andover alumni.

The Worcesters were hardy and tough-fibred, built to withstand the ravages of time and hard labor. Jesse, the oldest, died at twenty-six, the victim of some unknown infection. The other five who attended Phillips Academy reached the ages respectively of 81, 77, 81, 77, and 76, — a comfortable average of 78 years. Joseph Emerson Worcester presented to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at the time of his election as a member in 1825, an essay called *Remarks on Longevity*, which is an interesting specimen of his exact and detailed scholarship. After examining the histories of centenarians, especially in New Hampshire, he shows that people who have attained exceptional age have usually belonged to the humbler ranks of society and have been accustomed to manual toil and coarse food. His own family might have contributed facts to support his thesis.

Our information regarding the early career of Joseph Emerson Worcester is unfortunately meagre. We know that, after leaving Yale, he became Preceptor of a private school in Salem, Massachusetts, where he remained five years. In 1816, he abandoned teaching and came to Andover, where he seems to have been working on his first book, — *A Geographical Dictionary or Universal Gazetteer, Ancient and Modern*, — which was published in two octavo volumes, in 1817, with an Andover imprint. Evidently Worcester found the Seminary Library useful, and his book was set up in type by the press of Flagg and Gould, then located on the second story of Deacon Newman's ugly store.

In undertaking this textbook, Worcester was following in the footsteps of the Reverend Jedediah Morse, who has a double fame as the father of American Geography and of Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the electric telegraph. Worcester at this period was evidently bent on geographical speculation, for he published in 1818 a large octavo *Gazeteer of the United States*, which had an extensive sale.

In 1819, Worcester moved to Cambridge, possibly because he could find in that college



Photograph by E. F. Ryman

THE MEMORIAL TOWER FROM BARTLET HALL

town larger library facilities than were at his disposal in Andover. The remaining years of his life are remarkable for their indefatigable industry and limitless patience, with no outstanding events except the appearance of one volume after another under his name. In 1847, when he was nearly sixty, he married Elizabeth McKean, daughter of the Reverend Joseph McKean, who was Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College. They had no children, but she was a cheering influence in his old age.

In a sense Worcester drifted into lexicography. After having produced other text-books in geography, — including *Elements of Geography, Ancient and Modern* (1819) and an *Epitome of Geography* (1820) — he turned to history, with *Sketches of the Earth and Its Inhabitants* (1823) and *Elements of History, Ancient and Modern* (1826), which he followed with an *Epitome of History*, in anticipation of Mr. Wells and Mr. Van Loon, but in a tone somewhat different from that of their thoroughly modern books. In 1828, simply as hack-work, he issued an edition of Johnson's *Dictionary*, "as improved by Todd and abridged by Chalmers," with some additions of his own.

Meanwhile another lexicographer, Noah Webster (1758-1843), also a Yale graduate (1778), had, after many years of labor and anxiety, published his *American Dictionary of the English Language*, which appeared in 1828, in two volumes. It was not a financial success, and Webster's publisher, Sherman Converse, requested him to prepare an abridgment. This he refused to do; but he did consent to have such an abridgment made by any one whom Converse might select. Converse at once turned to Joseph E. Worcester, who could be relied upon to do such a job expeditiously and carefully and who completed the abridgment within a few months. It was in this way that the names of the two greatest of American lexicographers were first brought together; and in 1830, Worcester appeared as Webster's rival in a *Comprehensive Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary*, which was entirely his own compilation. Thus, by gradual steps, he reached the point where he was entitled to call himself a full-fledged lexicographer.

In preparation for his famous work Noah Webster had spent some time in Europe, devoting himself to philological and etymological investigations; and Worcester in his turn went abroad towards the close of 1830, where he visited the universities of England, Scotland, and the Continent, studying intensively in their libraries. On his return he

settled down for fifteen years at the task of making a perfect dictionary. His earlier text-books were bringing him in a moderate income, on which he, with his simple tastes, found it easy to live. He edited the *American Almanac* from 1831 to 1843 and occasionally wrote an essay for a periodical, but his main occupation was the dictionary. At last, in 1846, there was printed his *Universal and Critical Dictionary of the English Language*, the product of long years of drudgery and concentration.

The immediate consequence was a bitter quarrel between representatives of the two lexicographers. A London publisher issued a pirated edition of Worcester's work, stating on the title page that it was "compiled from the material of Noah Webster, L.L.D." The friends of Worcester protested, and there ensued a famous "Battle of the Dictionaries," carried on lustily by the publishing houses, who did not fail to get plenty of advertising out of the controversy. Webster, while he was alive, had been at odds with Worcester. The two men were essentially different in temperament. Webster wanted to change the language to suit his own theories; Worcester tried merely to present the facts. Webster was combative, aggressive, and practical; Worcester was quiet, reserved, and idealistic. The friends of Worcester found no difficulty in acquitting him of plagiarism and in showing that his researches had been carried on quite independently of Webster.

After his long period of sustained effort, Worcester had an inevitable reaction, most painfully manifest in cataracts which appeared on both eyes so that, in 1847, he was threatened with complete loss of vision. Several operations, however, regained for him the partial sight of one eye, but the other was permanently impaired. Fortunately his courage was sustained by the gracious reception accorded his *magnum opus*. In 1847, Brown University gave him an L.L.D., and he was similarly honored by Dartmouth in 1856. Yale, having presented Noah Webster with a degree in 1823, did not see fit to reward the labors of her other distinguished son and lexicographer.

In spite of serious physical handicaps, Worcester's career was not over. In 1860, when he was seventy-five, he published his huge quarto *Dictionary of the English Language*, in 1854 pages, with the innovation of illustrations. This book, pronounced by competent authorities to be the best dictionary which had appeared up to that date, is generally recognized as his most important monument. At eighty, he emulated Noah Webster in another field by editing a *Comprehensive*

Spelling Book, which, while it never had the sale of Webster's *Elementary Spelling Book*, — over one hundred million copies, — was nevertheless very popular. Like the hero of Browning's famous poem, Worcester could not relax his labors,

"So with the throttling hands of death at strife,
Ground he at grammar."

He finally died, October 27, 1865, at Cambridge, after a life of unremitting toil.

Into the relative merits of Webster and Worcester as lexicographers it is probably not wise to enter here. Webster had the supreme advantage of priority; Worcester, on the other hand, could profit by his rival's mistakes. The competition between the two dictionaries was keen. It is interesting to note that, in 1852, James S. Eaton, of the English Department at Phillips Academy, reported that the school used Worcester's *Dictionary* as "the standard authority in the Orthography and Pronunciation of the English Language." It also received the unqualified endorsement of Professors Moses Stuart and Edwards A. Park. With commendable attention to advertising possibilities, Worcester sent copies to eminent Englishmen, from many of whom, including Carlyle, Dickens, and Macaulay, he received letters of praise. Thackeray wrote him as follows:

"I have had no dictionary all my life but an old (abridged) Johnson of my father's, and whenever I have consulted it have been aware of its countless shortcomings. Let me thank you for giving me this useful and splendid book, and for thinking it would be acceptable to an English man of letters who holds Boston and the States in very cordial and grateful remembrance."

From our own side of the water came a note from the venerable Josiah Quincy, who said, —

"Without putting on any wing of fancy, assuming no airy stand upon Parnassus, but resting on a deeply laid rock of useful labor, you have a right as much as any poet to exclaim, EXEGI MONUMENTUM AERE PERENNIUS."

Worcester was a modest and retiring scholar, whose life was spent in libraries, poring over books and consulting authorities. In manner he was reserved, and he was hesitant in his speech, as if in quest of the right word. His natural shyness had been accentuated by his rather lonely existence, for he had few friends. His qualities were substantial, not showy. He was no romantic figure, full of dash and fire; it was his function, — and his pleasure, — to plod doggedly along, producing one reference book after another. The lure of philological research, the joy of building an exact definition, the satisfaction of hunting a word to its origins, — these were his delights. He had little originality. He imitated Jedediah Morse in writing geographies, and he followed Webster as a lexicographer. But he had sound judgment and a sensitive critical faculty, joined with conscientiousness and an eagerness for truth. It is men of his type who bear the burdens of the world.

In character he was without a stain. He bore suffering with equanimity and aspersions without complaint. He was called by one biographer "patriotic, benevolent, and honorable." A nephew spoke affectionately of his "patience under affliction, his modesty, forbearance, gentleness, and kindness, his generosity and philanthropy, his trust in his fellow men and his faith in God." He left behind him the example of a clean high-minded life.

A HUMAN DOCUMENT

BY GEORGE T. EATON

Not of my own volition, but at the urgent request of the editor of the *Bulletin*, I am setting forth some of the facts in the life of one Phillippian.

My father, James S. Eaton, had been teaching many years in the English Department of the School and desired to keep a close oversight of the educational training of his son, and so at the age of eight, I was entered as a pupil in the Academy. He lived but one year after my entrance.

The recitations took place in the Old Stone, standing at the corner of Main Street and Chapel Avenue, and in a small wooden one-roomed building just north of the Stone Academy.

Only a half year elapsed, and at six o'clock in the morning of the 21st of December 1864, the cry of "Fire" is carried far, for the air is clear and cold. Those living nearest notice the wreaths of smoke and soon see the vengeful tongues of flame. The solid walls of stone act as masonry along the sea-coast in time of storm. The sea in its fury dashes against the granite, only to be thrown high in air. So the flames are pushed in columns that ascend far above roof and cupola. The bell long resists surrender, but finally sinks without complaint to the glowing mass below. That morning hour witnessed the "translation" of all the spirits that ever haunted memorabilia No. 9.

The classes then were held in private houses, in the Old Brick, in the dining hall, and in the basement of the Phillips Inn.

I thought that as a day student and not living in a dormitory, I might play in study hours so with three or four of the younger boys, I was indulging in the sport of ball-playing in my father's apple orchard, when a messenger from the Principal appeared, summoning me to his private study. A young boy in tears, I stood before the dreaded Uncle Sam and heard the verdict from which no appeal could be taken.

I was for the remainder of the term to do all my studying in the large assembly room of the "Old Brick."

Simon Obermeyer was living in my mother's house during his senior year, and on a warm May morning he and two other classmates absented themselves from their mathematical recitation and walked to Haggett's Pond for a cooling swim. They were told later in the day by Uncle Sam that their connection with the school had ceased. The captain of the

baseball nine with one other had the same day omitted their school work, spending the hours in Boston witnessing a contest between two league teams. And they were added to the three who had already received dismissal.

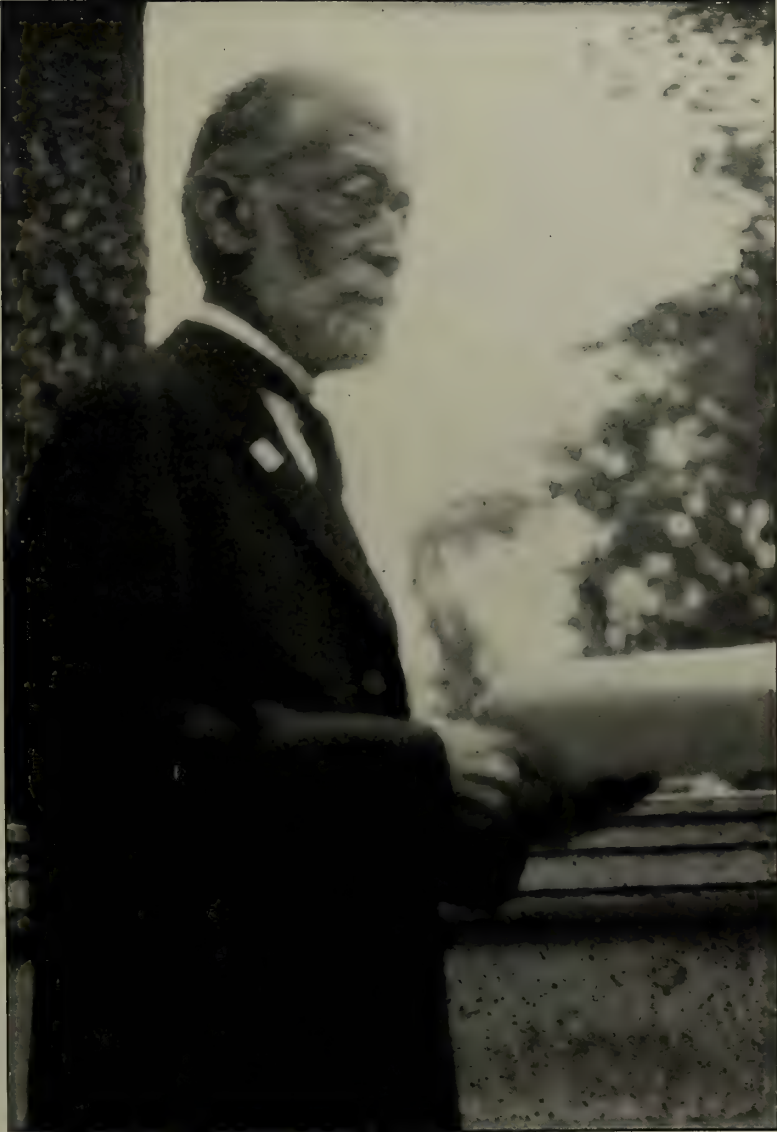
The following day nearly half the entire class, disturbed and angry at the loss of five prominent men, drove to Lawrence and spent the day at a circus and at an hotel dinner. They were all expelled and this rebellion of 1867 had far-reaching effects: without testimonials of honorable character, they were debarred from entering all colleges save Harvard only, and so the inflow of Phillips students was turned from Yale to Harvard. The baseball captain was the famous Archie Bush and victory no longer perched on the Yale banner in their contests with Harvard.

In the earlier years of my course at Phillips, there was no system of promotion in the English Department. At the opening of each school term, each student signified the studies he wished to pursue and classes were formed with that expression in view. At the age of 17, I graduated from the classical side of the school with the class of 1873. My friends thought I was not sufficiently mature for college responsibilities, and so I remained in Andover and took the subjects I had not already pursued, the study of the Greek Testament, French, German and Chemistry.

In 1874, when I had finished this supplementary course and was but 18 years of age, Dr. Bancroft, the principal of the school, asked me to remain and be a regular member of the teaching staff. Because of my lack of experience, I thought it unwise to accept the offer, a decision I have never regretted to have made, and so I went on to Amherst College. The study that appealed to me most during my student life was Greek, in all its phases of syntax, euphony of sound, literature, and historical setting of the Greek nation, and no arguments since put forth in any quarter have convinced me that a classical training is not the most rewarding to any patient scholar.

Upon graduating from college, I determined to have a wider outlook upon life and a period of testing elsewhere before returning to Phillips, and secured a position at Monson Academy to teach the classics.

I had hardly entered upon my work there when the Principal, Charles Hammond, was taken mortally sick and soon after passed away. Mr. Hammond opened wide the



Photograph by E. F. Ryman

MR. GEORGE T. EATON
Master of Ceremonies at the Alumni Luncheon

secrets of a mighty life, mighty for present good, mighty in the sweep and range that takes in self, humanity, God, and the eternity that binds all three together. Only by knowing the fundamental principles in theology, in law, in medicine, could a man walk abroad and read aright the lesson of drooping flower and tossing oak, of the droning bee and the call of the lowing cattle on the far off hills. Music was to him the groping of a soul hungering after righteousness and that would not be content without its manifest expression.

So through the death of this good man the conduct of the Academy fell upon my untried shoulders for the remaining portion of that school term, an experience that I have never ceased to value.

In the fall of 1880, I returned to the school of my fitting as proctor in the English Commons and teacher of classes.

My opportunities for the study of Chemistry had been unusual for one who had turned his attention chiefly to the languages, since not only had I studied that year before entering college but at Amherst I came under the instruction in class-room and in laboratory of Professor Elijah P. Harris, who has trained many of the leading professors of Chemistry in the country. My name appeared in the catalogue of that first year as instructor in Chemistry and Rhetoric.

An experience similar to the one at Monson came to me in a few weeks. Professor George

C. Merrill because of ill health was obliged to ask for a leave of absence and the teaching of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy fell to my lot. In the first four years, I taught Astronomy, Geology, the Political Economy of President Chapin of Beloit College, Hart's Rhetoric, the Art of Composition by Professor Joseph H. Gilmore of Rochester, a graduate of the Academy in 1852 and the author of the hymn, "He leadeth me, O blessed thought."

In the years that have followed, I have been mainly concerned with the mathematical studies, Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Analytical Geometry, Trigonometry.

An interesting experiment was tried at one time for one day in the week, the division of the hour into three periods, and instruction given in the Bible, the study of some English classic, and the history of Greece and Rome.

I have now come to the close of forty-five years of teaching and with my ten undergraduate years covering a period of fifty-five years.

If to this is added the time that my father, two brothers, and son have been connected with the school as pupils and teachers, a unique total of ninety-nine years is reached for a single family.

Need anyone be surprised if all my hours are lodged in the past history and the present ongoing of this old and beloved school.

COMMENCEMENT

Phillips Academy is undeniably getting on! When any institution in a relatively young country like the United States concludes its one hundred and forty-seventh year, it may be said to have attained some degree of maturity. This is mere childhood, of course, as compared with Eton and Harrow and Winchester; but, as things go on this side of the water, we are no longer youthful. We are not, however, senile or decrepit, but still growing. Witness, for instance, the fact that the graduating class of one hundred and seventy-two going out in 1925 is considerably the largest in our history! Witness also the new buildings which have been rising on the Hill and the further structures which are already under way! Witness finally the spirit of the alumni, returning, as they did, from classes out fifty years and more to renew their academy days and tell over again the stories of their boyhood.

Officially, Commencement Week began on Sunday, June 7, with the Baccalaureate Sermon. The student body had had a hard experience on the day before, the baseball nine having received a decisive drubbing from Exeter, and the undergraduates, from cheer leader down to the most minute "prep," were weary. Nevertheless they recovered sufficiently by afternoon to participate in the program of events. Headed by Professor Allen R. Benner, the Seniors marched two by two from the Main Building to the Elm Arch and then under the stately trees to the Chapel, where they took their seats for the last time in the front rows. The sermon was preached by the Right Reverend Charles L. Slattery, of Boston.

On Wednesday evening, June 10, was held the annual contest for the Andrew D. Potter prizes in original declamation, open to members of the graduating class. Dr. Alfred E. Stearns presided, and the judges were Mr.

Philip F. Ripley, of Andover, Mr. Addison B. LeBoutillier, of Andover, and Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, of Boston. The first prize of thirty dollars was awarded to Henry Craig Downing, of Louisville, Kentucky, and the second prize of twenty dollars to James Ramsey Ullman, of New York City. The program follows:

Music		
William Reeves		New London, Conn.
The First Battle of the Marne		
John Paulding Farnham		New York, New York
Amy Lowell		
James Ramsey Ullman		New York, New York
Our Moral Obligation to Enter the League		
Music		
Henry Craig Downing		Louisville, Kentucky
We of the Accused		
Datus Clifford Smith, Jr.		Pasadena, California
"100% Americanism"		

Following this contest came the competition for the recently established Cutter prizes in music. The first prize of twenty-five dollars was awarded to Charles Thomas Rhodes, of Middleton, Pennsylvania, for his selections on the violin; second prize, fifteen dollars, went to Charles Weil Eiseman, of Boston, who also played the violin; and third prize was given to Owen Craven Jones, of Pleasantville, New York, for his playing on the clarinet.

The afternoon of Thursday, when the festivities really began, was pleasantly warm, with light winds,—ideal for any outdoor affair. The Class Day exercises, as usual, were held in front of the Borden Gymnasium, under the ancient elms, President William Thomas Healy, of Atlanta, Georgia, being the Chairman. The Historian, John Jameson Chickering, Jr., of Boston, introduced an innovation by referring to other events besides athletics and commented on the remarkable development of the school in his generation; the Orator, Henry Craig Downing, of Louisville, Kentucky, undertook to defend the youth of to-day and made a favorable impression upon his audience, which consisted largely of fathers and mothers; the Poet, Edward Winslow Ames, of Chappaqua, New York, sounded a high note of idealism in verses which read very well; and the Prophet, Frank Byron Look, of West Tisbury, appeared as a modern Rip Van Winkle, to satirize and mock his classmates. The ivy was then successfully planted, the trowel being handed with appropriate words by President Healey to John McMahon Sprigg, President of the Upper Middle Class. The committee in charge of this program consisted of John Kennedy Beeson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (Chairman), Frank Pray Foster, of Montclair, New Jersey, William Thomas Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia, Worthen Paxton,

of Washington, Pennsylvania, and John Henry Pierce, of Chicago, Illinois.

Weather conditions were perfect for the Principal's reception, which was held on the lawn of his home on Chapel Avenue, immediately after the Class Day program. Miss Grace Clemons and Mrs. Charles H. Forbes were in the receiving line with Dr. Stearns. The guests included the families of the graduating class, visiting alumni, and members of the teaching staff with their wives. The younger people improved the opportunity to dance while the others stood around and talked in little groups. Attendance at this reception was larger than ever before, and those who were present found it a delightful occasion.

In the evening the reunion classes held their dinners at various places on the campus, several of them in Peabody House, Williams Hall, and the Dining Hall. Full details regarding these will be found in the different class reports published under Alumni Notes in this number of the *Bulletin*.

At eight-thirty, in the Borden Gymnasium the Musical Clubs and the Dramatic Club gave a joint entertainment. The Glee Club under the direction of Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, sang several selections and the orchestra played Haydn's "Surprise Symphony," in four movements, after which the Dramatic Club, directed by Mr. Allan V. Heely, presented two one-act plays,—*Bunk*, by Henry C. Smith, and *A Night at an Inn*, by Lord Dunsany. A large crowd packed the Gymnasium to listen to the performances. At ten o'clock, concluding the official program for the day, M. Camille Lefevre, of Malines, Belgium, one of the most renowned of European bell-ringers, played a recital on the carillon in the Memorial Tower.

The day opened on Friday with a second recital by M. Lefevre, beginning at nine o'clock. The procession formed at nine-thirty on the lawn in front of the New Main Building, where the Arlington Mills Band, resplendent in full dress uniform, played a concert. The line of march, which was somewhat altered this year from that customary in the past, was down the Seminary steps and path to the Phillips Gateway, then south along the hedge and east to Brechin Hall, where a small contingent of Trustees joined the paraders before they entered on their final lap down the Elm Arch. President Sprigg, of the Upper Middle Class, led the procession, followed by the band, the Senior Class, the Reunion Classes, the Faculty, and the other alumni. The classes of 1895 and 1900 were conspicuous in the line because of their numbers and their enthusiasm.

The chapel, even since its enlargement three years ago, is always packed for the annual Exhibition, and seats were difficult to obtain. After an introductory prayer by the Principal, Mr. John L. Phillips, of the teaching staff, presented the names of those who had been chosen to the *Cum Laude* Society, membership in which is determined, as in Phi Beta Kappa, by high scholarship. Membership was this year earned by the following Seniors: Warren Wilcox Anthony, Ralph Blaisdell

Atkinson, Edward Totterson Bartlett, Richard Bernheim, Charles Dingman Brodhead, George William Dixon, Jr., William Moody Dow, John Paulding Farnham, George Minor Hampton, Roger Sherman Makepeace, Joseph Pratt Ringland, Maurice Wyman Rolfe, Frank Burton Stratton, James Ramsey Ullman, Alfred Gibson Whitney.

Professor Edward K. Rand, of Harvard University, then delivered the following address:

PROFESSOR RAND'S ADDRESS

Mr. Principal, Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the *Cum Laude* Society, and other Prize Winners:

I wish that I were an Andover boy. I always wish that when I come to this beautiful place. Today on my arrival I was particularly impressed with the modesty of the citizens of the town, as represented by one conspicuous example — the driver who brought me up from the train. I remarked on the beauty of the surroundings, and he said: "Yes, sir, Andover is the second most beautiful town in the State?" I asked him what might the first be. He replied, "Brookline." I wanted to know why. "Brookline," he replied, "is a richer town than Andover. Andover is pretty rich, but not so rich as Brookline." I reminded him that certain young ladies sometimes had more money than good looks. And as for this beautiful nymph of Andover, I persuaded him that none can excel her in wealth of beauty in this State, — at least, to the best of my knowledge.

And now for our sermon.

A little learning is a dangerous thing — so is too much. This is a shocking sentiment with which to greet *Cum Laude* Day. I hope that this audience, devoted preeminently to learning, will patiently hear me through. For I appeal to the Greeks, who counseled mankind to cultivate nothing to excess, — and applied this principle, I infer, to everything, learning not excepted. Aristotle, in discussing the relation of genius to insanity, remarked that when an extraordinary soul is poured into a body it has an intoxicating effect; the poor body, overcome by this strong wine, acts queerly. Few of us suffer from this trouble. The souls within most of us resemble some safe and American beverage, like milk. We may say with Cicero, in one of his humbler moods, that we thank our stars that we were born dull.

However, we may well be afflicted by a similar complaint. If we are not burdened with

too much genius we may be crowding our heads with too much knowledge, or cultivating our minds at the expense of certain other faculties. We become lop-sided and win the contempt of others less intellectually favored, even at the moment when we are disposed to look rather patronizingly at them.

Not many weeks ago, when the list of the high scholars at Harvard was published, the undergraduate daily, known as the *Crimson*, pictured an imaginary conversation between two roommates, one of whom asked the other, "Are you on the rank list?" "No," replied his friend, "I am not one of the rankest." The *Crimson* went on to point out that comparatively few of the high scholars took part in any of the "outside activities" of college life, and it held up to a bit of condemnation the type of scholar who is merely a scholar, as though he were contributing nothing to the life of his community. You recognize the sort of boy whom the writer of this editorial has in mind. It is not a lovable or commendable sort. I will argue on a bit farther in the same vein.

Nothing is more important for a high scholar to remember than that he is first of all a human being, and that the three essentials of a good speech, as defined by Cicero, who made good speeches, are the three essentials of human character. Cicero declared that a proper oration should do three things, — *docere, movere, delectare*, — "inform, arouse (that is, arouse moral feeling), and delight." Truth, goodness, and beauty are the three ideals to which the soul should strive deliberately and simultaneously. Learning must be mixed with attractiveness and moral purpose. Tennyson, in a short poem originally designed as a preface to the "Palace of Art," describes a character whom he does not approve:

"A sinful soul possessed of many gifts,
A spacious garden full of flowering weeds,
A glorious devil, large in heart and brain,
That did love beauty only, —"



Photograph by E. F. Ryman

THROUGH THE PILLARS OF THE MAIN BUILDING

We may complete the poet's meaning by also reading the last line:

"That did love learning only,"

or

"That did love goodness only."

for he continues:

"Seeing not

That Beauty, Good, and Knowledge are three sisters

That dote upon each other, friends of man.

Living together under the same roof,

And never can be sundered without tears."

Here is an allegory to accompany us through life if we would solve life with Goethe, by living resolutely in the good, the beautiful, and the true.

How is a lad to do all this? I am taking it for granted that most of you are going to college, and that all of you are going to continue in the race for high scholarship. Whether you go to college or not, your ambition to learn has been spurred by the associations with your teachers and fellow-students at Andover; the problem is one that confronts you in any case. But it is particularly at college where the problem will be most acute. Nor does it matter what that college is. At all colleges today, big or small, — and some small colleges are not so small as they used to be, and some big colleges are not relatively so big as they used to be, — at all colleges, I say, life is essentially the same, and in all it has become increasingly complex.

At college you will find, as to a less extent you have found here, that you are living in two worlds; a world of scholarship courses, academic duties, and a body of demons known as the Faculty; and, on the other hand, a world of play and friendship, healthy contest, and glorious deeds for college and for class.

It is not surprising that a youth of spirit should select this second world as the scene of his real activity and pay as much attention to the other as will allow him, in the phrase of the hour, to "get by" without undue interference from the Deans. It may be that a high scholar, whose conscience is spurred by the call to "go out" for something, will patriotically respond, to the detriment of his scholarship, and will conceal his learned interests, — for instance, the fact that he is taking a course in Greek, — as something not quite in good form. It may be that a poor scholar will conceal the poverty of his scholarship by a conspicuous interest in the outside activities and an outspoken contempt for the selfish grind whose only ambition is the rankness of the rank list. Once more, there is much that is healthy, sturdy, and commendable in his point of view.

But I am speaking primarily to high scholars, to those who wish to preserve untarnished their passion for learning and yet to adjust it to the conditions of college life and the good of their souls. Should they aim at less learning? Not at less, but at more.

For, first of all, the four years of seclusion may not be, after all, four years of selfishness, even if the student spends all or most of his time at his books. Often no other course is open. Many a lad who casts longing eyes on the football field is forced by grim necessity to earn his way through college. The time that others spend in being patriotic, in "doing something for the class," he must devote to mowing lawns, or stoking furnaces, or improving the less nimble mind of some classmate who may be better known than he in undergraduate fame. I remember several years ago talking with a lad in the University of California, who during his college course was working as an assistant in the library. He wanted much to come to Harvard and asked me what his chances would be for earning his expenses, succeeding in his studies, and entering broadly into college life. I advised him to make the great adventure, but not to imagine that he would know many men in his class, or be recognized as a man of prominence. I advised him to expect a life of isolation, and looking for that reward which virtue, in the form of scholarship, customarily bestows, to be confident that a more public acclaim would some day surely follow.

It is perhaps only too natural that normal American boys, not unlike their English cousins whom Matthew Arnold called "young barbarians at play," will regard high scholarship as a selfish endeavor for the perfection of the individual. They may not look on it as a splendid and patriotic performance that no less than victories in the field, the track, the river, brings honor to the class and to the college. But they will find this out.

Our system of American college life has one feature that to the best of my knowledge is not paralleled in any educational institution abroad. It is, perhaps, our one contribution to academic life, — it is the college class. The members of a college class are knit together by a peculiarly sacred bond that grows stronger with the years. Graduates of an English college, to which we are nearer than to any other sort, are united in affectionate loyalty to *Alma Mater*, but they have nothing like our class that comprises a large number of men of the same age who have together been through youth's joys and sorrows, victories and defeats, and who year after year, with special enthusiasm at special reunions, meet to renew the precious associations of the past.

These are not the meetings of citizens of different ages who convene for various estimable purposes, scholarly, commercial, political, religious; it is a lot of boys, who come together to be boys again. I don't know the like of this anywhere.

Now, then, at the earlier reunions of a class, the men who are most in demand, the men whose words are awaited at the post-prandial hour, are naturally none other than the heroes of college days, the victors of the field, the track, and the river. But in the course of time the boys whose words are most eagerly awaited in the post-prandial hour, are those who have proved victors in life.

In my own college class, and in many others, it is a practice to have informal dinners from time to time, at which the guest of honor is some man who has gained recent distinction about which his class is anxious to hear. Now and then this guest is one of the giants of old. For it happens now and then that a youth of brilliant intellect has devoted his powers while at college to excelling not in his studies but in athletic or social leadership, and then when confronted with the serious contests of life he has also won glory in them. But it is also true, for instance, that the men who make their mark in the Law School and in the career of the Law that follows it, have generally been high scholars in their undergraduate days. Statistics have proved this, and though statistics are sometimes not the highest form of truth, I think they have a meaning here. Time and again at these informal dinners of which I speak, the banqueters say to one another after the speech is over, "Well, that is a real man. He has done something worth while. Did you know him in college?" "No, I didn't. I think he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Why didn't we know him? Perhaps the trouble was with us."

This is about what I said to my young friend in California, and it is what I would say to any scholar of promise who may be thinking over his best plan of life at college and who may perhaps have decided to get the most he can out of the association with his fellow-students and to make a side-issue of his studies. Of course, to the extent of his abilities and his time he should play the game with the rest; but he will not be doing the best by himself or by them, if while conscious of intellectual power, he makes anything but scholarship his principal goal. Let him endure the sneers, if sneers there must be, and resolutely, not "faintly trust the higher hope," and await the verdict of the years.

But, to swing back to the tack on which I started, it is peculiarly incumbent on the high

scholar to make himself respected and admired by his fellows now. He must make friends with those about him, and make of himself the sort of person of whom one wishes to become a friend. His hours of seclusion, which will be many, must include the cultivation, the intense and deliberate cultivation, of the art of friendship.

But how cultivate friendship in seclusion? The answer is simple. Learn to know the best people, those that are modern and living and real. But how, once more, may I meet them, shut up within my four walls, while the crowd is going to the game? Again the answer is simple. To make it clear, let me read you a translation which I made not long ago, and which I will entitle, "A Little Picture of French Life, or the Reflections of a Push-cart Man."

"He recalled his former power and his labors of yore, his long stretches of fatigue and his happy gains, his days innumerable, equal and full; the hundred steps, the night, the stall in the market, as he waited to begin his cry, the vegetables lifted by the armful and arranged artistically on the cart, his firm grasp on the shafts, his cry piercing the morning air, and then his course through the crowded streets.

"Aye," he reflected, 'nobody is badly off unless one thinks so, be he an earl or a millionaire or one of the submerged tenth. Many a poor man has a gay heart as he shoulders his sack of coal at the dock. He feels no pain from his toil, but works on in patience; then goes to the Folies at Montmartre and hops and trips and skips, and cares not two pips for a mint of gold. Then he lightens him of his earnings in the tavern, and returns to his sack of coal with jollity in his heart, — then back he goes to the inn again and lives as live he ought.'

"Who would change such a life for that of the millionaire? He sets out in the morning from his mighty mansion because he's tired of staying inside; and quickly returns, because he finds it no better outside. He drives his car at breakneck speed to his country place, as though he were going to a fire. But the moment he crosses the threshold he yawns, or drops heavily asleep and is lost to the world, or else in hot haste he dashes back to town. The poor man has just as much variety, just as much a life of change. He changes his garret, his bed, his bath, his barber, and in his hired wherry, gets just as seasick as the millionaire who sails a private yacht."

I have called that "A Little Picture of French Life," and I have been rather mendacious in using that title. It is not one picture

of French life, but four; and the four different pictures are not all of the life of any one period. I have taken four different paragraphs of four very different authors and mixed them up together.

One is Anatole France, whom I think anybody would regard as a modern author. One is Jean de Meung, one of the authors of the "Romance of the Rose," that famous poem of the 13th Century. One is old Horace, contemporary of Virgil. And one is an even earlier poet, — Lucretius, contemporary of Cicero.

If you did not happen to recognize the sources of those different passages I think you might possibly call modern one that is very ancient.

I shouldn't wonder if perhaps what seems to you the most modern bit in the description that I read was that of the rich man driving his car at breakneck speed down to his country place as though he wanted to put out fire. That was written by the most ancient of all these writers, namely, Lucretius. And it is modern. There isn't very much difference between conditions then and conditions now. The difference between eight cylinders and four legs is really an unessential difference if the man gets down to his villa in hot haste as though he were trying to go to the rescue of a house afire.

I think you see what I am driving at, and possibly the cloven foot of the Professor of Latin is appearing. I will retract it instantly. But I will make my point again. If you consider Anatole France you may begin to wonder whether the picture that I have reproduced from one of his works is now a living picture, when he himself has passed away. Is it dead, the account of Crainquebille and his little pushcart, because the author is dead? Or when will it be dead? Next week, or next month, or a year, or when? It will die, I think, at the time when life passes from these other little bits that I have read from those more ancient than he.

To repeat then. Whatever the subject that appeals to you most in college, or, if you do not go to college, whatever your occupation in life, you will best broaden yourselves, best increase your capacities for friendship, best learn to act in the modern world, by knowing the best spirits, the real persons, of the past, who felt themselves as modern in their day as you or I do now, and who for fine action then are living today in the minds of men.

Read widely, then, or, rather, read in the few and the best who have given humanity the widest vision of life, — just Shakespeare and the Bible will do. Pursue this goal with

resolution, and you will not have to wait for the belated approbation of your classmates or of the neighbors at your door. Don't trim your learning down. Aim to make it more, not less; but absorb it, whatever its amount, into character. *Abeant studia in mores.*

Character formed by intimacy with the best will be armed against the critics of scholarship as a selfish and anti-social pursuit. For the seeker of the true, the good, and the beautiful will diversify his character with intelligence, moral strength and charm. One who strives for all of each and keeps the balance true, one whom none can call either aesthete or bookworm or prude, will gain his classmates' plaudits now, and win from the larger world a diploma of success, *cum laude.*

Announcement of prizes for the year was then made by Principal Stearns as follows:

IN ENGLISH

The Draper Prizes, selected declamations, \$30, \$20 (already awarded); founded by the late W. F. Draper of the Class of 1843. First, Henry Craig Downing, Louisville, Ky.; second, Robert Manson MacLaury, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.; honorable mention, Robert Tilmon Rylee, Memphis, Tenn.

The Means Prizes, original declamations, \$25, \$15, \$10 (already awarded); founded by the late William G. Means of Boston. First, Datus Clifford Smith, Jr., Pasadena, Calif.; second, Dan Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Tex.; third, Francis Beattie Thurber, 3rd, New York City.

The Robinson Prizes, extemporaneous debate, \$10, \$10, \$10 (already awarded); founded by the late Henry S. Robinson of Andover. Robert Tilmon Rylee, Memphis Tenn.; James Ramsey Ullman, New York City; Solomon Horwitz, North Reading, Mass.

The Andrew Potter Prizes, best essays on assigned subjects (already awarded), \$30, \$20; sustained by James Tracy Potter of the Class of 1890. First, Henry Craig Downing, Louisville, Ky.; second, James Ramsey Ullman, New York City.

The Schweppe Prizes, for excellence in English, \$30, \$20; sustained by Charles H. Schweppe of the Class of 1898. First, Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Georgetown, Mass.; second, Dan Oppenheimer, San Antonio, Texas.

The Goodhue Prizes, for excellence in English Literature and Composition, including the more practical topics of Elementary Rhetoric, \$15, \$10; sustained by the family of the late Francis A. Goodhue of Andover. First, Robert Bancroft Bryant, Gardner, Mass.; second, William Moody Dow, Haverhill, Mass.; honorable mention, Frank B. Stratton,

Melrose, Mass., Joseph Currier Willey, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Charles C. Clough Memorial Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior Class who writes the best original essay on an assigned literary subject, \$25; founded in 1923 by friends of Charles C. Clough of the Class of 1906, in memory of his interest in literary studies and of his devotion to Phillips Academy. Robert Leslie Askren, Fayoum, Egypt.

The Brooks-Aten Prize, best essay on Anglo-American Relations, small silver cup and gold watch fob (already awarded); established by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten in Phillips Academy and several other schools in memory of her great-great-grandfather, David Brooks, a clergyman and soldier of the American Revolution. Robert Leslie Askren, Fayoum, Egypt.

IN GREEK

The Joseph Cook Prizes, for excellence in Greek, \$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late Joseph Cook, D.D., Class of 1857. First, Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Center, Mass.; second, John Pauling Farnham, New York City; third, Gerald Geoffrey Blanchard, New York City.

IN LATIN

The Dove Prizes, for excellence in Latin \$20, \$15, \$10; sustained by the sons of the late George W. W. Dove of Andover, Class of 1853. First, Charles Dingman Brodhead, Kingston, Pa.; second, John Paul Dickson, Nantucket, Mass.; third, Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton, Mass.

IN THE CLASSICS

The Valpey Classical Prizes, for excellence in Latin and Greek Composition, \$20, \$20; founded by the late Rev. Thomas G. Valpey, Class of 1854. (Through the gift of \$10 to the Greek prize by Alfred Johnson, Class of 1890, it has been possible to make both prizes \$20 again this year.) Latin: Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Greek: Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton, Mass.; honorable mention, Francis Beattie Thurber, 3rd, New York City.

IN MATHEMATICS

The Convers Prizes, for excellence in Mathematics as determined by an examination in the original work of Plane Geometry, \$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late E. B. Convers of Englewood, N. J., Class of 1857. First, George Lester Kreider, Annville, Pa.; second, Francis Smith Linn, South Zanesville, Ohio; third, Gustav Adolph Stein, Jr., Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Harvard Prizes, for excellence in Trigonometry and Solid Geometry as de-

termined by the term grades and by a special examination, \$50, \$30, \$20; sustained by the Andover-Harvard Club of Harvard University. First, George Minor Hampton, Little Rock, Ark.; second, Frank Burton Stratton, Melrose, Mass.; third, Joseph Pratt Ringland, Oswego, N. Y.

IN PHYSICS

The William S. Wadsworth Prize, \$10; sustained by Dr. W. S. Wadsworth of Philadelphia, Class of 1887; awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year. Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Georgetown, Mass.

IN GERMAN

The Robert Stevenson Prize, for excellence in German Composition, \$12; founded by Robert Stevenson, Jr., Class of 1896. Anthony Dey Eastman, Amherst, Mass.; honorable mention, James Ramsey Ullman, New York City; Gustav Adolph Stein, Jr., Copenhagen, Denmark.

The John Aiken Prizes, for excellence in German Prose, \$20, \$10; sustained by a member of the Class of 1873 in memory of John Aiken, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1845 to 1863. First, Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Georgetown, Mass.; second, William Moody Dow, Haverhill, Mass.

IN FRENCH

The Frederic Holkins Taylor Prize, for excellence in French Conversation or French Composition, \$8; founded in 1908 by an anonymous friend of the Class of 1868. Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., Chappaqua, N. Y.

IN CHEMISTRY

The Dalton Prize, for excellence in Chemistry, \$50; awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year; founded in 1915 by the late Frederick G. Crane, Class of 1884. Roger Sherman Makepeace, Waterbury, Conn.

The Garvan Prize, awarded by the American Chemical Society for the best essay submitted by secondary school students in Massachusetts in the American Chemical Society's Prize Essay Contest, \$20 in gold; donated by Mr. Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation. Roger Sherman Makepeace, Waterbury, Conn.

IN HISTORY

The George Lauder Prize, for excellence in English History. In memory of George Lauder, of the Class of 1897, \$50. Maurice Wyman Rolfe, Swampscott, Mass.

The American History Prize, for excellence in American History, sustained by Lloyd W. Smith of New York City, Class of 1892, \$50. Also the Washington and Franklin Medal,

presented by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for excellence in American History. Roger Sherman Makepeace, Waterbury, Conn.

The Ancient History Prize, sustained by Prof. Albert Perry Brigham of Hamilton, N. Y., \$50. To be awarded in books, for excellence in Ancient History. George Minor Hampton, Little Rock, Ark.; honorable mention, Ralph Charles Glock, Meriden, Conn.

IN MUSIC

The Charles Cutter Prizes for excellence in playing stringed instruments, \$25, \$15, \$10; established by C. Forrest Cutter of Low Fell, England, Class of 1871, in memory of his father Charles Cutter, Class of 1835 (already awarded). First, Charles Thomas Rhodes, Violin, Middletown, Pa.; second, Charles Weil Eiseman, Violin, Boston, Mass.; third, Owen Craven Jones, Clarinet, Pleasantville, N. Y.

FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The Butler-Thwing Prize (already awarded); awarded to that member of the Junior Class who has secured the highest average on the examinations for entrance to the Academy, \$15; sustained by Francis Wendell Butler-Thwing, Class of 1908. James Barr Ames, Wayland, Mass.

FOR HIGH SCHOLARSHIP

The Faculty Prize, awarded to that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest general average in scholarship, \$50; founded by Sanford H. E. Freund of the Class of 1897. Roger Sherman Makepeace, Waterbury, Conn. Honorable mention, John Paulding Farnham, New York City; Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton, Mass.

FOR ATTENDANCE

The John P. Hopkins Prize; founded in 1921 by Boetius H. Sullivan, Class of 1905; to be awarded annually to that member of the student body whose record for the school year is free from demerit, absence, and tardy marks, \$300. Francis Valentine Keesling, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. (perfect attendance 3 years).

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

The Fuller Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, \$50; sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller, Class of 1894. Divided between: John Kennedy Beeson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William Thomas Healey, Atlanta, Ga.

The Otis Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who having been a member of the school for at least three years has in the judgment of the faculty shown the greatest general improvement, \$50; sustained by

Joseph Edward Otis, Class of 1888. Divided between: Claude LeRoy Allen, Jr., Melrose, Mass.; John Frederick Varian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Boston Yale Club Cup, awarded to that member of the senior class who attains the highest proficiency in scholarship and athletics; given by the Yale Club of Boston. Robert Stafford Ward, Waltham, Mass.

The New England Federation of Harvard Clubs Prize, awarded to that member of the upper middle class who is preparing for college and whom the Principal and Faculty shall deem most worthy by reason of high scholarship and character; a book, *Public Opinion and Popular Government* by A. Lawrence Lowell. Francis Beattie Thurber, 3rd, New York City.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The James Greenleaf Fuller Memorial Scholarship; sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller of the Class of 1894 in memory of his brother, \$200; available during his senior year for a student of limited means who in the judgment of the Principal embodies in scholarship, character, and influence the best ideals of school life. Charles Farrington Gill, Hartland, Vt.

The Andover-Harvard Scholarship, sustained by Henry S. Van Duzer, Class of 1871, \$300, awarded on the basis of high scholarship to a member of the incoming senior class who is preparing for Harvard, the award to be announced at the close of the student's upper middle year on the basis of his record up to that time. Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Center, Mass.

The Harvard-Andover Scholarship, also sustained by Henry S. Van Duzer, \$300; available for a graduate of Phillips Academy during his freshman year in Harvard College, the award, based on high scholarship, to be announced at the close of the recipient's senior year in the school. Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton, Mass.

The Henry P. Wright Scholarship, sustained by an alumnus of the Academy in memory of Henry P. Wright, P. A. 1863, late Dean of Yale College, \$300; awarded on the basis of high scholarship and character to a member of the senior class who is preparing for Yale, the award to be announced at the close of the student's upper middle year and on the basis of his record up to that time. Senior, Joseph Pratt Ringland, Oswego, N. Y.; Upper Middler, William Emmons McKinley, Yonkers, N. Y.

The Winston Trowbridge Townsend Scholarship, sustained by John A. Keppelman of the Class of 1897 in memory of his classmate and friend, Winston Trowbridge Townsend, \$300; awarded at graduation to that member of the

senior class preparing for Yale who in the judgment of the Principal is entitled through scholarship, character, and influence to special commendation. Hugh Derby McClellan, Andover.

The Robert Henry Coleman Memorial Scholarship, established in 1919 by Mrs. John Coleman in memory of her son, Robert Henry Coleman of the Class of 1912, who died in the Great War, \$300. Awarded at the end of his junior year to a student of limited means who in the judgment of the Principal has displayed the most promise of maintaining the highest standard of worth, measured by character, scholarship, and general influence in the school. William Avery Gould, Burkeville, Va.

The George Webster Otis Scholarship, sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edward Otis in memory of their son, George Webster Otis of the Class of 1914, \$250; awarded to a student who in the judgment of the Principal combines the qualities of sound character and high ambition. Roland Burnett Sundown, Akron, N. Y.

The George Xavier McLanahan Memorial Fund, established by the mother and sister of George Xavier McLanahan of the Class of 1892, the income to be used for the assistance of a worthy student, or students, of limited means, \$500. Not awarded at this time.

The Gordon Ferguson Allen Memorial Scholarship, established in 1920 by friends of the school, to be used for a deserving student of character and promise and of limited means, \$250. Frank August Schultz, West Tisbury, Mass.

The LeRoy Martin Scholarship, sustained by a brother; available for a Phillips Academy graduate of limited means during his freshman year in Yale University, the award to be made by the Principal at the close of the re-

cipient's senior year in the school and on the basis of character and ability, \$500. Karl Fred Billhardt, Brockton, Mass.

The Rev. William Henry and Ellen Cary Haskell Scholarship, established in 1920 through the contributions of the Rev. William Henry Haskell of the Class of 1856 and his sons. To be used in aiding a needy and deserving student to meet the regular expenses of the school, \$200. Raphael Simond Harper, Fitchburg, Mass.

The Roger C. Sullivan Scholarships, founded in 1921 by Boetius H. Sullivan of the Class of 1905 in memory of his father. Four scholarships of \$300 each, to be awarded annually to those members of the junior, lower middle, upper middle and senior classes, respectively, who have made the greatest improvement in scholarship during the school year (awarded in September).

The Bradley M. Sawyer Scholarship, sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin R. Sawyer, in memory of their son, Bradley M. Sawyer of the Class of 1923, \$250; awarded to a student of good character, high ambition, and limited means. Kiyoshi Yamaguchi, Kobe, Japan.

The Charles C. Clough Memorial Scholarship, \$200, awarded on recommendation of the senior class to that member of the upper middle class, who is of limited means, and who most embodies those qualities of manliness, loyalty, cheerfulness, high purpose and clean living which were conspicuous in the character of him in whose memory this scholarship was established by his Princeton classmates and friends. Benjamin Reynolds Reiter, Bethlehem, Pa.

In presenting diplomas to members of the graduating class, Dr. Stearns then spoke as follows:

DR. STEARNS'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS

Young gentlemen of the graduating class: By authority bestowed on me by the Trustees of Phillips Academy, and in behalf of my collaborators on the Faculty, I have the privilege of handing you this morning the diplomas of which you have heard so much during your passing school years, and which are now to be yours, the acknowledgment, official and final, of the completion of your course in Phillips Academy, the attainment of that goal which, in some cases, at least, you have visualized for a good many years.

There is always a deep significance in this occasion to me. I realize that your work here is over, that your intimate contacts with the School are to be broken, and that just as we

are getting to know you, appreciate you and respect you, you go forth to larger fields and to other work.

And yet we know, — because we know what has happened in the years gone by, — that you will carry with you a love for this old school, a loyalty to its ideals, a confidence in its future, born out of your life and experience and development here in your undergraduate days.

We know from experience, too, that with the passing years that diploma will have an increasing value in your eyes, and that memory of the old School days will grow in its grip and inspiration.

I am not going to preach to you this morning. You have heard me do that perhaps

already too much during the passing months. And yet I can't let you go out at this last time in which we formally meet together in this Chapel with its sacred memories, without saying just one final word of Godspeed, — a word that I hope will perhaps make a little clearer in your minds the objects which we dare hope you will attain, the goal which we urge you to make yours.

Phillips Academy was founded not merely to give instruction in individual subjects; the Founders in their Constitution emphatically stated that that should be the secondary consideration. The developing and the making of character was the thing which they cherished and prized most.

We believe that the life here, the contacts here, the discipline here, the hard work here, the intellectual achievements which you have gained here, have all contributed to the making of character, — which, after all, is alone worth while in life. And we dare believe that you will carry out into your college life and into the world beyond a standard of character upon which others may lean, to which others will look for inspiration, and whose influence will be wide and uplifting wherever it extends.

There are just one or two things that I would have you keep in mind in your college days that are just ahead.

You cannot have character without intellectual advancement and growth. You cannot have character without a full storehouse of knowledge, — as full as you can fill it. You cannot have character without a spiritual element underlying and inspiring that, which will make you truly great.

There is a tendency in these days to scoff at the old and tested values of life. You will find it echoed in college halls, even. You will find men in a mad search for things that are new, and the worship of things that are new, rather than a search for, and a worship of, the things that are tested and true.

I ask you as Phillips Academy graduates, looking back over your life here and the traditions and ideals that have been held before you here, to search and strive with all your might only for the things that will stand the test and that ring true whenever that test is made, — finding in the new only that which can be added to strengthen and support the old.

And I ask you to retain and increase that courage, that moral courage, which the world so sadly lacks today, — which enables a man to stand and speak and fight for the things in which he truly believes, rather than for the things which will give him a smoother and easier way for the moment.

President Butler in his address to the Graduating Class of Columbia, only a day or two ago, claimed that this is the greatest need of our time in America today. And I am inclined to think that he was right. There is no place where you will meet that test more strongly or need your courage more surely, than in the give and take, stress and strain, of college life, — which, if you accept it aright, will lead you to the higher level, will increase your vision, will enlarge your store of truth, will strengthen and solidify your character; but which, if you abuse it, will only undermine your strength, and bind you more surely to disaster.

For the sake of Phillips Academy, for the sake of your country, for the sake of the needs of the world, aim high, live clean, play fair.

The members of the graduating class, who have this year not been divided into Classical or Scientific, are as follows:

Claude LeRoy Allen, Jr., Melrose; Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., Chappaqua, N. Y.; Warren Wilcox Anthony, Portsmouth, R. I.; Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Georgetown; Arthur Chaplin Bailey, Wilmington, Del.; Harold Munroe Baker, Reading; George Bryce Barden, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Melvin Bunker Barnes, Andover; Edward Totterson Bartlett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Norrie Philip Bastedo, New York, N. Y.; Bruce Hilton Beal, Brookline; Verne Emory Beal, Palmyra, N. Y.; John Kennedy Beeson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Richard Bernheim, New York, N. Y.; Karl Fred Billhardt, Brockton; Gerald Geoffrey Blanchard, New York, N. Y.; Charles Edward Borah, Phoenix, Ariz.; George Goodnow Bradley, Hartford, Conn.; Stanley Aldridge Brady, Rochester, N. Y.; Nathaniel Preston Breed, Lynn; Mark Rush Briney, Jr., Brookhaven, L. I., N. Y.; Bernard Brinkhaus Brockelman, Fitchburg; Charles Dingman Brodhead, Kingston, Pa.; Robert Bancroft Bryant, Gardner; Charles William Buckley, Swampscott; William Brainard Bush, Providence, R. I.; Lowell Francis Bushnell, Danville, Ill.; Robert John Caine, Germantown, Pa.; John Jameson Chickering, Jr., Boston; Charles Terry Collens, Newton Center; Malcolm Allen Cragin, Worcester; Cornelius Elting Cuddeback, 3d, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Smith Owen Dexter, Jr., Concord; John Paul Dickson, Nantucket; George William Dixon, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Dudley Huntington Dorr, Jr., Lancaster; William Moody Dow, Haverhill; Henry Craig Downing, Louisville, Ky.; Alvah Chisholm Drake, Cleveland, Ohio; John Landells Drummond, Bronxville, N. Y.; Benjamin Farren English, New Haven, Conn.; John Paulding Farnham,



Photograph by E. F. Ryman

ACROSS THE CAMPUS

New York, N. Y.; Chamberlain Spear Ferry, Clinton, N. Y.; Norman Farrand Flowers, Jackson, Mich.; Frank Pray Foster, Montclair, N. J.; Livingston Gardner, Brookline; William Allyn Geer, Norwich, Conn.; Ralph Charles Glock, Meriden, Conn.; George Minor Hampton, Little Rock, Ark.; James Dexter Harris, Malden; Alfred Townsend Hartwell, Jr., Honolulu, Hawaii; Malcolm Hay, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Stephen Brace Hibbard, Pittsfield; Hanford Zorn Hight, Yonkers, N. Y.; Langdon Austin Hooper, Auburn, Me.; Samuel Hyde, 2d, Fall River; Joseph Selwyn Ibbotson, Clinton, N. Y.; Douglas James, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elisha Havens Kahlo, Indianapolis, Ind.; Matthew Keany, Andover; Allen Keedy, Toledo, Ohio; Louis Franklin Kemp, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; George Lester Kreider, Annville, Pa.; Daniel Wonderlich Layman, Jr., Indianapolis, Ind.; Burton James Lee, Jr., New York, N. Y.; David Lindsay 3d, Wilmington, Del.; Ellwood Caldwell Lindsay, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Francis Smith Linn, South Zanesville, Ohio; Charles Noyes Loveland, Jr., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Hugh Douglas McCandless, New York, N. Y.; Hugh Derby McClellan, Andover; Roger Sherman Makepeace, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles Francis Mapes, Newburgh, N. Y.; Spencer Scott Marsh, Jr., Madison, N. J.; Howard Gage Nichols, Haverhill; George Ohl, Jr., Meriden, Conn.; Leslie Becker Osborne, Guatemala City, Guatemala; Ralph Delahaye Paine, Jr., Durham, N. H.; John Emery Palmer, Portland, Me.; Christopher Gregg Parnall, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; Walter Herne Partridge, Andover; Worthen Paxton, Washington, Pa.; Charles Albert Pelton, Meriden, Conn.; John Henry Pierce, Chicago, Ill.; Frederick Theodore Pierson, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; Charles Morton Poore, Lawrence; Eastman Potter, Birmingham, Mich.; William Reeves, New London, Conn.; Howard Burt Reiter, Bethlehem, Pa.; Gilbert Carlton Rich, Sharon; Harold Perrine Rich, Buffalo, N. Y.; William Combs Ridgway, Jr., Englewood, N. J.; Joseph Pratt Ringland, Oswego, N. Y.; Richard Rogers, West Newton; Maurice Wyman Rolfe, Swampscott; Fuller Maxwell Rothschild, Highland Park, Ill.; Robert Tilmon Rylee, Memphis, Tenn.; Henry Severance Sawyer, Dalton; Edward Vernon Silver, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah; Datus Clifford Smith, Jr., Pasadena, Calif.; Hugh MacLellan Southgate, Jr., Chevy Chase, Md.; Nathan Pond Stark, Mount Hermon; Charles Arthur Stewart, Jr., Cherryfield, Me.; Homer Reed Stone, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Frank Burton Stratton, Melrose; Charles Kwang Hwa Sun, Tientsin, China; William Barzillai Thomas, Johannesburg, So. Africa; Gordon Bradford Tweedy, New Haven,

Conn.; James Ramsey Ullman, New York, N. Y.; John Frederick Varian, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John Day Waite, Crown Point, N. Y.; Robert Stafford Ward, Waltham; Brooks Carter White, Reading; John Garnett Whitham, Jr., Lawrence; Alfred Gibson Whitney, Princeton; James Lister Wolcott, Dover, Del.; John Richard Wolf, New York, N. Y.; Charles Chamberlain Woolley, New York, N. Y.; Convers Keith Woolsey, Aiken, S. C.; John Sharpless Worth, 2d, St. Davids, Pa.; Henry Woodward Wylie, Torrington, Conn.

Frederick Ashley Almquist, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; William Park Armstrong, Jr., Princeton, N. J.; Theodore King Babcock, Cambridge; Eugene Witter Carpenter, Oneida, N. Y.; John MacDougall Case, Darien, Conn.; Robert Kerr Chisholm, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Edwin Christenson, Burlingame, Calif.; Lawrence Litchfield Clarke, Southbridge; Gordon Lee Colquhoun, Andover; Paul Curtis, Wellesley Hills; Edmund Lockwood Decker, Jr., Montclair, N. J.; Benjamin Hallowell Dorman, Lynn; John Alfred Drake, Washington, D. C.; Horace Nichols Durston, Fort Worth, Texas; Charles Cooper Eeles, Reading; Albert DeWolf Erskine, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Sydney Watts Fenollosa, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Milligan Fisher, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edward Emery Fowler, Suncook, N. H.; Douglas Hanley Foxall, Rochester, N. Y.; Samuel Lewis Galland, Spokane, Wash.; Joseph Thomas Hague, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.; Daniel Bailey Hardenbergh, Jr., Middletown, N. Y.; James Lewis Harrison, Painesville, Ohio; Robert Culver Hazard, Salamanca, N. Y.; William Thomas Healey, Atlanta, Ga.; Lincoln Pratt Holmes, Fall River; Sidney Barnes Kieselhorst, St. Louis, Mo.; Garland Miller Lasater, Falfurrias, Texas; Stewart Baker McLeod, Jr., Brockton; William Paul Marshall, Rye, N. Y.; Atwood Hale Miller, Meriden, Conn.; Charles Freeman Moore, St. Clair, Mich.; Evans Gates Morgan, Mystic, Conn.; Edward Bowman Mulligan, Jr., Kingston, Pa.; Francis James O'Hara, Jr., North Adams; Joseph Augustine O'Leary, Lawrence; John Boardman Page, Phoenix, Ariz.; John Andrew Prior, Medford; Charles Thurston Ramsey, Madison, N. J.; Philip James Riley, Lawrence; Charles Freeman Sheldon, New York, N. Y.; William Callaway Shepp, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Franklin Samuel Smith, Richmond Hill, N. Y.; John Sparks, Alameda, Cal.; Edmund Augustus Steimle, New York, N. Y.; Eveleth Reed Todd, Lincoln; Francis William Tully, Jr., Chestnut Hill; William Wakefield, Spokane, Wash.; Frederick Weyerhaeuser, St. Paul, Minn.; Theodore Harry Wickwire, 3d, New York, N. Y.; Dane Maxfield Wilsey, Madison, N. J.

Senior Honors, awarded for high excellence in the various branches of the curriculum, were announced on the program as follows:

Bible — George William Dixon, Jr.

Chemistry — Bernard Brinkhaus Brockelman, Roger Sherman Makepeace, Frank Burton Stratton.

English — Frank Burton Stratton.

French, Advanced — William Wilcox Anthony, Edward Winslow Ames, Jr., John Paul Dickson, George William Dixon, Jr., John Paulding Farnham, Frank Burton Stratton.

German, Elementary — Warren Wilcox Anthony, Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Edward Totterson Bartlett, Lincoln Pratt Holmes.

German, Advanced — Maurice Wyman Rolfe, James Ramsey Ullman.

Greek, Elementary — Charles Dingman Brodhead, Roger Sherman Makepeace, Christopher Gregg Parnall, Jr., Alfred Gibson Whitney.

Greek, Advanced — John Paulding Farnham.

Harmony — Frank Burton Stratton.

History, American — Roger Sherman Makepeace, Homer Reed Stone.

History, Ancient — John Landells Drummond, Ralph Charles Glock, George Minor Hampton, Joseph Pratt Ringland.

History, English — Maurice Wyman Rolfe, Gordon Bradford Tweedy.

Horace — John Paulding Farnham.

Latin — Charles Dingman Brodhead, John Paul Dickson, Alfred Gibson Whitney.

Latin Composition — George William Dixon, Jr., William Moody Dow.

Mathematics, Advanced Algebra — Warren Wilcox Anthony, Robert Culver Hazard, William Combs Ridgway, Jr.

Mathematics, Plane Geometry — John Paulding Farnham, George Lester Kreider, Francis Smith Linn.

Mathematics, Solid Geometry — Bernard Brinkhaus Brockelman, George Minor Hampton, George Lester Kreider, Roger Sherman Makepeace, Frank Burton Stratton.

Mathematics, Trigonometry — Bernard Brinkhaus Brockelman, Hanford Zorn Hight, George Lester Kreider, Roger Sherman Makepeace, Frank Burton Stratton.

Mechanical Drawing — Harold Munroe Baker, Worthen Paxton.

Physics — Ralph Blaisdell Atkinson, Harold Munroe Baker, William Moody Dow, Alfred Gibson Whitney.

Spanish — Lincoln Pratt Holmes.

The Exhibition closed with the singing of "O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, '25, and a benediction by the Principal.

The guests of the day reassembled at twelve-thirty, in front of the Gymnasium, where the men's luncheon was to be held. In the interval photographs were taken of the reunion classes, and many alumni inspected the new buildings. Shortly after twelve the ladies gathered for luncheon at Williams Hall, to which they were welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. John L. Phillips. Nearly two hundred ladies were seated at tables in the dining room. These were finished with their luncheon in time to reach the gymnasium for the speaking. Seats had been reserved for them in the gallery.

Promptly at one o'clock Mr. George T. Eaton, '73, Statistical Secretary of the Alumni Association, called off the names of the distinguished guests, who marched two by two up the stone steps into the hall, amid the applause of the spectators. We are fortunate in having an excellent photograph taken by Mr. Ryman of Mr. Eaton in a characteristic pose, and it is reproduced in this issue of the *Bulletin*. At the head table were the Reverend William S. Beard, '90, the Presiding Officer, Principal Stearns, the Honorable A. Piatt Andrew, Mr. Alfred L. Ripley, President of the Board of Trustees, the Reverend Walter Marvine, '00, Mr. Clarence Morgan, '90, Mr. James B. Neale, '92, and Dr. Claude M. Fuess.

The luncheon, which was excellent, was furnished this year by the Weigel Company, of Lawrence. During the meal, the band played popular songs, in which the alumni joined, and cheers were given for the older classes. When the tables were cleared, Mr. Beard called for the report of the Nominating Committee, which was offered by Dr. Alfred Johnson, '90. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President, Carroll Perry, 1886, Ipswich.

Vice-presidents: Fred M. Warren, 1875, New Haven; Herbert J. Brown, 1880, Portland, Me.; Albert H. Wheelock, 1885, Auburn; Harris B. Haskell, 1890, Seattle; Clarence P. Dodge, 1895, Colorado Springs; Edward F. Ryman, 1899, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Thomas D. Thacher, 1900, New York; Boetius H. Sullivan, 1905, Chicago.

Statistical Secretary, George T. Eaton, 1873, Andover.

Secretary, Frederick E. Newton, 1893, Andover.

Treasurer, George F. French, 1897, Andover.

Mr. Beard then spoke as follows:

MR. BEARD'S REMARKS

We are fortunate today in our guest of honor. When the Great War came along there was one preparatory school which was visited with a signal mark of honor. That's our own School, which organized the only unit for ambulance service which went overseas. Andover wasn't content with a unit; it organized a unit and a half. The ambulances were given by Andover men, and I think I am right in saying that there were eight graduates of this institution who gave their lives in connection with the great contest.

There is a gentleman, a graduate of Princeton, a student and a former professor at

Harvard, who took a very kindly interest in the work of the Andover ambulance unit. He was their father confessor — I think that's the proper term to use in that connection. His service overseas was like the service of the Andover boys with whom much of his life was spent. He then came back to this country; he is now a member of Congress.

It gives me very great pleasure to present to you as the speaker of the afternoon the Hon. A. Piatt Andrew of Princeton and Harvard University.

Mr. Andrew then gave the following address:

CONGRESSMAN ANDREW'S ADDRESS

Mr. President, Dr. Stearns, and Men of Andover: I feel sometimes that it is a misfortune to be connected in any way with public life, to have any part in that despicable profession of politics. Although in my judgment politicians are much more sinned against than sinning, the unfortunate thing is that not many people take us seriously. And what I want to say to you today is, after all, Gospel truth.

If I were a boy again, preparing for life's activities and responsibilities, I couldn't dream of a finer opportunity for such preparation than that which can be gained here under these elms and under the far-sighted, broad-minded, patriotic guidance of Alfred Stearns.

When I was a boy I had the misfortune to make the round of a number of schools — for reasons which I should prefer not on this occasion to discuss; but that round never brought me to Andover.

I am reminded of an incident which some of you may have heard, of a boy who had a litter of kittens and being a thrifty boy he wanted to dispose of them. He took them to the Episcopalian rector in the town and offered to sell them to him. The rector said, "What Denomination are they?" The boy said, "They are Unitarian kittens." "Well," the rector said, "I couldn't purchase them." About a week after the same boy came back to the same rector with the same litter of kittens, and offered them again for sale. The rector again asked, "What Denomination are they?" "Oh," the boy said, "they are Episcopalian kittens." The rector said, "I thought they were Unitarian kittens last

week!" "That's true," replied the boy; "but they didn't have their eyes open then."

When I was a boy and hadn't my eyes open, I didn't get to Andover.

One of the reasons why I have this feeling about Andover and its Principal is that to which your president has already alluded: because I came in contact with Andover men during the war.

I can't forget that this School was the first American preparatory school to be represented on the battle front in France, — way back in 1915, early in the year; almost two years before our country had made the great decision the students and faculty of this School had sensed the meaning of the War and had forwarded to France a little ambulance to help in saving the lives of the French soldiers. I can remember way back in 1915 seeing a Ford car coming down the steep and tortuous roads in Alsace, — the little corner of Alsace which France had recovered in 1914, and which we all hope she is destined always to hold, — coming down those steep roads, bearing those who had been mutilated on the top of the mountain, and carrying them to the hospitals below.

There were many fine men of Andover in those early days who came over to France to render the only service which as members of a neutral country they could at that time render without divorcing themselves from American citizenship.

I can never forget that morning in the early spring of 1917 when the Andover unit — of which I see some members here today — arrived in France, — school boys still in their

'teens, eager for the hardest kind of work, impatient to do and to dare. The only thing they complained about was that they hadn't enough to do; they thought they were on too quiet a sector, they thought that in some way or other I ought to get them transferred to some other region. They would read of the tail end of the battle of Verdun, which was still raging, and they thought that the sector in which they were working was nothing to be compared to it and that they ought to be transferred somewhere else.

The work that they were doing at that time was driving immense Pierce-Arrow trucks at night without lights, in convoy, over very dusty roads, carrying from the rail heads just back of the front, barbed wire, trench material, and thousands of tons of shells, to the trenches. But they thought that those shells were never being used. They said they were only occasionally under artillery fire; they wanted to be somewhere else, where there was more to do and where there was more danger.

Among those boys of that unit there are five whose names are indelibly engraved in my memory — five of your Andover boys.

There was, first, Alexander Bruce, who graduated from the School, then from Harvard, and who was back here teaching when he went — then still in his early twenties — with his unit to France. Before the war had ended he had been killed in combat in the air.

Another of those same boys, George Dresser, yielded his life while driving a tank into battle, — the tank being struck by a shell. He was only twenty.

Another of those boys, Schuyler Lee, was also shot down in a combat in the air, when only nineteen.

Another, William Taylor, likewise lost his life in the clouds in combat.

And the fifth, also only nineteen, Jack Wright, called, as he was, "the poet of the air," died also in that service in the air.

Those are epic stories which seem today not possibly to belong to our day and generation, but to belong really to Homeric times.

I speak in detail of those incidents with which I was personally familiar; but I realize that Andover played a much wider part also in the war, that she contributed to our armed service between two and three thousand of the men who had received their preparation here; more than a thousand were officers in the army and the navy and the marine corps, and eighty-nine of the boys who grew up here under these elms gave their lives in their country's service.

Someone has said that memory was given to us so that we might have roses in December, and that is the blessed gift that memory has to

offer. It takes us back in the gray, sordid days, when we are living on lower levels with limited outlook, to those moments when we were on the heights, and pictures again to our minds the great, expansive view which stirred us in those moments. It recalls to us visions of nobler days than those of our ordinary life when "In getting and spending we lay waste our powers."

In 1917 and '18 America was on the mountain tops; our people were exalted by an emotion such as few then living had ever known before. Inspired by the loftiest ideals, confronted with common sorrows, hardships, and sacrifices, they felt bound to each other by ties that gripped deep into their hearts and which seemed imperishable.

Who can forget that day in April, 1917, when the great decision of America was made, and President Wilson dedicated to the common cause, as he said: "Our lives and our fortunes; everything that we have, and everything that we are?"

In the years that followed immediately we made good that pledge. We were unable in the first year as a country to send any large body of men across the ocean to help keep, or drive, the enemy back; but we started out with fabulous zeal to increase that paltry army which we had at the moment which was trained and equipped, — to increase it in great numbers for the ultimate effort. And in the meantime we placed freely at the disposal of our Allies, who were in the meantime to hold the enemy back, those supplies which we had which they might use during the ordeal. Twelve months elapsed before we could send any substantial army to France, and at the end of twelve months when we were ready General Pershing went to Marshal Foch and spoke for the American soul when he said: "All we have is yours, to dispose of as you will. I come to tell you that the American people will be proud to take part in this the greatest War of all history." The youth of America made good; it made the names of Chateau Thierry and the Argonne immortal names in our annals. They wrote the proudest chapter in all of our proud history.

And then when it was over those of them who had survived, the vast majority, returned to this country; and their elders resumed control.

What happened after that we are not so proud to recall; we try to forget about it and not to think of it very much, as our elders of an earlier generation tried not to think of that melancholy period which followed the war between the North and the South. We came hurriedly down from the mountain tops, and many of those in authority quickly forgot that

we had ever scaled the heights. We realize deep down in our souls that America has not finished what her youth so gloriously began.

We abandoned very quickly those with whom we had made common cause. We as a country did that which no one would have deemed possible during the period of the War: we signed a separate peace. We did not stand by those friends and comrades on whose soil we fought; we have done nothing to help them secure repair for the incredible devastation of their land. On the contrary, we have continually hounded those people with demands—those people still in the midst of their ruins today, still in the direst financial straits and perplexities—we haven't ceased to hound them with demands that they settle at once for those supplies which we put at their disposal after we entered into the war, during the period when, be it remembered, we couldn't contribute anything else to the common cause.

We have not in any way encouraged any effort, any concerted effort, among the countries of the world to prevent the recurrence of such disasters. We have done nothing to help to ensure the peaceful settlement of similar disputes in the future. We have lost in the period since the War the moral leadership of the world which was so gloriously gained by our youth in the period of the War.

You men of Andover who gave of yourselves and of your treasure, your youth, so freely in 1917 and 1918, must realize, I am sure, that we owe something more and something better to the memory of those men who laid their all on the altar of their country at that time. We owe something more to the millions of their comrades who offered of their youth and who would have given of their lives if they have been called upon to do so. We owe something more to the countless mothers whose sacrifices lay deep hidden in their hearts at that time. We owe something more to the men who have built up the great traditions of

idealism and philanthropy that are so distinctive of America. We owe something more to the men of 1898 who helped for the liberation of another people. We owe something more to the men of the '60s who gave of their blood and of their treasure for the preservation of the Union. We owe something more to the men of the Revolution who gave all that they had at that time to keep alive and to perpetuate American principles.

We owe it also to ourselves and to those who come after us that that great vision, that great American vision, which has illumined the world since the beginning of our history, shall not now be allowed to pale.

Mr. Beard then introduced Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Secretary of the Alumni Fund, who made a preliminary report, stating that \$23,762.92 had been received to that date from 1695 alumni. This broke all previous records, not only in amount contributed but also in the number of subscribers. Dr. Fuess drew especial attention to the class of 1900, which had given \$2,252, the largest sum sent in by any twenty-five year class since 1919. This amount, by vote of the class, is to be set aside as a memorial fund in honor of the late Douglas Gordon Crawford, '00, the income to be devoted in perpetuity to the purchase of books for the library. The class of 1892 was second in amount contributed, — \$2086, — with 1883 third and 1895 fourth. The leading class in actual number of contributors was 1910, with the amazing total of 126; 1892 was second with 91, 1918 third with 74, and 1912 fourth, with 70. In percentage of contributors 1892 and 1910 were tied at fifty-seven per cent. Dr. Fuess drew attention to the brilliant records made by many of the younger classes, and expressed the gratitude of the Directors to the alumni for their generous response to the appeal.

Mr. Beard, in introducing Principal Stearns, paid high tribute to his quality as an educator and a man. Dr. Stearns then spoke as follows:

PRINCIPAL STEARNS'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman, Honored Guests, Ladies and Guests in the Gallery, and Andover Boys—for we are all boys together today, even those elderly members among us who hold their diplomas but who still cherish the visions and the spirit of youth, which is eternal, as all of us who get back here on these occasions can testify.

In behalf of the trustees and the faculty I welcome you all here at this Commencement

season to this banquet board and at this period of renewal of our spirit of loyalty and of devotion to the School that we love and cherish.

It is customary for the head of the School, speaking for his colleagues, to say a word at this time about the year and what it stands for, the progress and developments, the prospects and hopes.

First of all a word as to the undergraduate

body. You have seen and heard something of them so far today; you will see and hear a good deal more of them as the years go by, in the four corners of this country and of the world. For Phillips Academy boys, wherever they may be, are not accustomed to hide their light under a bushel or to hold their peace when any cause worth while challenges their best endeavor.

It is rather amusing sometimes as the years keep going by and these youngsters keep coming on, starting so many of them as almost little kiddies, rolling up into the manhood of senior year and then going out, to hear the criticisms and the comments passed by themselves and their elders alike. I have been steadily and constantly assured during the passing twenty-five or twenty-six years that I have been back here that the School is growing younger and more kiddish each year. The same old, old story rung in as every annual curtain falls on our work — and with equal untruth.

I do not think that the average age, so far as I know, has varied three months in all that time. I know that today there are a larger proportion of mature fellows in the senior class than there have been a good many times in the years that have passed. We are getting older, and it is pretty hard to realize that the School remains practically the same as it should.

I also hear comments constantly of a loss of that old spirit of initiative and self-reliance, and all that sort of thing, that we used to brag about in days gone by.

Our initiative didn't very often get beyond the bounds of Andover in those earlier days; but I want to tell you this year that it has even touched foreign countries and Andover has been made known on the other side of the Atlantic. During the year I received in my office a letter from Buckingham Palace in London, signed by the secretary of the King of Great Britain. He extended his greetings and good wishes to the students of Phillips Academy in return for their cordial Christmas greetings to him. It was some time before the mystery was uncovered, and then I found out that some of our good undergraduates, bubbling over with that initiative for which we are famous, had decided to spread Andover's fame still further than it had ever gone before and had extended their greetings in behalf of the School to the King himself, and the King had welcomed them and sent them back.

No, I don't think we are changing very much. Any of you who have looked on that group of stalwart seniors who are going out from us today must recognize that there is something there that spells after all the old Andover spirit, with all the best of the old days,

and something new, perhaps, and even better, in the days that now are.

I don't know why we all came here. It is very difficult to tell. But there is just one word that I want to say to that senior class as it goes out from us at this time. We have wrestled with you, we have wept over your shortcomings, we have cussed you roundly at times when you didn't do what your elders — who don't know very much about it, anyway — thought you ought to do, but we have had faith and confidence in you, and we are not going to lose that faith and confidence but we are going to welcome you back to this board in the years to come.

I don't know why you came here, all of you; you don't, perhaps. But you have been married and made a blood relation to this old School that we love.

It reminds me of a story that I heard the other day of a darkey who had proposed to, and finally married, a dusky friend of his. The good lady in question had a very profitable job and her worthless husband had none. She grew a little anxious after the marriage ceremony was over, and finally she turned to him and said: "Rastus, are you sure you didn't marry me for my job?" "Liza, of course I didn't marry you for your job. What made you think that?" "Are you sure, Rastus, you didn't marry me for my job?" "Of course I didn't marry you for your job, 'Liza. You hold right on to your little old job."

You have got a job. Perhaps that attachment formed for you with the School by others and your elders may not have for you the significance that it ought to have now. I am hoping that that worthless husband developed a love for work; I know that in the years to come you will develop a love for your alma mater.

Hold on to that job, which is the job of every one of us, — the love of the old School, to work for its interests, to boom it where we go, and then come back and give it our support and our blessing whenever the chance offers.

Let me turn for a minute to our faculty.

Every school owes its prestige and its distinction, such as it has, to the men who serve it as teachers, the men who give it their best, the men who have invested their lives and their talents and their all in its welfare, — the great investment, — the greatest after all. And Phillips Academy, we have heard something about her faculty today. The services and the devotion and the loyalty of the men who have stood by this School during the passing years are something unique and something to give every one of us a glow of genuine pride.

Let me just mention two or three men who today are serving in their reunion years, as it were.

We have heard a good deal about Mr. Eaton today. Forty-five years of service he represents, — devoted and loyal and unflinching in his attachment to the best interests of the School. You may well cheer him as you have. More than that, I find — because Mr. Eaton confessed it himself the other day — that he has another record. He passed ten years as an undergraduate in Phillips Academy. Fifty-five years of service to the School we love!

I confess to owing something both as a pupil and as a colleague to Mr. Eaton's keen intellect. I was a little stumped at first to understand what caused him to spend ten years as an undergraduate in Phillips Academy. But I think the truth has at last leaked out, though he may not admit it. I had a letter the other day from a total stranger, a woman who signs herself as a "Mrs." She addressed her letter to the Principal of Phillips Academy, Andover:

"Dear Sir:

I have been informed that yours is a boys' preparatory school. If so, please tell me when it was changed from a co-educational school. When I was stopping in Franklin, Mass., in 1888 young ladies were attending there.

Yours respectfully,
_____,"

Most of my classmates were here with me in '88; several members of the faculty were here at that time. All disclaim any knowledge of this hideous situation, and I have simply had to acknowledge to the good lady that if those ladies were present in the School at that time they were most successful in keeping themselves concealed. But now comes Mr. Eaton with his ten years as an undergraduate. Perhaps that explains it!

Mr. Stone of our faculty is rounding out thirty-five years of devoted and loyal service to the School. Mr. Frederick E. Newton, thirty years. And there are others who have served more or less — often more — but who do not happen to fall on the anniversary years at this time, and whose names therefore I won't mention.

It is loyalty to the School and devotion to its interests which we all feel has made this possible and that has made the progress and greatness of the School secure.

We are going to lose two or three men this year that we can ill afford to spare. Mr. Williams goes to take charge of a school in

California. Mr. Paradise takes up his duties in New York state. Mr. Fred Daly, whom you all know as assistant in the office and coach of our baseball, football and basketball teams, lays down his work to take up work which we think will offer him a larger and more efficient field in the Far West. We lose him with keen and deep regret, and he carries with him to his new work and his new opportunity the good will and respect and the love of us all.

When it comes to the work which the School is doing in the most important phase of its life, — in its class room and intellectual work, — I think our college records will bear the test. At Yale and Harvard this year we have had the record in the freshman class of having the delegations that have held the highest standards for any of the preparatory schools fitting for those institutions.

The Chairman of the admission committee of one of our leading universities was in my office only a few months ago, and he said that he wanted to establish closer and more cordial relations between the School and that institution. I said: "Well, we have doubled your delegation, we have trebled it in recent years, and I understand you are turning away hundreds of men each year. Why do you want more from us?" He said: "Yes, we are turning away hundreds of men, there is no question about that. But we need more backbone — and Andover and Exeter furnish the backbone."

I think we are still running true to form, and I think that the testimony of the college officers who meet our boys in the larger and freer life of the college will bear witness to that fact.

I want to turn for a minute to the trustees and the work which they are doing.

First of all let me refer to two or three important contributions that have come to us this year. For, after all, much as we hate to say it, we can't present to you this beautiful material plant that you see today, so different from that which we knocked around in the undergraduate days of '90, and for many years afterwards and before, without investing a considerable sum of money. We have to have money, and money has been coming to us in increasing and more generous amounts during recent years.

We have one anonymous gift this year, to be used in any way we see fit for the welfare of the School, of \$10,000.

We have had a very unique gift from Philip Allen, one of our old graduates, of \$5,000, to start a very much needed planting of trees and shrubbery about the hill. Beautiful as this hill is at this particular season of the year, and during the summer — when we are away,



THE COMMENCEMENT PARADE

for nine months of the school year we are running under bare poles.

We have had two legacies of \$1,000 each from estates; or, rather, one from an estate — Clarence W. Austin of the Class of '88, and \$1,000 to serve as a foundation for the music prize from Mr. Charles F. Cutter, as was announced this morning.

The Harvard scholarship which I spoke of this morning is unique, in that the Harvard undergraduate group, a small number, with naturally lean pocket books at this time, have subscribed this amount in order to express their affection and devotion to the School.

We have had two striking portraits presented of boys who gave their lives in the World War — Ammi Lancashire and William H. Taylor.

Mr. Charles N. Kimball of the Class of '99 has fitted out most generously and effectively at an expense of over \$5,000, the faculty room in the new School building.

The Alumni Fund you have already heard about.

The trustees recently — and let me say that no institution in this land, I believe, has a more efficient or loyal or devoted body than

that body which steers and directs the course of this School ship for us all — have been giving some pretty serious thought of late to a situation very soon to confront us.

Perhaps you are not aware, all of you, that only three years hence we shall be celebrating the 150th anniversary of the founding of this School. That's a time which we cannot allow to pass without some substantial thing being done. And already, three years before that event, the trustees are shaping their plans, appointing sub-committees, and engaging in earnest discussion and consideration of what can be done at that time to make that significant event mark a definite and a substantial and a glorious epoch in the School's history.

One of the things that has been brought home to us very vigorously of late has been the failure of the School authorities — perhaps our graduates and undergraduates as well — to appreciate fully the wonderful historical setting in which we live and move, to see more clearly those great figures not only in the School's life but in the life of the nation and the world that rise up in our background and that have been altogether too dim and too hazy

in our thoughts in days gone by, and to capitalize for the lasting advantage and glory of the School those names and those historic events. Reference has been made to the fact that George Washington sent one of his nephews and eight of his grandnephews to this School; that he came here himself in person as the guest of Mr. Phillips and addressed the boys out here on this little square where that glorious memorial tower stands now in memory to the Andover spirit as represented by those eighty-nine boys who laid down their lives in the world's greatest war. That's only one incident, but an incident of tremendous historic importance to the School, if only we could visualize it aright.

A loyal and devoted friend of the School recently purchased one of Gilbert Stuart's portraits from life of President Washington, and has presented it to the School as a little reminder, as it were, of Washington's part in our early history and the inspiration that that connection undoubtedly exerted upon all those of his time and the years which immediately followed, an inspiration which should be cherished and revived today.

Last night at our trustees' meeting a letter was read from this wonderfully generous and loyal friend in which he stated his readiness to contribute to the School the sum of \$500,000 for the erection of a much needed auditorium, to house this portrait of George Washington and to be known as the George Washington Hall, — a building to stand out here on the quadrangle, completing that left side of it, just to the left of the main Academy building. The only condition attaching to the gift is that within the next year we should be able to secure another \$500,000 to match that splendid gift.

Gentlemen, I feel sure that we can do it and that we will do it, and that perhaps even when you next meet here — if not next time, at least the year after that — we shall welcome you in an auditorium that we have sadly needed during the passing years and that will stand as a splendid monument to the ideals and history of the School, to the loyalty of its alumni and generous friends, and be a fitting place for those exercises which mean so much in the School's life.

This represents our first step only, gentlemen, towards the completion of what we hope to present to you as a well-rounded achievement when that 150th anniversary comes around. And although you may regard the Andover of today as a new and more brilliant Andover than in the days when you knew it as undergraduates, I think that you will feel when you come back here three years hence that, whatever the step forward in the past may

have been, the strides that we are making at the present time and in the near future will have exceeded even the progress of the past.

Now just a word in closing. A good deal has been said throughout these entire Commencement exercises of the youth of today. One of the problems that interests us all! What has been said has been said from the heart, and what has been said has rung true.

I add my hearty Amen to what your speaker has said this morning and to what one of the undergraduate speakers said to you yesterday. We are not quite playing fair to the youth of today.

Good heavens! when I look back and think what some of their fathers were in my time, including myself, and then look at these splendid fellows today, I am not worrying very much about the youth and their ability to handle themselves and their ideals, but I am only worrying about what kind of fathers and citizens they are going to be fifteen and twenty years hence under the example which some of the older generation who seemingly have lost their heads are setting them.

If this country is to endure, if American ideals are to exist, if all that we love in American life is to be a permanent and a blessed thing for our children who follow us so soon on life's stage, then it is our business as an older generation, and supposedly a wiser generation, to see to it that the very foundation stones on which those ideals, those hopes, and all that is best in our life rest, are maintained.

For some reason the older generation seems not to be doing it today. We are not playing fair with those who are coming on to take our places. We are not giving them the full and glorious chance which this rich heritage justifies them in having.

That's our only anxiety. That's our only fear. We have never had a more idealistic group of boys, I think, in the School than we are sending out today. I have never got a better response as I have dealt with boys than I have with the representative boys whom I have touched intimately in the recent months. There has never been a challenge put up to them which was honest and decent to which they did not respond with all the enthusiasm which characterizes them.

We are offering them shams. We are offering them things which they can't comprehend. We are asking them to accept old and outworn creeds and traditions. And youth invariably, as we did in our day, looks straight for the truth, with an honesty of intent and a definiteness of purpose that perhaps in the older days we have found it a little more difficult to command.

Gentlemen, we owe it to these boys who are

coming on to trust them more fully in these difficult times in which they find themselves; times that try our souls and that will try their courage. We owe it to them to give free expression to that spirit of adventure for the higher and the finer things of life — for, after all, that is what they want — than we are giving them today. We owe it to them to leave them a better and not a worse country, a clearer and not a dimmer ideal, a broader and not a narrower vision.

That spirit of religion which in youth is so strong because it is founded on solid truth which youth can see and understand, is capable of enormous expansion and growth if only we will foster it. Instead of that we badger and we criticize and we block and we mess things up, as we have messed so many things in life, without realizing the idealism that underlies it all and the spirit of adventure that leads youth to lay down even life itself that that ideal may be realized.

It was always so. It is so today. Give youth its chance, its opportunity, its privilege, and then later on in life its high and glorious

reward. That's our job. Let us hold fast to that well worth while job.

Following Dr. Stearns's address, the guests gave a long Andover cheer for "Al", after which the association adjourned for another year.

The guests then proceeded to the playing field, where they saw an interesting game of baseball between the school nine and an alumni team. In the evening came the Promenade in the Borden Gymnasium. The patronesses were Mrs. John L. Phillips, Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Mrs. John Crocker, and Miss Grace Clemons. The hall had been beautifully decorated and presented a very attractive appearance. Many of the fathers and mothers of the graduating class attended and joined in the dancing. So, at two o'clock the next morning, ended the one hundred and forty-seventh annual Commencement at Phillips Academy; and the former Seniors, now transformed into alumni, were ready to rest and study for their college examinations. Quiet had once more descended upon Andover Hill!

General School Interests

The Phillips Club

On April 22, Mr. Herbert Croly, editor of *The New Republic* and author of several brilliant essays and biographies, addressed the Phillips Club on the subject *Religion and Life*. The last talk of the season was given on May 8, by Mr. Arthur E. Foote, '92, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Foote, who is connected with the Department of Commerce, spoke on *Waste in Industry*, using slides to illustrate his thesis.

New Portraits

During the spring two new portraits have been added to the Academy collection. One is a painting by Alexander James of Principal Alfred E. Stearns, showing him in academic robes, — the first portrait which Dr. Stearns has permitted to be made of himself. The other, by Edward Brooks, is a full-length portrait of Mr. James C. Graham, finished some years ago and now presented by Mr. Brooks to Phillips Academy. Both portraits are now hanging in the Academy Library.

A New Auditorium

The new Auditorium and Administration Building, plans for which were announced by

Principal Stearns at the Alumni Luncheon will be started at once and pushed rapidly to completion. The site chosen is east of Phillips Hall, on the north side of the quadrangle, directly opposite Pearson Hall. As one approaches the new Main Building from Main Street, he will thus find the Auditorium, — or George Washington Hall, as it is to be called, — on his left.

The plans as now approved call for a hall seating about eleven hundred on the floor, with a capacity of about six hundred more in the two galleries. The stage will be provided with the most modern equipment for plays, moving pictures, lantern slides, and concert work, and the floor will be slightly slanted up towards the rear of the hall. In the vestibule a panel is provided for the beautiful portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart, recently presented to the Trustees by a generous alumnus.

On the ground floor, to the left, will be located the offices of the Principal and his assistants, with the Registrar's headquarters on the right. These will be far more commodious and comfortable than they are at present. On the second floor will be the offices of the Treasurer, the Bursar, the Purchasing Agent, the Alumni Secretary,

and the Alumni Recorder, together with the Academy printing plant and address files.

The architect of the Auditorium is Mr. Charles Platt, of New York City. A drawing of the façade, prepared from an architect's sketch, is reproduced in this *Bulletin* for the benefit of those who are interested. Further announcements may be expected in the autumn.

Dr. Stearns's Engagements

Dr. Stearns's speaking engagements for the Spring term have been as follows:

Pelham, N. Y. Woman's Club.

Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa. (preaching).

Sorosis Club, Lawrence, Mass.

Taft School, Watertown, Conn. (preaching).

Lawrence Academy, Groton, Mass. (preaching).

Rotary Club, Newton, Mass.

The Grange, Andover, Mass.

Vermont State Congregational Conference, Rutland, Vt.

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass.

Lynnfield Parent Teachers Association, Lynnfield, Mass.

Spence School, New York City, Graduation Address.

Westminster School, Simsbury, Conn., Baccalaureate Address.

Summit, N. J., High School, Graduation Address.

Faculty Notes

Dr. Claude M. Fuess has been asked by Amherst College to prepare a War Memorial Volume, dealing with the part played by Amherst and its alumni in the World War. It will include biographies of the Amherst graduates who gave their lives in service. Dr. Fuess has recently published a little illustrated pamphlet entitled *An Andover Primer*, giving a summary of Phillips Academy history. Only a small number of these have been printed in the first edition, but it is expected that a larger edition will soon make it possible to secure a wider distribution.

The Andover Press has recently published *Verba Transversa*, a little booklet containing sixteen Latin Cross Word Puzzles, arranged in a series of increasing difficulty and closing with two or three which seem to the ordinary layman most ingenious and complex. Professor Charles H. Forbes, the author of this volume, says in his introduction, — "The problems are designed chiefly to afford amusement; but

the sport is one that engages knowledge and brains. Properly used, in leisure moments, this little pamphlet will profitably exercise one's memory of words and inflections." Former students in Professor Forbes's Latin classes will find this collection highly entertaining. Copies may be obtained from The Andover Press, Andover, Massachusetts.

Among the members of the teaching staff who expect to spend the summer vacation period in Europe are Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Mr. Roy A. Spencer, Mr. Guy H. Eaton, Dr. Howard W. Church, Mr. Guy J. Forbush, Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, and Professor Charles H. Forbes. Mr. Frederick E. Newton will sail in July to meet Mrs. Newton in England, and will have a leave of absence during 1925-26.

The Tamalpais School, where Mr. James W. Williams is to be headmaster and Mr. Frederick J. Daly physical director and head coach, is a newly organized institution using the equipment of the former Hitchcock Military Academy. It will consist of about 130 boys, in six forms, with thirteen masters.

The school is located at the edge of the small town of San Rafael, an hour north of San Francisco, with the Bay on one side, and on the other, the rolling hills stretch to the Pacific, some eight miles west.

It will be the headmaster's policy to adapt, so far as possible, Andover methods to this much smaller school; but, at the same time, to give the boys closer attention and acquaintance with the masters, as is natural in a smaller group of boys.

The opportunities for hiking and camping over week-ends which the vicinity of San Rafael offers in rich abundance, will be made a prominent feature of the school life.

The marriage of Miss Alma Sherman Eaton, of Andover, to Mr. Scott Hurtt Paradise took place on Wednesday, June 24, at Christ Church in Andover. Mr. Paradise has accepted a position as Instructor in English in the Nichols School in Buffalo, New York, where he will make his home after a honeymoon abroad.

Mr. Frederick J. Daly, after having been connected with Phillips Academy for some years as Private Secretary to the Principal and Coach of various teams, is now leaving to become Instructor in French and Director of Athletics in the Tamalpais School near San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren K. Moorehead have returned to Andover after a year spent in Europe and in the Southern States. Mr. Moorehead will devote part of the summer to an inspection of the work of the Department of Archaeology at Sante Fe, New Mexico.



Administration Building
Phillips Academy

THE FACADE OF THE PROPOSED AUDITORIUM AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Dr. Fuess's "All for Andover"

Dr. Fuess has ventured into fresh fields and pastures new; from history and biography he has turned his pen to a story for small boys. I am certain that he had a good time writing it and that many lads are reading of life at Phillips with a pleasure equal to the author's in composing the tale.

The book necessarily has definite limits in time, the life of a school generation; since it aims to "hold as 'twere a mirror up to" Phillips, the stage is set in all the beauty of our modern school; to us who have had the good fortune and joy of many years in the life of Andover Hill characters and episodes of two decades reappear to bring a smile, a pang of regret, a realization that

Eheu fugaces, Postume, Postume
Labuntur anni.

The varied interests and activities of boys at Phillips are depicted widely — with a glamor as of moonlight shed upon them; this must come in all romance and for all small boys; God help us when the magic of moonlight and mystery shall have left us forever. Haloes illumine the brows of many of the faculty — to their bewilderment: "Lawk a mercy on us, this is none o' I;" yet through all there are woven strands of the ideal which Phillips would inculcate. Older boys in Phillips may in their deliberately blasé superiority declare that the success of Steve Fisher, the success of his several friends, the downfall of certain others who fringe the tale are too obvious from the start and too pronounced; we of added years recall too many actual cases to be disturbed by the cynical criticism of sophomore seniors.

Read the book to your small lad. You will both get some pleasure and some profit from its perusal.

H. M. P.

Music Notes

The outstanding pre-Commencement musical activities of the school during the spring term were the Andover-Exeter concert, held this year at Exeter, and the joint concert with Bradford Academy. It is hard to over-emphasize the importance of the last-named concert, for it is questionable whether any two preparatory schools do more serious work in preparation for a joint performance. The choruses of the two schools combined in singing Bach's Motet: "I wrestle and pray," Handel's "And the glory of the Lord," together with some examples of church music edited by Mr. Pfatteicher and published by Carl Fischer and Co., numbers by Praetorius, Vulpus, Mergner, and a charming cradle-song

of the 14th century. Bradford sang songs by Brahms, and Graun, and Andover by Kücken, Brahms, and Schubert.

At the Baccalaureate service the choir sang the "Domine salvam fac" from Gounod's "Missa des Orpheonistes," and the "Sanctus" from the "St. Cecilia Mass." After the address to the graduating class they sang the hymn of Symonds: "These things shall be, A loftier race than e'er mankind hath seen shall rise," to the fine tune by Percy Buck.

On Wednesday evening the second Cutter competition for proficiency on orchestral instruments was held in the chapel in connection with the Potter speaking contest. The musical competition took place while the judges deliberated upon the speaking. The first prize of \$25.00 was awarded to C. Rhodes of Middletown, Pa., violin; the second of \$15.00 to C. W. Eiseaman of Boston, violin; the third of \$10.00 to O. C. Jones of Pleasantville, N. Y., clarinet. It is hoped that as the years go on the number of contestants for these extremely worthy prizes will greatly increase.

On Thursday evening of Commencement week the annual performance by the musical and dramatic clubs took place in the Borden gymnasium, the orchestra playing Haydn's "Surprise Symphony" — four movements, the glee-club singing Brahms' "Swabian Folk Song" and Schubert's "Erl-King." Immediately following this performance a Carillon Recital was played by M. Camille Lefevre of Malines, Belgium. M. Lefevre also played on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, preceding the Commencement exercises.

The musical clubs have been reorganized with a student president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and the attempt will be made to arouse greater interest in the concerts by the visiting artists by having these concerts given under the auspices of the musical clubs. Tentative plans have been made for next year to have an organ recital by England's distinguished blind organist, Mr. Alfred Hollins, a piano recital by Mr. Percy Granger, and an orchestral concert by the Eighteenth Century Orchestra which plays classical compositions of the eighteenth century in costume and by candle-light.

Lecture by Carveth Wells

On the evening of Saturday, April 18, Mr. Carveth Wells, the well-known explorer and author, gave his illustrated lecture, *My Six Years in the Jungles of Malay*, in the Chapel. Mr. Wells gave a very entertaining talk before a large audience.



THE CLASS OF 1885

American Legion Drive

As a result of a campaign carried on by Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, of the teaching staff, with a large number of undergraduate assistants, the sum of \$262 was raised in the student body and presented to the American Legion Endowment Fund, as a part of the contribution from the town of Andover.

Society Reunions

The annual reunions of the secret societies were held this year, by vote of the Intersociety Council, on Saturday, May 2, at which time special programs were arranged by the different fraternities. A list of those who returned for the celebration has been compiled as follows:

K. O. A. — A. D. Parker '05, E. H. Scribner '07, B. Chapin '03, S. H. Paradise '10, Charles Forbes, Alfred E. Stearns '90, Claude Fuess, C. M. Dole '19, O. M. Mitchel, Jr. '17, C. H. Sanford '24, A. C. Jelly '78, A. J. Selfridge '81, J. W. White '13.

A. U. V. — C. C. Simmons '25, Wendell Smith '94, R. P. Breed '20, Robert Edward Spiel '24, D. Calhoun Jones '21, Robert M.

Stalkder, '22 W. C. Riley '22, T. D. Howe, Jr., '01, W. C. Keator, Jr., '24, M. J. Curran '16, E. A. Carter '05, L. Curtis Booth '24, O. C. Thornton '21, Alan McL. Taylor '98, George B. Gallagher '20, R. N. MacDonald '20, J. F. Burns Jr., '21, Terry Treadway '23, Graham Treadway '25, Gerald C. Holbrook '22, O. P. Nicola, Jr., '91.

P. A. E. — George T. Eaton '73, William Odlin '86, F. C. Luce '88, Walter Binnian '02, Fred Weyerhaeuser '92, A. P. Thompson '92, William H. Field '95, W. S. Cross '00, L. F. Bissell '01, Frank O'Brien '02, F. J. Daly '04, R. Martin '11, C. R. Marshall '12, W. C. Chisholm '15, A. V. Heely '15, W. H. Hennessey '15, R. R. Bishop '15, Morris Tyler '20, W. M. Sides, Archibald Freeman, Walter Preston, Jr., '21, Bart Hayes, Jr., '21, S. Bishop '22, C. James Martin '22, C. B. A. Murphy '23, R. Dunkel '23, J. H. Remick, Jr., '23, R. E. Randall '24, George and Malcolm Stevenson '24.

P. B. X. — T. W. Ashley '16, L. S. Brayton '20, A. O. Barker '13, H. W. Beal '93, E. E. Chute '24, R. F. Daley '14, T. A. Fitzgerald '16, G. D. Flynn '15, Edward Hawkes '07,

L. M. Harriman '24, G. W. Hinman '94, J. S. Ingraham '18, J. S. Kimball '08, W. W. Lord '24, A. McMorran '15, W. B. Meader '11, L. Martin '18, Edward Mahan '12, F. E. Newton '93, Eddie Rice '23, W. W. Russell '17, F. Screven '23, E. A. Sherrill '05, E. B. Sherrill '98, C. F. Smith '19, H. C. Smith '17, S. W. Tyler '91, W. T. B. Williams '93.

P. L. S. — Seth Eames '10, George H. Larsen '24, Edwin T. Thompson '24, John C. Angus '01, William P. Ellison '23, Robert C. Chapin '06, Alfred D. Kern '23, David H. Atwater '17, Robert W. Fernald '03, Montague Phillips '23, Floyd D. Fernald '10, S. B. Neiley '18, E. A. Neiley '18, R. B. Neiley '15, Stoughton Walker '24, J. L. Phillips, E. J. McGrew, Jr., '22, B. A. Cushman '20, F. H. Sellman '21, R. W. Conant '05, Phillips E. Wilson '19, E. R. Bartlett.

F. L. D. — K. Pfaffmann '20, J. K. Davis '19, J. Gault '12, F. A. Flanders '19, M. H. Reed '24, J. V. Reed '22, I. H. Peck '24, J. Munger '22, R. Redpath '24, R. B. Upson '21, E. F. Jones '21, J. E. Coykendal '21, A. B. Clark '21, J. E. Bannan '17, R. L. Munger '21.

A. G. C. — G. K. Brown '24, A. R. Benner, W. H. Woodward '24, W. D. Birch '22, L. T. Prescott '15, C. M. Lindsay '15, R. Chute '18, H. W. Hobson '10, John Williams '04, R. F. Snell '14, C. V. Wood '22, G. S. Sanders '20, G. T. Baldwin '20, M. Gratwick '18, D. Falway '16, W. Gratwick '21, W. H. Wolverton '09, G. S. Baldwin '17, G. P. Sands '14, N. W. Danforth '24, A. H. B. Peabody '24, H. Harbison '10, C. P. O'Connell '24, S. Gill '23, G. G. Hamilton '20.

E. D. P. — Hi Ross '21, Hugh Ellsbree '21, Al Blanchard '23, R. J. Wood '24, L. N. Rugee '24, N. Dilloway '22, R. N. Mitchel '22, J. Moon '22, Cornelius Crane '25, Henry B. Dean '24, Roger Bachelder '22, Roscoe Dake '24, O. Tower, Alex J. Shulten '24, William May '21, J. M. Curtis '24.

Domestic Manners of the Americans, by Mrs. Trollope. 1832.

Observations in which Charge of Speculation Against Alexander Hamilton Is Fully Refuted, Written by himself. 1797.

Collection of Facts and Documents Relative to Death of Alexander Hamilton, by the Editor of the Evening Post. 1804.

Concise, Historical View of Difficulties, Hardships, and Perils which Attended the Planting and Improvements of New England, by Amos Adams. 1770.

Men and Manners in America, by Thomas Hamilton. 1770.

Life and Character of the Chevalier John Paul Jones, by J. Henry Sherburne. 1825.

Sketch of his Campaign in the Illinois, by George Rogers Clark. 1869.

History of the Revolution of South Carolina, by David Ramsay. 2 vol. 1785.

History of the American Revolution, by David Ramsay. 2 vol. 1789.

Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the U. S., by Henry Lee. 2 vol. 1812.

Annals of America, by Abiel Holmes. 2 vol. 1829.

A Detail of some Particular Services Performed in America, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779. 1835.

Battle of Lake Erie, by Tristram Burgess. 1839.

Life and Character of Stephen Decatur, by S. Outnam Waldo. 1821.

Memoir of the Life of Richard Henry Lee, and his Correspondence. 2 vol. 1825.

Letters and Memoirs Relating to the War of American Independence, by Mme. de Riedesel. 1827.

History of the Insurrection, by William Findley. 1796.

History of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by Butler Mann. 1836.

Collections, by Rhode Island Historical Society. vol. 4 1838..

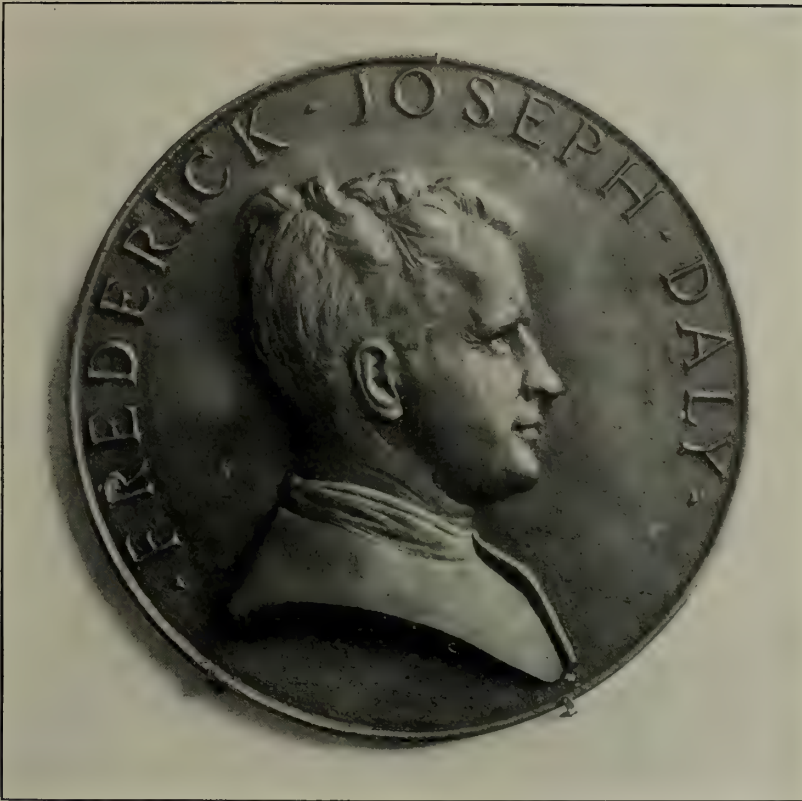
Gift to the Library

Mr. Edward Brooks, of Andover, has recently presented to the library a number of rare and valuable items of Americana, a list of which follows:

Proceedings of Congress Held at New York in 1765 on the Subject of the American Stamp Act. 1767.

Talk by Colonel Winship

On the morning of Monday, May 11, Colonel Blanton Winship, U. S. A., gave a talk in the Chapel on the Citizens' Military Training Camps, urging Andover men to enroll in one of these camps for the summer.



Undergraduate Interests

The Pot-Pourri

The 1925 *Pot-Pourri* appeared in good season during Commencement Week, dedicated to Mr. Archibald Freeman, Instructor in History, and containing as a frontispiece a pen-and-ink drawing of Mr. Freeman. The Managing Editor was Douglas Hanley Foxall, of Rochester, New York, with John Boardman Page, of Phoenix, Arizona, as Business Manager. The book contains the usual material illustrating school life.

Philo Observes Its Centennial

On the evening of Monday, June 8, in Peabody House, the Philomathean Society celebrated its centennial by a dinner, which was attended by a small group of enthusiasts. The Chairman was Robert Tilmon Rylee, of Memphis, Tennessee, who has been especially active in debating and public speaking throughout the year. The speakers were Mr. William

Odlin, '86, who gave reminiscences of Philo in his time; Mr. George T. Eaton, '73, who spoke of the origin and traditions of Philo; Dr. Claude M. Fuess; and Principal Alfred E. Stearns, '90, who recalled the society as it was thirty-five years ago. It was confidently predicted at this meeting that a revival in debating was imminent, and it is hoped that the centennary of Philo may be observed in a broader way by some form of gathering next autumn.

Publications Dinner

The annual dinner of representatives of the various school publications was held on Wednesday evening, June 3, in Peabody House, with about thirty-five undergraduates present. The speakers were Robert T. Rylee, representing *The Vagabond*, Dr. Claude M. Fuess, and Mr. Edward E. Whiting, of the *Boston Herald*, who talked on opportunities in journalism

to-day. Among the invited guests were Mr. Arthur W. Leonard and Mr. Charles A. Parmelee.

Exhibition by William T. Tilden

On Monday, May 11, in a rainstorm, Mr. William T. Tilden, ranking tennis player of the United States, gave an exhibition match on the Academy courts with Vinton Chapin, one of the best players in the country. Over four hundred students were present to watch the contest, and the members of the Andover squad picked up much information about championship tennis. While Tilden won the competition in three straight sets, he was hard-pressed at times and had to make brilliant rallies to recover.

Upper Middle Elections

Officers of the Upper Middle Class were elected for the Spring Term as follows: President, John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio; Vice President, Caleb Rodney Layton, 3d, of Georgetown, Delaware; Secretary-Treasurer, Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Senior Council

As a nucleus from the class of 1926, the Senior Council has chosen the following to constitute the Council at the opening of next year: John Walden Bryant, of West Newton, John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio, and Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., of Reading, Pennsylvania.

Lower Middle Elections

Elections from the Lower Middle Class for the Spring Term resulted as follows: President, Philip Williams Davis, of Binghamton, New York; Vice President, Walter Moore Swoope, of Merion Station, Pennsylvania; Secretary-Treasurer, Harry Towne Jones, of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

The Dramatic Club

On Saturday evening, May 16th, after two unavoidable postponements, the Academy

Dramatic Club gave its rendering of three one-act plays in the Andover Town Hall. The performances, given under the direction of Mr. Allan V. Heely assisted by Mr. Arthur W. Leonard, reflected much credit on the coaches and actors. *The Trysting Place*, by Booth Tarkington, is a bit of light comedy which is very well adapted to amateur companies, and it was delightfully interpreted. Lord Dunsany's *A Night at an Inn*, is a thrilling melodrama with supernatural elements and requiring some vigorous emotional acting, and might easily have been made absurd. As it was given, the illusion was admirably preserved and the audience had some tense moments. The program concluded with Henry C. Allen's *Bunk*, a broad farce on the order of *The Torch Bearers*, which left everybody screaming with laughter. The cast of characters follows:

THE TRYSTING PLACE

Mrs. Curtis	A. M. Hirsh
Lancelot Briggs	R. M. MacLaury
Mrs. Briggs (His Mother)	T. C. Chapin
Jessie (His Sister)	J. C. Merwin
Mr.	E. W. Ames
Rupert Smith	J. T. Hague, Jr.
Mysterious Voice	F. T. Pierson, Jr.

BUNK

Joe	H. Lyne, Jr.
George	J. L. Wolcott
Officer (Mr. Parsons), Prompter	C. M. Friesch
Lady Agatha (Miss Pringle)	E. C. Carter
Baron Badness (villain)	H. C. Sandberg
Sir Gerald (Mr. Prentiss)	J. C. Pierce
Mr. Ivor Waitinground	J. H. Stevens

A NIGHT AT AN INN

Edward Arnold Scott-Fortescue (The Toff)	
(A Dilapidated Gentleman)	H. C. Downing
William Jones (Bill)	R. Rylee
Albert Thomas	W. H. O'Kane
Jacob Smyth (Alias Sniggers)	T. C. Kennedy
All Merchant Sailors	
Klesh	R. L. Rideout
First Priest of Klesh	C. Eddy
Second Priest of Klesh	D. W. Layman
Third Priest of Klesh	E. V. Silver, Jr.

Athletics

Track

The track team had a season which was highly successful and which reflects credit not only upon individual athletes but also upon Coach Ray Shepard. Early in the spring, on May 2, the team was defeated by the Harvard

Freshmen in a close contest, — but it is only fair to point out that Andover's famous sprinter, "Flash" Borah, was absent on this occasion. On May 9, at New Haven, the Yale Freshmen administered a defeat to the Andover representatives, Toolan taking Bor-



ANDOVER'S CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK TEAM

ah's place in the sprints and winning handily. A week later Borah returned from his vacation, and Andover was able to show its full strength against the Dartmouth Freshmen, who were beaten by a small margin. In this meet Borah, running the quarter for the first time in competition, set a new school record of 49 3-5 seconds. At the Harvard Interscholastics, held on May 23, in the Stadium, the Phillips team carried off a victory for the fifth consecutive time, securing 55 3-4 points to Exeter's 46. Andover won six first places and scored in every event except two. The Andover-Exeter meet, held at Andover on May 30, was most exciting. There were the usual upsets, the failure of star performers to make good, and the picking up of points unexpectedly by both teams. Borah, however, proved himself equal to the emergency by winning not only the three dashes but also the broad jump, thus breaking all former records by carrying off four first places in a dual meet. The final score was 65 1-3 to 60 2-3. So close was the scoring that a difference of half an inch in the broad jump would have reversed the score and given the meet to Exeter. Special mention is due of Captain Healy's remarkable performances with the javelin throughout the season. At the Harvard Interscholastics he broke the record for his event, hurling the spear 183 feet, 5 1-2 inches. In the Andover-Exeter contest he went beyond his old mark by making a throw of 187 feet, 4 inches, this being a better record than was made on the same day at the national intercollegiates. Borah and Healy leave behind them at graduation an extraordinary record as brilliant athletes. The captain for next year is Dudley Landon Vaill, Jr., of Winsted, Connecticut, whose event is the pole vault.

Golf

Golf not being yet a recognized sport at Andover, the school can be represented against Exeter only by an "informal" team, which is not entitled to wear insignia. This spring, as for the past three years, an unofficial contest was arranged and held on May 26, at the North Andover Country Club. Mr. Laurence M. Crosbie and Mr. Linaberry of the Exeter teaching staff came, met, and defeated ignominiously two of the Andover faculty. The undergraduates had better fortune, — or skill, — and won from their Exeter opponents by four matches to one. Following these matches, the Andover representatives gave a dinner to their opponents at the Country Club, at which time the men from the two schools had an excellent chance to get acquainted. Noth-



SHOOP
Yale

ing is more conducive to close relations between the schools than friendly contests such as these.

The 1924 Baseball Nine

It is worth mentioning here, perhaps, that five members of last year's championship baseball nine are this year captains of their freshmen teams at college, — Van Johnstone, at Princeton, Shoop, at Yale, Jones, at Harvard, Randall, at Brown, and Parisien, at Notre Dame. The *Bulletin* is printing in this issue photographs of this remarkable group of baseball players, who, for the next three years, will be well known on the college diamonds.

Baseball

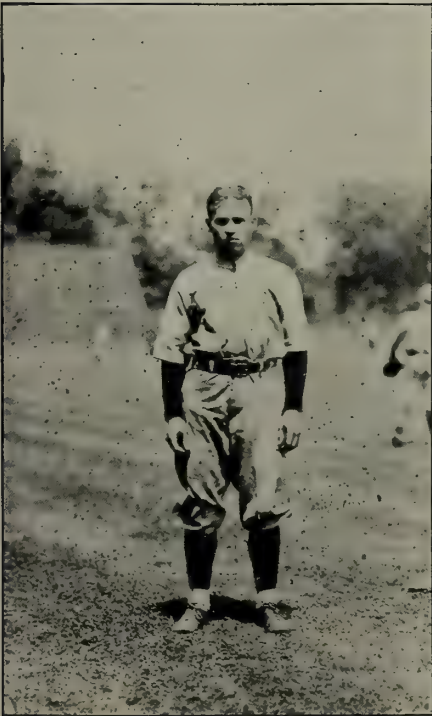
Starting the season with only a few letter men available from the championship nine of a year ago, Coach Daly had anything but a promising outlook. The team gradually improved, however, and at times played some good baseball, but showed a tendency to weaken at critical moments. The final contest, held at Exeter on June 6, was a literal "Comedy of Errors." The Andover nine



"VAN" JOHNSTONE
Princeton



"RED" RANDALL
Brown



PARISIEN
Notre Dame



"BILL" JONES
Harvard

from the beginning seemed completely demoralized. Layton, the pitcher, seemed unable to pitch anything but balls, and every member of the team except Dudley, the catcher, made one or more serious mistakes. It was a fearfully hot day, on which the spectators were interested chiefly in finding ways to keep cool; and the performance on the diamond did not tend to stir the stands except to anger. Neither team played brilliant ball,

but Exeter's steadiness gave her a victory by a score of five to nothing.

Tennis

With a well-balanced but not a brilliant team, Andover won all its tennis contests this spring except the Harvard Interscholastics, in which it placed fourth. In the final match with Exeter, Andover won four singles and all the doubles, the score being seven to two.

Alumni Interests

Reunion of the Class of 1900

The following men were present: Emerson W. Baker, wife and son, Clarence S. Bodfish and wife, James H. Clifford, Jr., Moncrieff M. Cochran, Walter S. Cross and wife, Marshall H. Durston and wife, Francis H. Fobes, Walter B. Jordan, Carl King, Albert H. Moore, Lansing P. Reed, Jesse A. Rothschild and daughter, Harry H. Stebbins, wife, three boys and one girl, J. Harvey Williams, James Hayden Womelsdorf, B. E. Smith, Thomas Butkiewicz, Louis Glenn, Dr. F. A. Conlon, Dicran B. Barsamian, Constantinople, Henry L. Wadsworth, Chauncey O'Neil and two boys, Charles Kimball, wife and two boys, Harland H. Ballard, Jr., Dr. T. J. Cullinane, Rev. A. C. Bacon, Natick, Mass., Charles Irwin, Sewickley, Pa.

The special events provided by the Reunion Committee (this committee consisting of Walter Jordan, Walter S. Cross, Lansing P. Reed, Emerson W. Baker, G. Elton Parks, and Harry H. Stebbins) were the class picnic held at Pomp's Pond on Thursday at one P.M., and the class dinner at Shawsheen Manor in the evening. The picnic was attended by all the men present at the reunion, together with their wives and children. The original plan of holding this luncheon at the Abbot Tea Inn was abandoned in view of the beautiful day and the old attractions of Pomp's Pond. The Class dinner was held at the Shawsheen Manor on Thursday evening. It was a great success and thoroughly enjoyed by everyone present. Dicran B. Barsamian, who had come to the Reunion all the way from Constantinople, thus breaking the record for individual mileage of any Reunion class, gave the Class an interesting talk. Tom Butkiewicz told us something of his war experiences. Later in the evening the Class broke up and returned to their various dormitories, where stories of old Andover days were told far into the early hours of the morning.

At this dinner it was unanimously decided that the Class Fund for this year would be contributed to the Douglas Crawford memorial fund in honor of our classmate who died during the past year and who was held in such high esteem by the faculty and School. It was voted to leave the manner of spending this Fund to the Trustees of the Alumni Fund, with the suggestion that it be spent for books for the library, a suitable bookplate to be placed in each book showing that it was purchased from the Douglas Crawford memorial fund.

At the Alumni luncheon on Friday the Class was advised by Dr. Fuess that 1900 had the largest fund which had been contributed by any class up to that time.

We believe that this is the first Reunion of any size that the Class of 1900 has had at Andover, and we also are sure that every man of the twenty-five who returned was more than repaid for the trip from every standpoint. Some of the men had not been back since they left Andover twenty-five years ago, others had not been back for ten or fifteen years. The changes at Phillips Academy since that time were remarkable and none of us observed them without a thrill of pride and congratulation that the School had gone ahead so rapidly since our time.

It was voted unanimously at the dinner that the next reunion of our Class would be held in 1928 at the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Phillips Academy, Andover. The officers present agreed to serve for the 1928 reunion. We understand that this reunion will be a reunion of all classes and not only those falling in the five-year periods.

There has been some talk of some kind of a pageant being created to commemorate the occasion. If any of the alumni classes should take part in such a project, 1900 wishes to be among the number.

The picture of the members of the Class



THE CLASS OF 1900 AFTER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY

present at the Reunion is published herewith. Unfortunately some ten members of the Class present at the Reunion were not present when the picture was taken.

The Class Reunion Committee intends to send out a communication describing somewhat in detail the Reunion in the near future. This will be mailed to every member of the Class of 1900 who appears on the official Reunion list.

The Committee feel well repaid for their efforts in time and correspondence due to the fact that twenty-five men returned, and hope that their efforts will be more largely rewarded in numbers for the Reunion of 1928.

One of the great delights was the renewing of acquaintanceship with Mr. Stearns and other members of the faculty, and to find them as young and virile as they were twenty-five years ago.

We were represented in the baseball game between the Alumni and Andover by James Harvey Williams, who committed the error of trying to catch a fly ball to right field on his chin, but otherwise represented the Class creditably.

The Class wish to convey their thanks to all the members of the faculty and particularly to Mr. and Mrs. John Phillips, who were our host and hostess on Friday night at the Williams House.

The Alumni luncheon held in the gymnasium on Friday was much enjoyed. We understand there were over 600 present at this luncheon. The custom of calling the classes assembled in front of the gymnasium by their class numbers as they were called to attend the luncheon seemed a happy custom. 1900 was the first class called after the Trustees and speakers had been called into the gymnasium and had the seats of honor as attending their twenty-fifth anniversary.

The Principal's reception held Thursday afternoon on the beautiful lawn adjacent to Mr. Stearns's residence was unique in our experience, surrounded as this lawn is by its beautiful trees and gardens with a great spread of canvas laid out on the level part of the lawn for dancing. The beautiful day made it a perfect reception, which was particularly enjoyed by all members of the Class.

Reunion of the Class of 1880

Nine members of 1880 — one-fifth of the survivors — celebrated the 45th Anniversary of the Class, with its customary modesty: Herbert J. Brown, Portland, Maine; Charles A. Clough, Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Daniel J. Coburn, Woburn, Mass.; Edward M. Green, M.D., Boston, Mass.; Augustus L. Holmes,

Malden, Mass.; Rev. John T. Nichols, Ellington, Conn.; Philip T. Nickerson, Boston, Mass.; Herbert H. Sharp, Salem, Ohio; John A. Waterman, Gorham, Maine.

Clough, Holmes, Sharp, and Waterman were early arrivals.

Making headquarters in the South Entry of Johnson Hall, all were domiciled there with the exception of Sharp, who in company with his wife, and Brown, put up at Shawsheen Manor.

After making our bow at the Principal's reception, we wandered under the Elm Arch, to the Memorial Tower, chatting of bygone times until dinner at 6:30 in the old Gym. It was a cheerful, happy refectory, amply served and very creditable to the resource of the steward.

Our committee furnished each man, as a fitting souvenir, with a copy of Dr. Claude M. Fuess's new school story, *All for Andover*.

At a class meeting, we agreed upon preliminaries to our 1930 golden reunion, and letters were read from M. C. Kennedy, Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad, absent in France; Dr. Seneca Egbert, of University of Pennsylvania, in England; Moses Brown, Jr., J. N. Tuttle, George B. Haskell, L. M. Woodbridge and Abram Baldwin, looking after his 11,500 acres of land and shearing 2500 sheep in Alberta, Canada; and our hearts went out to Sam W. Ashton of Fall River, who would have been present "but for being bedfast."

No set program followed. All the events were enjoyed, the clever performances of the Musical, Glee and Dramatic Clubs and the recital on the Carillon. Next morning, Friday, we met early at the dining hall for the reunion photograph and a breakfast of generous proportions. There we parted from Clough, on electrical business bent; Coburn, due at his Tech reunion, and Brown, bound for Williams College.

For the rest of us the band concert, the alumni and graduating class parade, the prize awards and exhibition exercises, and alumni dinner in the new gymnasium (where H. J. Brown, '80 was made a vice-president of the association) filled the day; and finally brought us to the baseball game, "The Team vs. the Grads."

There were the farewells made, our eyes lighting last on Holmes and his wife, and his son, a star track-team performer.

It was a real old Andover time, generously hospitable.

Instead of "the coach" there is a limousine. The seminary is gone and the Andover controversy with it. Latin and English commons only exist in memory. The old academy, overgrown with vines (which is ours?), is abandoned or little used. The sophistication



THE CLASS OF 1880 AT ITS FORTY-FIFTH REUNION



1910 AT ITS FIFTEENTH REUNION

we lacked is everywhere apparent. To such an extent, manners, methods and men have changed that the 1880 Andover is lost; like Coy's digamma or apocryphal, like an old Comstockian repartee.

One is tempted to say, with Liverpool Garge: "Things aint what they were, an' they never was."

But the bells in the tower chime "Auld lang syne!"

Principals change, principles persist. There are new trusts for new trustees.

The old campus is there, "Mac's" helpful kindness abides, strengthening with the years, — a school tradition to be cherished. And all is well.

For "Banty's" acuteness and prevision live, embodied in achieving men, at Andover and abroad in the land, dauntless spirits who, because of their valuable teaching in youth, still aspire and in a truly Phillippian way daily engage in "the serious business of living."

PHILIP T. NICKERSON
Class Agent

Fortieth Anniversary Reunion — Class of '85

"There is something in the clasp of the hand and in the look in the eye of an old friend, long unseen, which cannot easily be told in words, but which grips the heart in a strange way."

These words were spoken by the men of '85 who were present at our Fortieth Anniversary Reunion and were written by many who, having tasted in former years the joys of friendships renewed, expressed their regret at being unable to be with us this year.

Williams Hall was our Class Headquarters and there we foregathered from far and near. There came Babson and Blanchard, Cummings and Frohock, the dean of '85, Hunt and Pratt, Richards, our long distance man from Colorado Springs, and Ropes, Segur, Wheelock and the writer.

These eleven sat down to an excellent dinner Thursday evening, served in the dining room of Williams Hall. There we pleasantly renewed the old friendships of years long past, for, with a number of those present, the paths of life had not crossed in the forty years that had elapsed since we sang our Parting Ode on the platform in the Old Hall — one of the places, to memory dear, that is no more.

There we reviewed incidents and pranks of our days at Old P. A. And we looked again with great interest at the pictures and documents which had been brought, or sent, by members, of our Class to be presented to Phillips Academy in the name of '85. There

was our Year Book, the fourth ever published, the volume which has grown into the great *Pot-Pourri* of the present day. There were School Catalogues of 1884 and 1885, Commencement and other programs, group pictures and Class Photos of nearly every man ever identified with '85.

We recommend to all Classes that they bring to their reunions this valuable memorabilia and present it to Phillips Academy, that it may be preserved in the archives of the School. In this matter Mr. Carl W. Hamilton, '09, is splendidly cooperating, being actively engaged in accumulating a wealth of such material which he purposes housing in a fire-proof building on The Old Hill. Here the matter pertaining to each class will be catalogued and filed for easy reference in years to come, when otherwise it will soon be lost for all time.

On Thursday, before the dinner, we attended the Principal's Reception on the beautiful lawn of his residence, an occasion full of charm and color. Here were gathered the mighty Seniors, with their proud Mothers and Fathers and many admiring friends of the gentle sex. And here were found the Old Grads, some of whose classes ran back to years of long ago. A very pleasant hour was spent mid these festive scenes.

Friday morning, to the gentle notes of the carrillon in Memorial Tower, we gathered for the Procession to the chapel for Commencement Exercises. It must be confessed that we did not all attend the latter, but some of us took that time to renew acquaintance with old places and scenes and to inspect new buildings and equipment provided by funds from the Endowment Drive. What we saw gave proof to the words of one father, not an Andover Man, but whose son was graduating: "Surely this is the finest school in the land."

At noon our Class Photo was taken. Over night we had lost Ropes, Segur, and Cummings from our number, so only eight men appear in the group.

Then followed the Alumni Luncheon. It was an inspiration to see and hear Dear Old Pap Eaton, the only surviving member of the faculty of our day, call the roll of the Reunion Classes as they entered the Gym. The Seniors with a mighty cheer welcomed each class as it entered. Fine was the lunch, but finer still the personal contact with old friends. The writer confesses to having missed that riot of cheers and songs that lasted throughout the meal at the only other reunion he has been privileged to attend — that of twenty years ago. Such times, for the minute, make boys again of men no longer young.

After the luncheon came the Ball Game.



1905, THE TWENTY-YEAR CLASS

Here was again displayed the versatility of our Principal, whose youth is attested by the fact that he did not enter P. A. to begin his four year course there until fifteen months after we had graduated.

The weather man on duty was surely a P. A. Man. The days could not possibly have been more beautiful or delightful.

When the day was spent we departed to our several haunts, with prayers of thankfulness in our hearts for Samuel Phillips and for Al Stearns and for all those who have made and kept Phillips Andover what it is. And as we left The Old Hill we said: "It surely has been good to be here."

LOUIS C. PENFIELD

Reunion of Class of 1905

The Infirmary as headquarters, it did look as if we were in wrong, but after fifteen men had sat around and discussed the question, we all decided that, had the Infirmary been here in our day, we would have spent most of our time in its spacious rooms.

Many thanks are due the matron and nurses for their hospitable treatment.

Thursday afternoon, many of the boys motored over to North Andover for golf, the others spent a most enjoyable afternoon inspecting buildings.

Thursday night we had a buffet supper served at the Infirmary — very informal and just like old times. We can understand why the members of our class have put on weight; a short intermission to hear the Glee and Dramatic Club; back again to the Infirmary — more eats and swapping of lies — twelve o'clock — sleep for those who could sleep — music for the unlucky ones.

Saturday morning: Class parade and picture; Charlie Brewer and Paul Garland so enamored with golf that they missed the picture, but that is all they missed. Cush, Jim Clifford, and Bill Williams upheld our honor on the ball field — enough said.

Don't miss the twenty-fifth reunion — unless you are so old you can't enjoy yourself.

Reunion of 1910

Members of the class of 1910 met on Thursday noon, June 11, at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston for lunch and then motored to

Swampscott for a golf match at the Tedesco Country Club, playing the 19th hole at the home of Seth Eames, 51 Walker Road, Swampscott. The annual banquet was held that evening at Hunt's Grill, in Lynn, at Eames's invitation. Several of the class went to Andover that evening and spent the night at Pemberton Cottage. On Friday the members marched in the parade, attended the Exhibition (a few of them, at least), and sat through the luncheon, proud to hear the class mentioned as the one having the largest number of contributors to the Alumni Fund. A photograph was taken of those returning and is reproduced in the *Bulletin*. Those who came back were Frank Waterman, Arthur Wall, Howard Wortham, Norton C. Wheeler, Frank Monahan, William C. Griffin, S. H. Scribner, Roy H. Hardy, J. B. Perlman, Scott H. Paradise, Dr. L. A. Bingaman, Hugh Harbison, and Seth Eames. Walton B. Meader and Fritz Ely, of the class of 1911, were present at the banquet as guests. The success of the reunion is due almost entirely to Seth Eames, who labored hard and managed to bring back the largest number ever attending a fifteen-year gathering at Andover.

The Thirty-fifth Reunion of the Class of 1890

The thirty-fifth reunion of the Class of 1890 was a great success and the most enjoyable of them all. The class dinner was held in the

Peabody House and there were present Addis, Beard, Bodwell, Cheney, Cochran, Cummings, Eaton, Dickson, Gilbert, Harrington, Haskell, Holmes, Howe, Johnson, E. S. Page, Pomeroy, Sargent, Sawyer, Skelton, Stearns, and A. W. Stone. The invited guests were Mr. George T. Eaton, Mrs. A. W. Stone, Miss Addis, George F. Sawyer '19, Gilbert C. Cheney '25, and Frederick E. Howe '26.

Alfred Johnson presided in his usual finished and delightful manner. Principal Al Stearns, Mr. Eaton, Arthur Dickson, Tom Cochran and others made speeches. Some of the old pictures were thrown on the screen, which added gaiety to the evening. Mr. Eaton's biographical sketch of Walter Howe and his family tree was a wonderful exhibition of this dear old teacher's genius. It was a great pleasure to have Mrs. Stone and the daughter and sons of our classmates with us. Haskell's trip from Portland, Oregon, to attend this reunion was a great tribute and much appreciated by all. Pomeroy's trip from Troy, Pennsylvania, to join us, was another evidence of great loyalty.

Billy Beard presided at the alumni dinner in a manner to reflect great credit on the training by his classmates. Al Stearns pitched his usual fine ball game for the alumni against the school team.

All agreed to be on hand in 1928 when the 150th anniversary of the School is to be celebrated.

Obituaries

1856—James Browning, son of Latham Hull and Emeline Wheeler Browning, was born in North Stonington, Conn., January 6, 1840, and was first a farmer, then a dealer in woollens and real estate, and again a farmer in Stonington. A brother, Thomas L., was in the class of 1860. Mr. James Browning died in Stonington, March 16, 1924.

1856—Ferguson Haines, son of William Pickering and Harriet Ferguson Haines, was born in Saco, Me., March 2, 1840, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1860. Engaged in cotton manufacturing in Biddeford, Me., was agent of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company. Was Mayor of Biddeford, Alderman, Collector of Taxes, Treasurer of the city, member of the Maine Legislature. He died in Biddeford, May 1, 1925.

1857—Elisha Winslow Ellis, son of Elisha and Priscilla Sears Crowell Ellis, was born in Plymouth, October 29, 1837, and during his early life was master of sea-going vessels, and later was master mechanic for Swift & Co., of Chicago. He died in Plymouth, February 26, 1923.

1859—Julius Hobart Bronson, son of Thomas and Cynthia Bartlett Bronson, was born in Sandy Hill, N. Y., April 30, 1841, and became a manufacturer in Waterbury, Conn. He died in Litchfield, Conn., July 6, 1922.

1859—Brooks Frye Holt, son of Jonas and Pamela Porter Frye Holt, was born in Andover, February 1, 1838. He engaged in the ice business in Andover, Lawrence, and Boston, and died in Andover, April 9, 1925. Four brothers attended Phillips: Lewis G., 1860, Albert N., 1861, Charles A., 1864, Albion F., 1865. A son, Harry F., was in the class of 1901.

1861—John Gaines Cooley, son of John Gaines and Harriet Yeomans Cooley, was born in Norwich, Conn., March 4, 1843. He was associated with his father in New York City in the advertising business. Later he published for nine years a weekly newspaper in Norwich. Still later he was in the transportation office of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. He served during the Civil War in the 13th New York Regiment. He died in Norwich, April 6, 1925.

1862—William Sidney Richards, son of Seth and Mary Turner Jones Richards, was born in Bentonport, Iowa, October 27, 1844. He was a general retail merchant in Iowa and California, and for a quarter of a century a banker in San Jose, Calif., being president of the Security Bank in that city. He died in Pacific Grove, Calif., June 10, 1915.

1863—Henry Clay Little, son of Eldridge Gerry and Sophronia Phelps Peabody Little, was born in Pembroke, N. Y., March 31, 1842. He was treasurer of the Londonderry Lithia Company at one time and owned the first telephone plant in Nashua, N. H. He traveled extensively in this country and in foreign lands. He was a nephew of Mr. George Peabody, who founded the instructorship in Natural Sciences. Mr. Little died in Newton, April 19, 1925. A brother, Allan F., was in the class of 1861.

1864—Joseph Hamlin Stebbins, son of Philander Wright and Marietta Hamlin Stebbins, was born in Holland Patent, N. Y., January 3, 1848. He was a dealer in real estate and died in Oakland, Calif., November 30, 1920.

1865—George Longley Barker, son of John and Mary Longley Barker, was born in North Andover, April 15, 1848, and was a street and water commissioner of North Andover, superintendent of the farm for the Danvers State Hospital at Hathorne. He died in Lancaster, N. H., April 15, 1925.

1865—Joshua McKenzie Haley, son of John Smith and Mary Piper Haley, was born in Tuftonboro, N. H., January 11, 1843, and engaged in teaching, farming, and land surveying, and died in Tuftonboro, December 7, 1924. He was a member of the School Board of his home town.

1866—Ezra Harlow Waitte, son of Hosea Woodward and Sarah Ann Dyke Waitte, was born in South Braintree, January 12, 1850, and died in East Greenwich, R. I., November 29, 1918.

1869—James Frederic Hobart, son of Henry and Mary Towner Burnap Hobart, was born in South Abington (now Whitman), January 26, 1850. He was the valedictorian of his class, and engaged in manufacturing in New York City. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 16, 1924.

1870—William Edgar Hogan, son of William and Mehitable Mary Haynes Hogan, was born in Bangor, Me., August 1, 1849, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1872. He taught school for three years and was a practicing lawyer for the rest of his life in Bath, Me. He served that city as alderman and postmaster, and was registrar of deeds of Sagadahoc County. He died in Bath, May 9, 1925.

1870—Goodsill Barney Smith, son of Alexis Trudeau and Juliette Foster Smith, was born in Monkton, Vt., July 22, 1850, and became a farmer in his native town, where he died April 8, 1925.

1871—Stephen Obed Delano, son of Obed and Verona Williams Delano, was born in Marion, September 16, 1849, and was a railroad clerk, and died in Marion, March 7, 1925.

1876—James Goodwin Batterson, son of James Goodwin and Eunice Elizabeth Goodwin Batterson, was born in Hartford, Conn., August 30, 1858, and for some years was manager of the liability branch of the Travelers Insurance Company of New York and a director of the company. He died January 17, 1923.

1876—Edwin Baldwin Owen, son of Franklin Dwight and Josephine Baldwin Owen, was born in Chicago, Ill., November 10, 1857, and studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard. He lived at Stockbridge, taking care of an extensive property, and died in Stockbridge, January 26, 1925.

1876—Walter Brandegee Wood, son of Theodore Talbot and Mary Brandegee Wood, was born in Morristown, N. J., January 7, 1857. He was city treasurer of Morristown, secretary and treasurer of the Cowing Steel Casting Company. He died in Osterville, August 9, 1924. A brother, William M., was in the class of 1877.

1877—George Barclay Preston, son of Barclay and Catherine Smith Preston, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 17, 1857, and graduated from Yale in 1881. He engaged in the coal and coke business and was a banker and broker in Pittsburgh, where he died, April 16, 1925.

1878—William Elder Bailey, son of Charles Lukens and Emma Harriet Dull Bailey, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., February 10, 1860, and graduated from Yale in 1882. He was engaged in the iron business as treasurer of his father's firm for five years and then went to Seattle, Wash., as a real estate dealer. For nearly forty years he has been living in Harrisburg, interested in land development. He died in that city, April 11, 1925. Two brothers attended Phillips: Edward, 1878, and Charles L., 1882.

1879—Frederick Israel Kelly, son of Israel Hull and Lucinda Jane Gale Kelly, was born in Warren, N. H., May 13, 1860, and was a member of the class of 1886, Boston University Theological School. He held pastorates in Medford, Peabody, Dracut, and for twenty-one years at East Derry, N. H., and died in Derry, April 8, 1925.

1881—Francis Gurney Patton, son of John and Honora Jane Foley Patton, was born in Curwensville, Pa., March 22, 1861, and engaged in the wholesale coal business in Reading, Pa., in which place he died, October 1, 1917.

1881—Paul Irving Welles, son of Samuel James and Anna Smith Collins Welles, was born in Fayetteville, N. Y., March 9, 1863, and graduated from Yale in 1885. For twenty years he was connected with railroads. In 1905 he was a member of the firm of Welles & Lilly, general contractors, Columbia, S. C., and was an official of several gas and electric light companies. The last years of his life he was living in Berkeley, Calif., as an expert appraiser of real estate, and died in Berkeley December 22, 1924. Four brothers attended Phillips: D. Collin, 1876, Samuel J., 1877, John L., 1878, Dana H., 1888.

1883—Richard Law Kemble, son of Peter and Victorine duPont Kemble, was born in New York City, November 24, 1865, and was a member of the class of 1887 of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a partner in the firm of White & Kemble, publishers, in New York City. He died in New Rochelle, N. Y., April 11, 1925.

1885—Henry Stone Hand, son of Horace Chapman and Charlotte Niven Hand, was born in Honesdale, Pa., February 6, 1865, and was treasurer of the Davis Oil Company of New York City. He died in Sorrento, Italy, March 11, 1924. A brother, Charles W., was in the class of 1875.

1887—Thomas Berwick, son of Henry Mouldin and Isabella Bottomley Berwick, was born in Keighley, England, February 17, 1866, and was a physician and surgeon in Saukville, Wisc. He died in Princeton, Wisc., May 5, 1924. His brothers were Joseph H., 1894, and James R., 1895.

1888—Douglass Sheldon Low, son of Charles William and Sarah Cromwell Low, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29, 1869. He became the secretary of the Hanks Dental Association of New York City and died June 17, 1924, in New York City.

1890—Frederic George Bottum, son of George Roswell and Nancy Hyde Bottum, was born in Rutland, Vt., July 21, 1871, and died there, September 19, 1923. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont in 1894 and studied for one year in the New York Law School. He was bookkeeper for the Pacific Gas Improvement Company.

1890—Chester Robinson Converse, son of Mozart Mendelsohn and Juliette Robinson Converse, was born in Wellsboro, Pa., October 21,

1879, and was a hardware merchant in Elmira, N. Y., where he died, February 19, 1922.

1891—Alexander Ray Clark, son of Alexander Ray and Anna Louise Hitch Clark, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1873, and graduated from Yale in 1895, and received the degree of LL.B. from Harvard in 1898. He practiced for a while in Buffalo, N. Y., and then became a broker in New York City, where he died, March 19, 1925.

1891—Philip Plummer Foster, son of Henry Jackson and Augusta Plummer Foster, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 3, 1872, and engaged in the copper wire business in Elizabeth, N. J. He died February 28, 1925, in Plainfield, N. J.

1891—John Heywood Roudebush, son of Lorenzo Dow and Rose Koen Roudebush, was born in New York City, April 26, 1871. He attended Sir Martin Conway in an exploring expedition in the Himalayas and passed months in hunting in South Africa. He studied sculpture in Paris under MacMonnies and Saint-Gaudens, and exhibited in the Paris Salon. During the World War he was master-at-arms on the transport *Minnewaska* and served also on the destroyer *Stevens*. He died in Montego Bay, British West Indies, May 23, 1925.

1894—Thomas Hedge, son of Thomas (1861) and Mary F. Cook Hedge, was born in Burlington, Iowa, September 27, 1874. For some time he was connected with the Gilbert Hedge Lumber Company and later was a newspaper man with *The Gazette* of Burlington. He died February 11, 1924, in Burlington.

1896—Nicholas Biddle, son of James and Ellen Fish McGowan Biddle, was born in Prescott, Ariz., December 4, 1879, and graduated from Harvard in 1900. He was a trustee of the Astor estate in New York City. During the World War he was a Major in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and was a Lieutenant Colonel in the National Army. He died in New York City, February 18, 1923.

1896—Gayton Ballard Ellis, son of John Anderson and Sarah Eliza Ballard Ellis, was born in Southbridge, January 17, 1878, and was a member of the Yale class of 1900. He engaged in manufacturing and in newspaper work in New York City, living in Brooklyn. He died in New York City, May 22, 1925.

1896—Burns Henry, son of Albert McKee and Frances Burns Henry, was born in Detroit, Mich., April 15, 1877, and graduated from Yale in 1900 and received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Michigan in 1908. He had been

secretary of the American Peat Fuel Company, and secretary of the Michigan Pressed Brick. He practiced law and was in the real estate business. In the World War he entered as Captain of the Remount Division, and was discharged as Major. He died in Detroit, April 24, 1925.

1896—Robert McCormick, son of James and Mary Wilson Alricks McCormick, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., April 18, 1878, and graduated from Yale in 1900, and engaged in banking in his home city, as secretary and treasurer of the Dauphin Deposit Trust Company. He was a director in a large number of corporations and died in Harrisburg, May 4, 1925.

1905—Henry Louis Odell, son of Henry Wells and Lena Carr Odell, was born in Warren, Pa., May 23, 1884, and died in Salamanca, N. Y., December 27, 1919.

1908—George Upton Favorite, son of William Foster and Mary Upton Favorite, was born in Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1889. In the World War he was successively Seaman, Chief Quartermaster, and Ensign, U. S. Naval Aviation. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1911 and attended the law school in 1912. He was an iron and steel broker in New York City, and died in Hull, August 23, 1924. A brother, C. F., was in 1909.

1910—Holter Percy Kennett, son of Harry Percy and Clara Holter Kennett, was born in Helena, Mont., June 10, 1889, and leaving Andover entered the University of Montana. He engaged in farming and died in Los Angeles, Calif., March 12, 1925.

1910—Harold Scott Taylor, son of Norris Lincoln and Annie Wilcomb Taylor, was born in Lakeport, N. H., August 20, 1883, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1911. He died in Manchester, N. H., September 13, 1924.

1913—Edward Knight Hill, son of Edward Finch and Jessie Dyckman Hill, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., August 29, 1892, and died in Port Limon, Costa Rica, October 11, 1921.

1915—Raymond Benedict Sandiford, son of Benjamin and Ellen Burns Sandiford, was born in Ellenburg, N. Y., May 30, 1896, and died June 13, 1922.

1917—Randolph Thayer Burnham, son of Edmund Alden and Ruth Thayer Burnham, was born in St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1896. He served as ensign in the naval flying corps during the World War. He was a church soloist and died in Hartford, Conn., May 25, 1925.

1919—Earl Lovell Coffin, son of Arthur Edward (1887) and Carrie Bosworth Coffin, was born in New Bedford, November 25, 1898, and died in New Bedford, May 11, 1923.

1919—Harry Boyce Hapgood, son of Hutchins and Neith Boyce Hapgood, was born in New York City, January 27, 1901, and died October 27, 1918.

1919—Harold Burton Whipp, son of Thomas Richard and Bertha Hopkinson Whipp, was born in Fall River, February 28, 1898. He enlisted in the World War and went overseas with the Andover Ambulance Unit. He died in Fall River, December 31, 1924.

Personals

1861—At the recent commencement of Dummer Academy, one of the interesting features was the presentation to the school of the John W. Perkins building, named in honor of a former headmaster.

1872—Arthur Dana Story of Essex is a veteran builder of fishing craft, having launched from his yard over four hundred vessels of varying size.

1873—George A. Wilder has retired from missionary work in South Africa and may be addressed at Delmar, N. Y.

1875—James S. Metcalfe is president of "The First Nighters," an organization of dramatic critics and editors.

1881—Irving H. Upton has recently completed twenty-five years as organist and choir director of the Walnut Avenue Congregational Church in Roxbury, and the event was marked on Sunday, February 1, by special music and a flower-decked console.

1883—Chauncey O. Howard, librarian of the United States Pension Bureau, has compiled a valuable pamphlet entitled, "Custodians of Public Records and State Registration of Vital Statistics."

1884—Rev. Dorr A. Hudson is pastor of the Federated Church in Charlemont.

1888—Redwood Grove, near Crescent City, Calif., has been named in honor of Henry Solon Graves, Provost of Yale University.

1889—Percy Lee Atherton was general chairman of the Boston civic music festival held in that city the first week of May.

1889—Professor Augustus Trowbridge may be addressed in care of the Rockefeller Foundation, 22 rue de l'Elysee, Paris VIII E, France.

1891—Frank A. Hinkey is at Southern Pines, N. C., under the care of Dr. Dickie, for treatment of tuberculosis.

1891—Rev. Frank W. Hodgdon is a professor in the Pacific Theological Seminary at Berkeley, Calif.

1892—Hollon A. Farr has been made associate professor of German at Yale.

1893—At morning chapel, May 4, William T. B. Williams spoke of the work being done at Hampton and Tuskegee.

1894—Edgar Rice Burroughs has written "The Bandit of Hell's Bend," published by A. C. McClurg & Co.

1894—George H. Freeman is clerk of the Superior Court, Waterbury, Conn.

1894—Thomas T. Hoyne is connected with the *Chicago Evening American*.

1897—Eugene N. Curtis is professor of History at Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

1897—Fred S. Dodson is with the State Mutual Life Assurance Company at their Boston office.

1897—John A. Findley is with the North End Electric Company, Rochester, N. Y.

1897—Dr. Roy H. Gilpatrick may be addressed at 8 Hancock Avenue, Lexington, Mass.

1897—Benton C. Moss is a sales engineer at 800 Mutual Building, Kansas City, Mo.

1900—The Junior class of the College of Business Administration, Boston University, dedicated its year book, "The Syllabus," to Dr. Douglas G. Crawford.

1904—James W. Williams is to be headmaster of The Tamalpais School at San Rafael, Calif.

1905—The law firm with which Boetius H. Sullivan is connected has removed its offices to 310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

1906—Earl S. Pierce is with Stone & Seymour, dealers in bonds, Syracuse, N. Y.

1907—Frederick J. Daly is to be associated with James W. Williams in the conduct of The Tamalpais School for boys at San Rafael, Calif.

1908—Harold DeCourcy is assistant chief of the Bureau of Commercial Laws, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

1909—Rev. David E. Adams had an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* for April, entitled "Truth Is Stranger——" A Story.

1909—Charles Carleton Kimball and Miss Elizabeth Osborne Ward were married in Brookline, April 15, 1925.

1910—Samuel K. Bushnell is manager of the Philadelphia office of the Aluminum Company of America.

1910—Alexander L. Jackson is general manager of the *Chicago Defender*, the most successful newspaper owned and conducted by negroes in America. He is also president of the board of trustees of the Provident Hospital of Chicago.

1910—Scott Hurtt Paradise and Miss Alma Sherman Eaton were married in Andover, June 24, 1925.

1910—Norton C. Wheeler is with the Standard Machinery Company of Mystic, Conn.

1911—Stanley Morrison is associate professor of law in the Leland Stanford University Law School.

1911—John S. Reilly is a director and vice-president of the Union Title & Mortgage Company, 291 Broadway, New York.

1912—Alexander W. Harbison is vice-president and treasurer of The Hitchcock & Curtis Knitting Company of Hartford, Conn.

1913—W. Robert Blum is with the United Piece Dye Works of New York City, and is living on Garden Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.

1913—Robert S. Cook is in the division engineer's office of the New York State Bureau of Highways and may be addressed at 180 Harvard Street, Rochester, N. Y.

1913—James Gould is located in the New York office of the Shawmut Corporation of Boston, at 14 Wall Street.

1914—Raymond Sisson Thompson and Miss Eunice Wilcox were married in Fall River, May 12, 1925.

1914—Paul Tison and Miss Helen Macfarlane Hines were married in New York City, June 1, 1925.

1915—Robert Roberts Bishop and Miss Elizabeth Bacon Crooker were married in Newtonville, June 25, 1925.

1915—Edward Seccomb Wallace and Miss Elsie Dow were married in Marion, June 6, 1925.

1916—Russell H. Boyd is with George H. Burr & Co., dealers in investment securities, and may be addressed at 2356 Grandview Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

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PHILLIPS BULLETIN

**PUBLISHED BY PHILLIPS ACADEMY
ANDOVER . . . MASSACHUSETTS**

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Volume XX	Number 1
October, Nineteen Hundred Twenty-five	

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

William Augustus Stearns

The New Auditorium

Education at Oxford





THE ACADEMY CHAPEL
PHOTOGRAPHED BY W. D. BRODHUN

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

ANDOVER

MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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OCTOBER, 1925

No. 1

EDITORIALS

As Phillips Academy opens its one hundred and forty-eighth year, the attention of the school authorities is being mainly concentrated on the construction of the new George Washington Hall, the foundations of which have already been laid. Work on this huge building will be carried on through the winter, and its progress will be watched with interest. In other respects the fall term begins uneventfully. As usual, all the available living quarters on the Hill are occupied, and there was a period when candidates for admission were sleeping in the Isham Infirmary, awaiting a possible chance to matriculate. A few familiar faces on the faculty will be missed, and there are some new young men on the teaching staff. The curriculum remains unaltered, except for an experiment for the first time with so-called "honor courses," the results of which will later be reported to the alumni. Graduates will also be interested to learn that the Alumni Fund total for 1924-25 was more than \$25,000,

this being a larger amount by over \$5000 than was ever before received from that source in any given year, and that the number of contributors was 1748, — an increase of more than 200 over any previous list. Everything considered, the year starts prosperously, and the BULLETIN has little real "news" to present to its readers.

Critical opinion in the United States, usually in quest of a "shining mark," has lately turned its shafts on education, and the magazines seem always to have space for articles headed, "What's the matter with our schools?" Many of these diatribes, particularly those by writers like Professor Dallas Lore Sharpe, show a tendency to generalize upon insufficient information, or, being simply explosions of prejudice, have no value for us. There are a few, however, which, because their authors are really familiar with modern educational problems, deserve more attention. In a recent

periodical, for instance, Walter Prichard Eaton, '96, one of the most versatile and brilliant of our graduates, discusses the situation with a candor and common-sense which compel us to listen. Speaking primarily of preparatory schools, he deplores the expenditure of the funds of these endowed institutions on undergraduates "who look upon study as a necessary evil which they must face in order to enjoy four years of pleasant country club life at college." For his part Mr. Eaton, as a contributor to "alumni funds," is interested only in "the lover of ideas and the arts, who looks upon school or college as a place where he may dwell with other congenial souls and learn to put his talents to their best use for the furtherance of humanity and the ultimate progress of the race." He rests his faith, not in an enormous physical expansion of a university like Columbia or Harvard, but in "a more rigorous selection of students." For a practical measure, he makes the suggestion that all boys who, at the close of their Sophomore year, have not revealed the character and mental equipment essential for an intelligent citizen, should be forthwith obliged to pay as tuition the entire sum which their so-called training is costing the college. In other words, Mr. Eaton, as a contributing alumnus, is tired of supporting the incompetent, the indolent, and the unambitious undergraduate. Doubtless he did not have Phillips Academy in mind; but in sheer self-defense we must state that a process of selection has been for several years both desirable and unavoidable at Andover and that what Mr. Eaton so eagerly desires has actually been brought about. No school, — and no teacher, — can honestly expect that pupils will all be "A" or "B"

men; but the instructor has a right to demand that every one of his students should make some attempt to do his work well. After all, schools and colleges, in spite of theorists and reformers, exist for the training of the mind, and no young man ought to matriculate in one of them unless he is trying to grow in understanding and wisdom. The days of the "mere athlete," the "mere fusser," and the "mere loafer" are rapidly going by in American schools, and Mr. Eaton's hope is probably being fulfilled more rapidly than he realizes.

In the September *Atlantic* another Andover man, — the Reverend Carroll Perry, '86, — laments in a genial and subtle way the lack of close contacts between undergraduates and tactful teachers. In "An Avatar at Wykeham," Mr. Perry, whose style and humor are making him one of our foremost contemporary essayists, insists that boys are ever ready to attach themselves to an interesting personality, one who will feed them hominy instead of husks. If we grasp Mr. Perry's meaning, he is pleading for more humanity, more flexibility, more graciousness among the members of the faculty. Most of us who indulge our reminiscent moods can recall some striking figure, — perhaps even some rogue or adventurer like the one Mr. Perry sketches so sympathetically, — who, though not officially on any school salary list, at one time stirred in us unsuspected longings and opened the gates to golden dreams. And surely this is true education! The medieval theory that knowledge can be battered through the resisting bone of the undergraduate cranium still persists in some quarters, but it is being superseded

by the doctrine that the chief business of any instructor of youth is to create a desire. Once the wish is there, everything else is easy. The great teachers in every land and generation aim mainly to accomplish this, and it is their doing this that makes them great. Sumner at Yale, Garman at Amherst, Mr. Perry's father at Williams, — these men are remembered because of the inspiration which they provided for their followers. The tragedy is that great teachers, — like great bankers or great actors or great journalists, — are rare, and most of us in the profession have to plod on our paths, hopefully always, but still with an ever-present consciousness of failure. But we can at least keep at the task, knowing that every year a new army of youngsters will be sitting before us, a gleam of expectancy in their eyes. Mr. Perry's essay ought to serve as a warning and a stimulus.

We have listened during vacation days to perplexed parents as they debated that all-absorbing question, "To what school shall I send my boy?" The innate modesty of Phillips Academy teachers restrained us from bursting out, "Why not enter him at Andover?"; and there was also a suspicion that Andover is, for some lads, not the best place of sojourn. There are boys who crave coddling and those who need strapping, and we want neither variety. But it was peculiarly fascinating to learn what fathers, — and more especially mothers, — hope to find in a school. Not every one of them, of course, is frank. The mother who has for her son social ambitions which she expects to further through her choice of a school usually does not admit the fact. But

she is outspoken in demanding for him comfortable living quarters, competent instruction, careful supervision, and sound moral influences. Some parents are governed by family tradition; others pay attention to athletic facilities or climatic conditions. Many are affected by the personality of the headmaster. The more intelligent fathers and mothers study the temperaments and tendencies of their children and try to send each one to the institution which promises to develop him best. We know one mother of five sons who, as a result of much deliberation, finally sent each to a different school. When we look around during the opening week and wonder what has sent each individual "prep" to Andover, we may be sure that Phillips Academy has been examined very critically by the family of nearly every one. This coöperation in adjusting the school to the boy and the boy to the school is bound to be beneficial to both parties concerned.

Mr. Richard Washburn Child's startling revelations regarding the current "crime wave" have led some thoughtless persons to assail American schools as responsible for these outbreaks of lawlessness. It is doubtless true, as Mr. Child asserts, that a large percentage of these criminals are young, many of them minors; but we are sure that their vicious tendencies were not acquired within school walls. If we faced the truth, we should confess that this defiance of law among the young is due to a lack of discipline in the home, or to the disappearance, in this peripatetic age, of any home life at all. Any one familiar with summer resorts knows that children of fifteen and sixteen are too

often allowed to drive automobiles at a reckless rate of speed without any protest whatsoever from their families; that fathers and mothers admit that they exert no control over the conduct of their children; and that boys and girls disregard the instructions of their parents without punishment. It is not in schools that young people are permitted to go "on their own;" it is during vacation periods that their uncontrolled liberty begins. The school usually does its best to maintain a semblance of order among its pupils, and it does not often fail; but the home too frequently undoes

what the school has accomplished. The "dare-devil Dicks," the "boy bandits," and the "artful dodgers" over whom tearful women become sentimental are what they are because, outside of school hours, no one has ever subjected them to restraint. It is a serious situation, symptomatic of a fundamental weakness in our nation, and its cure, we believe, is prompt and sure discipline; administered not only by our courts and by our judges, but in our homes. Above all the schools should not be attacked for sins which cannot justly be laid at their doors.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

8. William Augustus Stearns (1805-1876)

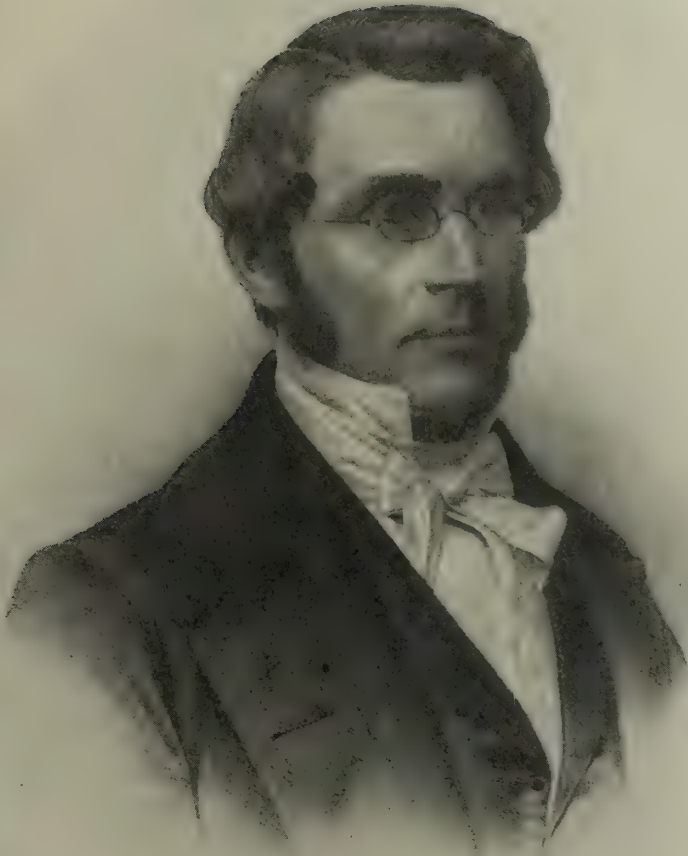
BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

Our most recent biographers have tended to choose their subjects from among spectacular figures, — adventurers like Burr and Napoleon III, charlatans like Barnum, egotists like Beau Brummel and John L. Sullivan, and fanatics like Brigham Young. It is doubtless less fatiguing to compose cynical epigrams about erratic or unconventional people than it is to analyze a more normal soul; furthermore the unusual attracts the eyes of the public and can be relied upon to bring in royalties. Sometimes in reading page after page of this ironic literature we lose our sense of proportion and forget that much of the world's progress is brought about by less flaring personalities, who with unswerving purpose have done the day's work faithfully, indifferent as to whether or not they were making themselves picturesque. It is with a leader of this type that we are now to deal, — a thoroughly healthy, self-controlled man, who, without a trace of morbidity, left behind him a record of substantial achievement and the enduring memory of a noble life. We must forgive him for not being dramatic. He was too honest, too open-hearted, ever to think of assuming a pose.

William Augustus Stearns was the fine product of a New England stock which could be traced back to the Mayflower and the earliest Massachusetts settlers. His family,

from the very beginning of Phillips Academy, was connected with it. On the original Board of Trustees as named by the Founders was the Reverend Josiah Stearns (1732-1786), a Harvard graduate who had settled in Epping, New Hampshire, only a few miles from Exeter, and had been a delegate to the Provincial Congress. He became an intimate friend of Dr. John Phillips, who respected him highly and selected him as one of his nominees for the Board. He resigned that office in 1781, after only three years of service.

His son, Samuel (1770-1834), attended the Phillips Exeter Academy, — which was conveniently near his home, — and then went to Dartmouth and Harvard, graduating from the latter college in 1794. He resided in Andover for a year, partly as an Instructor in Phillips Academy, but also as a student of divinity, under the Reverend Jonathan French, who was conducting in his household an informal theological seminary. The young Samuel promptly fell in love with his preceptor's handsome daughter, Abigail French, — who had the additional recommendation of being a direct descendant of John Alden in both her father's and her mother's line, — married her in due season, and accepted a pastorate in Bedford, Massachusetts, a little farming community on the banks of the Concord River, some fifteen miles southwest of Andover.



W. A. Stearns

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STEARNS
PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE

Those were not restless days for clergymen, and he occupied the pulpit there until his death.

In this Bedford parsonage five sons and six daughters were born and brought up to adult age. The boys were sent one after another to Phillips Academy, Andover, where they were excellent scholars. Samuel Horatio Stearns, the eldest, graduated from Phillips Academy in 1819, took a degree from Harvard in 1823, completed a course at Andover Theological Seminary, and was ordained as pastor of the famous Old South Church in Boston; after preaching for three Sundays, he broke down, and died a few years later in Paris, after vainly seeking health in foreign climes. Another son, Jonathan French Stearns, graduated from Phillips Academy in 1826 and from Harvard in 1830, attended Andover Theological Seminary, was a clergyman for a long period in Newburyport, Massachusetts, and in Newark, New Jersey, and finally died, full of well-earned honors, in 1889. The fourth son, Josiah Atherton Stearns, became a teacher and ended his days as Principal of the Norcross School for girls in Boston. The youngest, Eben Sperry Stearns, graduated from Phillips Academy in 1837 and became the head of various schools, including at one time Robinson Female Seminary, in Exeter. He was eventually President of the State Normal School in Nashville, Tennessee.

William Augustus Stearns, the second son and fourth child, was born on Sunday, March 17, 1805, and carried on the day of his birth, through the winter snows to the cheerless, unheated meeting-house, where he was baptized and dedicated to the Lord's service. With his brothers and sisters he was brought up in an atmosphere of manual labor, study, and piety. He was expected to join his father in the fields, — piling up stone walls, felling trees, digging drainage ditches, and transforming rocky acres into smooth pasture land. But his intellectual development was not blocked. At the age of six, we are told, he recited the Assembly's Shorter Catechism before his father's congregation; when he was fourteen, while toiling in the hay-field, he memorized in one week the entire Gospel of St. Luke; and finding the family Latin Grammar, he learned the first lesson and asked his mother to hear him answer questions upon it. He was not a strong lad physically, but he had an indomitable will and his ambition drove him on.

It was this determination which gained for him his education. The Reverend Samuel Stearns, temporarily discouraged in his efforts

to maintain a growing family on a salary of \$500 and twenty cords of wood, had hesitated about sending the boy to Phillips Academy. At last young William Augustus inquired whether anything had been done to make application for his entrance. "No, my son," said the clergyman. "We have been waiting a long time to see our way, but Providence does not seem to open the door." "I believe, father, that Providence will never open it until you knock," answered the boy. To such logic there was only one reply; and so, at the age of fifteen, he was driven across country, through Woburn and Tewksbury and Billerica, to Andover Hill, where he was lodged with his grandmother, Mrs. Jonathan French, who was still residing in the town after the death of her husband.

It was the autumn of 1820, — a time when there was something at Andover Hill which produced, or at least encouraged, great men. Principal John Adams was at the height of his amazing career, — a resolute, aggressive, somewhat intolerant teacher, who had no patience with failure. He was a man fiercely vigilant for the faith, who had no doubt as to the efficacy of revivals as a means of spiritual regeneration. In his Senior year, Stearns, with many of his comrades, underwent the experience of "conversion" and made public confession of his faith. When later he became President of Amherst College, he established there revivals of the kind which he had known at Andover.

Among those who entered Phillips Academy with Stearns in 1820 were Osgood Johnson (later Principal of that school), Theodore Weld (the future anti-slavery reformer), Isaac McLellan, the poet, and Timothy Dwight Porter Stone, who became Principal of Abbot Academy and of other schools. Nathaniel Parker Willis, Horatio B. Hackett, and Ray Palmer were among his friends. Stearns was known even then as an assiduous student, who pored unceasingly over his books; indeed he suffered a permanent injury to his eyes as a consequence of a too diligent study of Greek by lamplight.

The pursuit of knowledge thus begun at Andover was continued at Harvard, where he graduated in 1827, the third scholar in his class. The lack of money in the Stearns family obliged him to practice the strictest economy; he usually walked to and from Cambridge to his Bedford home, he taught school during the winter for a pittance of twenty-five dollars a month, and he spent absolutely nothing on personal pleasure. Once, when he found himself unable to pay his college bills, President Kirkland, — like him-

self, a Phillips graduate, — cancelled them, and the young man abandoned his plans for withdrawal. But even with these handicaps his record was most creditable. His classmate, Edmund Quincy, said of him:

"His recitations were always perfect and in Latin and Greek the most elegant, as well as correct, of any, in my opinion. I always thought he should have had the English Oration (the first appointment) at Commencement."

Like his older brother, he went directly from Harvard to Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1831, in the class with Professor Edwards A. Park. He seems to have made himself known among his classmates as a man of independent judgment but of consummate tact. He displayed also a gift which never left him, — that of addressing an audience with grace and persuasive power. His friends have left a record of his "mild and winning address" and his "true urbanity."

At the close of his seminary course Stearns accepted a unanimous call to the Prospect Street Congregational Church in Cambridge, where he was formally ordained on December 14, 1831. Reasonably sure now of making a living, he married, on January 10, 1832, Rebecca Alden Frazer, of Duxbury, whom he had met during a few months while he had taught in Duxbury Academy. For the next twenty-three years he was a leading figure in Cambridge, and his reputation grew, not by leaps and bounds, but steadily, as befitted a man of his temperament. When he assumed his charge, the church was insignificant in size, and it was felt by most of his friends that he was burying his talents in a place which offered little opportunity for development. But he quickly won the affection of his parishioners, aroused their interest in church affairs, and brought in many new members. His sermons were sufficiently orthodox in their doctrines, including the familiar Calvinistic dogmas of Election, Regeneration, the Resurrection of the Body, the Everlasting Happiness of the Righteous, and the Everlasting Punishment of the Wicked; but he stressed particularly the importance of well-rounded character and Christian patriotism. As the church prospered, the building was enlarged, and eventually an entirely new edifice was erected. Altogether he had reason to feel that his efforts had been rewarded by success. He himself had built a house, set out a garden, planted an orchard, and prepared to settle down for life in his parish, as his father and his grandfather had done before him.

Meanwhile, however, his fame had been spreading to a wider circle. Those of his

sermons which had been printed, — especially one delivered before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, — had been warmly commended, and at political meetings his eloquence had not suffered by comparison with that of Mr. Webster and Mr. Everett. A little volume of his on *Infant Church Membership* (1844) seems to have made an impression on the Congregationalist clergy and to have stimulated discussion on matters which to the average layman appear highly technical. It is not without significance that he was chosen in 1848 as an Overseer of Harvard College and made Chairman of the Cambridge School Committee, and that Harvard conferred upon him in 1853 the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

But in human affairs Destiny is always to be reckoned with. In 1854, Dr. Edward Hitchcock, who had been since 1845 President of Amherst College, resigned the position on account of ill health. The Amherst Trustees, meeting on August 7, elected as his successor the Reverend William Augustus Stearns, who had been highly recommended by Professor Edwards A. Park. Thus it was that Stearns was confronted with the necessity of making a momentous decision. He was forty-nine years old, located in a delightful community near excellent schools for his children; he was in a society which was congenial, among people who were satisfied with his ministrations. Nevertheless, after prayerful consideration, he resolved to make the change and move to the secluded and somewhat provincial village of Amherst, — a place which up to that time he had never visited.

During the autumn of 1854 Dr. Stearns transported his family and his household goods to Amherst, where he was soon installed in the beautiful brick residence which had been built in 1835 for the President's occupancy. On November 22, were held the exercises connected with his inauguration, after which, in the evening, the undergraduates illuminated the dormitories, blazoning "Welcome to Dr. Stearns" in brilliant letters across the front of North College. The new President took the opportunity to sketch his theory of education, the aim of which he outlined as a combination of physical, intellectual, moral, and religious development. He concluded by putting aside his carefully prepared manuscript and saying:

"Young gentlemen, your highest attainment is the attainment of right relations towards God, and a concordance with the other harmonies of the universe. There is one great CENTRAL LIFE whose pulsations are beating through all created worlds. When in addition to



Photograph by E. F. Ryman, '99

IN THE NEW ENGLAND COUNTRYSIDE

a profound and brilliant scholarship, attended with high moral and social excellence, and wise physical self-control, you come into sympathy with this GREAT LIFE, so that your spirit answers to that spirit, as the pulsations of the wrist keep time with those that are throbbing in your heart, then will you be truly educated, then will you have reached the highest order of man."

By this date Amherst College, after a heart-breaking struggle for existence during its early years, had become firmly established, and, thanks largely to President Hitchcock, had acquired a substantial endowment. It was Dr. Stearns's glorious achievement that he added greatly to the available funds of the institution and left it altered from every aspect for the better. Regarded formerly chiefly as an eloquent preacher, he now displayed marked executive ability, together with the art of interesting influential and wealthy men in the college and its welfare. On the day of his inaugural a gift of \$10,000 was announced from the estate of Samuel Appleton for the erection of a cabinet of Natural History; and this was but the first of a long succession of donations, amounting during his administration to a total of more than \$800,000.

This enlargement of resources was the more amazing because only a small proportion, — to be exact, \$52,500, — was received in the form of grants from the Massachusetts Legislature. The largest share came from Dr. Walker, for whom Walker Hall at Amherst is named, who at different times gave sums aggregating \$100,000 and left in his will a bequest which realized more than \$150,000. Dr. Stearns's own experience had made him especially sympathetic with ambitious but indigent undergraduates. When he took office, the college did not control a single endowed scholarship; when he died, it possessed more than fifty, with incomes ranging from forty to two hundred dollars each. During the same period the Trustees acquired prize funds providing annually more than one thousand dollars.

A more visible indication of progress was the increase in the number of college buildings. Appleton Cabinet (1855), Williston Hall (1858), East Dormitory (1858), and Walker Hall (1870) all date from President Stearns's time. In 1867, moreover, College Hall, — formerly the First Congregational Church, — was purchased by the Trustees; and in 1870, largely through the generosity of William French Stearns,* the President's oldest son,

* William F. Stearns (1834-74) was born in Cambridgeport, entered early into the East India trade, amassed

who donated nearly fifty thousand dollars to the project, the College Church was completed and dedicated. Thus it was that Amherst College underwent a marvellous transformation, — one which, in the words of Professor Tyler, changed it from brick to granite.

President Stearns, who owed his good health to regular exercise, was a consistent advocate of physical training and used his influence to persuade the Trustees to put his theories into operation. In his inaugural address he said:

"Physical education is not the leading business of college life, though were I able, like Alfred or Charlemagne, to plan an educational system anew, I would seriously consider the expediency of introducing regular drills in gymnastic and calisthenic exercises."

For some years he continued to stress this matter in his annual report, with the result that, in 1859, a committee voted to proceed with the erection of Barrett Gymnasium, the first structure of its kind in the United States. When it was opened in 1860, in charge of Dr. John W. Hooker, Amherst became a pioneer in the field of physical education. In August, 1861, Dr. Hooker was succeeded by Dr. Edward Hitchcock, — known to many generations of Amherst men as "old Doc", — who introduced the modern system of required athletics. The faculty without a single exception testified to the improved health of the undergraduates resulting from the adoption of this plan.

President Stearns, while not a fanatical abolitionist, was a vigorous anti-slavery advocate, and at Cambridge had befriended many members of the colored race, including the "Prof. Charlie" who later became one of Amherst's fixed institutions. When the Civil War broke out, Dr. Stearns took the lead in every loyal movement in Amherst. On the Sunday following the fall of Fort Sumter, there was a meeting on the campus, at which Frazer Augustus Stearns, the President's son, was the first to enlist. Assigned later to the 21st Massachusetts Regiment, he was wounded at Roanoke Island, recovered, and was killed at New Berne, March 14, 1862, while rallying his men to the charge. His body was brought back to Amherst, where he was buried, March 22, the entire undergraduate body marching

considerable fortune, and gave liberally to philanthropic and religious causes. He aided David Livingstone in fitting out his last African expedition, and helped to support the American Board of Foreign Missions during the Civil War. His premature death at the age of thirty-nine was a crushing blow to his father. The present Principal of Phillips Academy, Alfred Ernest Stearns, is his son.

in the funeral procession. The death of "Adjutant" Stearns, — as he was familiarly called, — was a dramatic event to the college men of that time and was commemorated by his father in an interesting little book. Andover men will be proud to know that this young hero was for three months a student in Phillips Academy, being forced to withdraw because of impaired health.

As we have already indicated, President Stearns was a deeply religious man who felt a definite responsibility for the souls of the young men under his charge. He conducted most of the religious meetings in the college, and his extemporaneous sermons won him the highest praise from judicious contemporaries. His prayers never failed to make a profound impression upon his hearers. On this point Professor Tyler said:

"We who heard him day after day, week after week, and year after year, were astonished, not only at the inexhaustible variety and richness of his prayers, but at their perfection, both in regard to matter and manner."

He was especially interested, however, in "revivals," and they occurred frequently during his administration. He did not encourage the employment of professional evangelists, but he did believe in "awakenings," which in some years at least seemed to arise voluntarily and spontaneously among the students themselves. In 1858, after a prolonged outburst of religious fervor, he announced that all but twenty of the undergraduates had been converted, and that they had all received "a fresh baptism of the Spirit." A year later he wrote:

"The religious life of the College seems to me to have been, and still to be, of a much higher character since the winter of 1858, than it was at any time since my first acquaintance with it. The students appear not only more attentive to religious meetings, and more generally correct in Christian deportment, but to have much more confidence in the Faculty and a greater desire to conform cheerfully to their requirements. The disposition to mischief has been meliorated, and for a year and a half past the public damages have been so small that no extra charge has been made in the regular College bills."

A revival during the winter and spring of 1876, just before his death, was regarded by him and by his colleagues as being the most remarkable ever known at Amherst College. But it was not merely special demonstrations of this kind which pleased the President. He

found satisfaction in the consciousness that the spirit of the college seemed to be sound. In 1869, by a wise edict, he abandoned evening prayers in the chapel, and the increased interest in morning prayers quite justified his action. He was always at the disposal of students who were troubled by doubts, and his course for Seniors on Modern Forms of Skepticism and Unbelief was regarded by them as most stimulating.

Shortly after Dr. Stearns removed to Amherst, Mrs. Stearns was taken ill and died in the mid-summer of 1855, after a prolonged illness. Of the six children who were left behind, two sons, as we have seen, died before their father. Two of the daughters married Amherst graduates, both clergymen, and the eldest child, Eliza Chaplin Stearns, remained a spinster. In 1857, President Stearns married Olive Coit Gilbert, of Providence, Rhode Island, who was an admirable mistress of his household and an affectionate mother to his children.

In 1871, when Amherst College had reached its fiftieth year, a committee was appointed by the Trustees to arrange for a semi-centennial celebration. The program was carried out at Commencement, with over seven hundred alumni present, — about one-half the entire number of living graduates. With the oratorical lavishness of those days, speeches were delivered by the score. President Stearns himself made the Address of Welcome, and Professor William S. Tyler, later the historian of the college, read an Historical Discourse. Altogether it was a momentous occasion, and the center of it all was President Stearns, the one to whom most of the prosperity was undoubtedly due.

In the spring of 1876, President Stearns, who had recently passed his seventieth birthday, felt far from well. Some premonition of the end led him to prepare his resignation to be submitted to the Trustees at Commencement. One morning he attended chapel as usual, said prayers, and then, returning to his house, passed away peacefully, withdrawing from his earthly labors as if he were departing to some far country. His funeral was held on June 13, 1876, in the College Church. A year later, in June, 1877, Professor William S. Tyler delivered a Commemorative Discourse, in which he dealt with the career and accomplishments of President Stearns. From that address, which was both just in tone and comprehensive in scope, much of the material in this article is drawn.

In personality, according to Professor Tyler, Dr. Stearns displayed "a perfect balance of all his powers and faculties." As a



Photograph by E. F. Ryman, '99

MEADOW AND TREES

teacher he was not markedly successful, and, realizing his weakness, he soon gave up his original plan of conducting several courses in the college. He was much better fitted for directing and encouraging subordinates, for administering government with the minimum of friction, for choosing others to carry out specific kinds of work. His particular gift, furthermore, was rather for dealing with men in the mass than for meeting them as individuals. He had difficulty in remembering names and faces, even at alumni gatherings, and was consequently often embarrassed. But before an audience he was always at ease and never failed to move his hearers.

Although he was a scholar by temperament and training, his real strength was moral and spiritual rather than intellectual. Always courteous and modest, he made others realize his kindness of heart, — for he invariably gave to everybody the same fairness of treatment. In disciplinary matters he was ordinarily mild, but he was roused to severity by deceit or evasion. He was always generous in his charities and magnanimous in his estimates of others. He had an ineradicable confidence in the power of God to adjust all the infelicities and discords of this world.

Personally he was attractive, with a fondness for order and decorum. He believed in observing all the conventional proprieties and his tastes were always refined. He introduced into the ceremonies of the college a stately dignity which had hitherto been lacking, even

to the extent of wearing a cap and gown on all formal occasions. He insisted on the respect which was due to his high office.

We have dealt to only a slight degree with the honors which he earned outside his own college. He was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, a Trustee of Phillips Academy and Andover Theological Seminary, and President for seventeen years of the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society. He received in 1862, from the College of New Jersey, the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and he originated the Convention of New England Colleges.

Although only twenty-two years of his career were spent at Amherst, William Augustus Stearns is best judged by what he did for that college. His administration was a period of expansion, during which the number of students steadily increased, from 201 in 1854 to 338 in 1876. It was a time of comparative quiet, when outbreaks of students and controversies between undergraduates and faculty were rare indeed. It was an era of progress, of prosperity, and of increasing efficiency. In the words of Professor Tyler, President Stearns, after President Hitchcock resigned, became "just the leader that was needed to supplement his work, to preserve, balance, and polish all that was worth preserving in the old, and, adding much that was new, to carry on the work towards perfection."

WHAT OXFORD CAN TEACH AN AMERICAN ABOUT EDUCATION

BY JOHN CROCKER

"What is the fruit of Wisdom? To learn the proportion of things;
To know the ant from the lion, the whale from the crest
of the wave, the ditty the grasshopper sings
From the chaunt of the full-fledged Paradise bird
as he shakes the dew from his wings."

It is not to be inferred from the subject of this paper that the writer would presume to preach any definite moral from the Oxford model, that he would have Oxford methods transplanted bodily and put in the place of American ones. Nothing is further from his object. To argue that good things in one setting may necessarily fit into another is a dangerous practice. A majolica Madonna, indescribably lovely in a Medici palace, would be an abomination in the halls of Versailles. The attempt to grow the college system of the

older English universities on American soil might turn out to be every bit as undesirable. It may, however, be suggestive to those interested in education to remind themselves from time to time of the outstanding virtues in the systems of other countries. A perusal of certain merits in the Oxford scheme of things may help a few more people to appreciate the efforts of high-minded American leaders of education to incorporate the best of the Oxford and Cambridge system into our own universities at the present time.



THE GARDEN OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

One more caution to the reader by way of preface. Let him beware of thinking that because we here concentrate on what Oxford has to teach us that there is nothing that we could teach Oxford. Americans might justly say that there is as much need of intelligent study of our institutions of learning by Englishmen as vice versa. They are a self-sufficient race and like the ancient Greeks they see no need to go beyond their own shores, unless it is to rule. Only recently has the significance of our latest contribution to the progress of education been recognized by a few of them. Nowhere in the world has a poor man of ability and character a better opportunity to secure all the advantages of a college education than in America. It is an epochal time in the history of education when in 1925 Yale University can point to thirty-seven per cent of her students doing something to work their way through. Englishmen of insight can see that their old contention, "only a minority are fit for college education," in no way detracts from the value of opening university doors wide to those of limited means. The great merit of the American development is not that it would give higher education to everyone but that it would give eligibility, the right to contend for a place, to all, to the poor on equal terms with the rich. Only a minority are fit to win the coveted prize, but that minority must be drawn from the widest

possible choice of material. Yes, Englishmen have much to learn from us, but all the more reason is there that we should be increasingly conscious of how much along certain lines they have to teach, how much of a head-start thirteen hundred years of experience have given them. It is with the purpose of holding up again for consideration a few of the splendid results of their long experience that this paper is written.

As everyone knows, the backbone of Oxford teaching is the college tutor. What is there distinctive about him? How does he differ from the instructor in an American university? First of all, the means of his teaching is personal. The tutor may lecture periodically, but his really important function is the meeting of pupils in small groups of two or three or, more often, individually. The significance of this is that lasting inspiration can best be given through the medium of personal friendship. It has long been proved that the classroom is more productive of real teaching than the lecture room and the study more than the classroom. Books have thrilled men; orations have moved men; but the torch that lights an everlasting flame must have something more intimate about it. When one has met a great man face to face and alone for an hour twice a week, when one has climbed the steps, it may be, of the Master's Lodgings in Balliol to meet a man so busy that his only

free hour was at half past ten in the evening, when one has talked about college affairs, about men, about books with a scholar and a friend, one has tasted of that which is the highest form of teaching. Oxford's example shows that the most productive field of the teacher's labour may not be the rostrum from which he delivers glowing lectures or the mass meetings when great numbers draw together to hear him, but the opportunities, such as they are, when he can meet pupils individually and feel the gratifying satisfaction that comes when one personality meets another in sympathy. Force of circumstances makes this difficult in American institutions but it may help him to realize — if he is a school-master — that much of his most useful work will be done when he least suspects it as after the hour in his class room, in the evening with the boys in his house, at his own breakfast table.

But there is another equally important factor which gives the Oxford tutor his unique position. It is a commonplace in the theory of university education that knowledge *per se* is of no particular value, that the teacher's purpose should not be solely the instillation of facts but rather the development of the mind into the highest form of instrument — an instrument that will be fitted to deal successfully with new facts in any field of endeavor, with new problems, however strange, however difficult. The persistence with which this truth has been reiterated can only be matched by the persistence with which, until recently, even the greatest American universities have avoided its practice. To be more specific, in the Summer Schools of more than one institution of highest standing men go five times a week to write frenzied, parrot-like notes at the feet of great scholars. This is supplemented, it is true, by hard reading, but reading in specified chapters of books prescribed by the lecturers who are also the examiners. There follows inevitably a gulping of made-to-order facts. Many call this education; sane men would call it cram. And here is only an extreme instance of what in the last fifty years has been the common practice in the country. It is obvious that if the purpose of education is really to build up highly tempered, self reliant minds, these methods of spoon feeding must be considered as impracticable as the making of fire by the rubbing together of sticks. It is a refreshing contrast to turn to the best Oxford tutors. Here goes on no vain attempt to fill sieve-like human receptacles faster than the inevitable leakage takes place; here is no paralyzing of intellectual vigour by doctors who encourage the use of the mental crutch.

The tutor is a guide, a sign post, who points out the path; he is never a pack mule to carry one on the journey. He never thrusts in but rather attempts to draw out and to fulfill Plato's great definition of education as "the turning around of the soul to behold the light." The tutor's function is to supply an *aperitif*, an appetizer, which will inspire the pupil to go forward, to supply him with a key to the treasure chambers but always to let him open the doors for himself. The tutor's work is made easier by a system which avoids frequent examinations by teachers in their own courses but which tests men in subjects, each man in one wide field of knowledge at the end of two or three years preparation by examiners who have never taught him. For the sake of clarity let us watch a tutor coaching a student on English History of the seventeenth century. It is a raw, wet January day; tutor and pupil sit huddled near the coal fire, feet and knees warm but teeth chattering, in an oak panelled room reached by tortuous passages in the buildings of All Souls. The Tutor stretches himself out comfortably letting out soft wrinklets of pipe smoke from between his teeth, "The Age of Stuarts, is it, we're to start on? Well, let's see. Better begin on Trevelyan perhaps, and supplement him, if you want, with the Cambridge Modern history. At any rate you will find good bibliographies in both to help you get at the best books. Of course, for the final word in scholarship there is S. R. Gardiner and for reference you'll find him indispensable. I've jotted down a question or two that you might keep in mind while reading:— (a) Was Bacon 'The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind?' (b) Criticize a description of Wentworth as 'That Great Apostate of the Commonwealth.' (c) Was Clarendon right when he wrote 'Without doubt that fire at that time (which did shortly after burn the whole kingdom) might have been covered under a bushel'? — You might bring me an essay on the first next week." This tutor knows his province; it is to indicate the difficulties, to point out the important problems and then let the pupil tackle them. At their next meeting after the essay is read, the tutor may first sit down over it with pen and red ink to give an old-fashioned composition lesson, to counsel clarity, concreteness, and above all brevity. "There is good matter in this," he may say to gild his awful verdict, "but unfortunately in this world manner is almost twice as important." Then may follow a discussion of the subject by the tutor in the form of a lecture, stressing particularly whatever the essay neglected. But he it marked that only after the student has



CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD

tried his strength at cracking the nut, does the teacher volunteer his own solution, a solution which the boy is qualified by long hours of reading to test by intelligent discussion. In this process the muscles of his mind expand because they are strenuously exercised. The fact that he must correlate one term's work with that of many others on different periods of his subject gives such exercise systematic prolongation. His mind is subjected to a constant training in penetrating a mass of sawdust for the nugget of gold hidden away, in perceiving subtle comparisons and distinctions between new facts and those already known, in the drawing together of harmonious material from what may be widely separated sources, above all in digesting the whole, resolving it (as the French say) into himself, through a sound appraisal of its relevance and value in the universal order of things. The tutorial method of college education realizes this training best because it is built on the premise that the teacher keep himself in the background, that the core of any real education be self education.

The best proof that this is not theory but practice is in the fact that six months of every

year are vacation for Oxford men, and that then is the time when a major portion of their work is done. For five hours a day the serious student works in his home, or sometimes — if a large family make seclusion difficult — on a "reading party" at a country inn where there is golf or fishing, or at a chalet in the Bernese Oberland to ski for half the day in the open air. It is interesting to question which system accomplishes its end most successfully, that of the modern American graduate school which drives its students at a rate of ten hours a day for nine months in the year and then gives them three with nothing to do, or the more balanced Oxford scheme of a reasonable day's work all the year round, each day balanced by pleasant hours of exercise. Certain it is that the Greek ideal of "nothing to excess" is approached more nearly by the Oxford method. There is none of the dehumanization, the breakdown, the suicides of the Germanic system. It takes account of the enormous importance of leisure which Aristotle preaches so relentlessly; it avoids the distortions of mind, the misunderstanding of values, the misconception that rapidity of motion means extent of accomplishment. It

provides breathing space for thought, for contemplation; the young man has time to sound his purposes, to build a philosophy of life.

But perhaps the most fruitful result of the Oxford system is that more than any other it tends to create an intellectual curiosity, a love of learning for its own sake, a desire to continue living among the thoughts of the greatest men until death intervenes. Plato is right when he would "have us grow old in learning many things," and the mad rush for degrees so obvious in this country is anything but a following out of that great precept. There are probably ten Americans "taking courses" for every one in England; there are certainly fewer Americans than Englishmen who read great books regularly for the pure joy of it. "Unless we read," said D'Israeli "we may find that our great thoughts are great men's little thoughts," and a few years of intellectual gorging for an ulterior purpose or "because it's the thing to do," will never supply the need. It would be madness to say that a large number of Oxford men pursue any systematic study in later life even for as much as an hour a day in the face of the world's innumerable demands, but certainly greater forces are at work in Oxford to encourage the lifelong cultivation of the mind than in any American University. Vacation study has broken the dangerous habit of associating books with "going to school." Afternoons of recreation teach that intellectual discipline is a natural part of a normal life. There is in the calm dignity of college halls and towers, in the sheltered quiet of college cloisters and gardens a sense that leisured study is one of the highest forms of joy. The negligible importance of a degree promotes a disinterestedness, a love of searching labour for its own reward. These factors help men to understand gladly that school and college are but a beginning in a lifetime of education.

An all important side of Oxford remains to be considered, the side that deals with the religious life of the undergraduates. For reasons which I hope to make clear American universities have as much to learn from this as from anything that belongs to the older universities of England, despite the fact that the situation in those universities is far from ideal. The Oxford chaplains could hardly be picked as model spiritual leaders. If rich men tend to be the slaves of gold, dons tend to be the slaves of learning, of self cultivation.

There was great danger in taking an Oriel tutorship, wrote Newman to his mother, that intellectual excellence would come to mean everything to him. Certain it is that the constant pursuit of scholarship combined with the quiet comfort, the good company, the excellent vintages of an Oxford college — desirable as all may be — do not supply the best breeding ground for prophets. And yet in Oxford one feels a real emphasis on the drawing of men toward religion, toward the knowledge of God and the service of man. Their success is not strikingly great and what there is of it is due to special circumstances, to the fact that the force of habit — the greatest of all educational agencies — can be brought into play, for over fifty per cent belong to the same church, which can work much with them through power of tradition and beauty of service. The really interesting and helpful fact for us is that more than ourselves Oxford men recognize the overwhelming importance of religious influence in a university. They have not the same wild faith that education in the sense of mind training will solve all problems. We are told that more money is spent on college education in New York State than in the whole British Isles and instead of a millennium we find more crime in the one city of New York than in those same British Isles. The answer may be that our praiseworthy efforts at universal education may miss the mark unless the best minds concentrate on that knottiest of all problems, of how in the face of innumerable sects, in the face of a material age, in the face of broken families, young men and women can be imbued with the only true values of life and death. Is there need to argue in this law-ridden land that the time for reform from the outside is long past, that lasting change in the future can only come from development within the hearts of men? Is it necessary to quote the testimony of the three Superior Court Justices of New York City, one a Catholic, one a Protestant, one a Jew, who saw in the Sunday Schools the one adequate means of combatting the crime wave? These facts concern university education vitally; too much reliance has been put in the theory that in order to learn to know one's Creator one need only gain a knowledge of the created. In physical science this theory was true for Roger Bacon, the Franciscan, but probably not for the average boy of twenty. "Science gives us the grounds from which religious truths are to be inferred; but it does not set about inferring them; — that is not its province." Moreover, the two tell different stories; one tells how, the other why and by

"Two powers there are against whom evermore

Man's spirit fights in vain,

Riches and knowledge. Seemeth crammed thy store?

Greed whispers, 'Pour again.'"

whom, and in history it is the "whys" that are especially important. We must learn, then, as a final lesson from the older universities of England that any education which does not take stock of the inborn craving in every man and woman for the knowledge of God is like the boatbuilder whose construction

is perfect except that his vessel has neither engine nor rudder; the elemental driving force and directing influence are gone. On the other hand, given those essentials the rest will take care of itself. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and all these things shall be added unto you."

FLOTSAM OF THE TOURIST STREAM

BY C. H. FORBES

My old friend Jim adores geography. He has travelled over more maps than any man I chance to know. He is more familiar with the places I have seen than I am myself. He has a poet's soul and a satirist's head. You should hear him (as I have for a quarter-century) declaim: "To an American visiting Europe, the long voyage he has to make is an excellent preparative. The temporary absence of worldly scenes and employments produces a state of mind peculiarly fitted to receive new and vivid impressions." You would feel the throb of the sailor's heart, and the Wanderlust of the unappeasable traveler as you listened to him. Nevertheless he has never crossed the wide waters. Why, pray, should he? Life on a modern liner might not prove so free of "worldly scenes" as it appeared on the humble ship of "Geoffrey Crayon." Why undergo the sophisticated luxury of the "Majestic," when one may voyage comfortably in one's head?

* * *

Liverpool is scarcely more to the tourist than the spring-board from which he leaps into the shimmering pools of British history and romance. But the tourist is wrong; Liverpool isn't so bad, after all. Its docks are magnificent, its shops are good, its gallery is worth seeing, its Mersey suburbs are attractive, and—it has a growing cathedral that bids fair to be one of the sights of England. The Lady Chapel is a delight to the eye and a solace to the soul. Recently the tall choir and its two great chapels were dedicated to service in the presence of King George. The warm interior of ruddy sandstone, the noble proportions, the exquisite carvings of wood and stone, surprise us, who are not impervious to modern appeals, into glowing tributes to the sure taste and refined artistry of the architect of this house of God. Liverpool must be listed in the pilgrimages to the Cathedral Towns.

More than in any other city, except perhaps Glasgow, the American sees the economic thorn in the side of Britain. Every bench in the parks endures its loafers. Every street is alive with stolid-faced men, who go up and down, aimless and unsmiling, while the dole slips out of their ragged pockets. The biggest passenger ships no longer swing into the city's docks, and workers whom they used to support seem unable or unwilling to grasp the fact of their departure. They sit and wait for the ship that will never come in. They are no more adapted for a change of occupation than a Ford specialist to Crusoe's island.

The dole is England's nightmare. Nobody seems to see its end, but every sane man groans at the prospect, and the few wise heads are appalled at the slackening morale of the recipients of the pittance. It would seem, from the tales one hears, that multitudes are readily slipping down the steep grades to mendicancy. Thoughtful men are distressed for the coming generations. Boys are growing into manhood with life shaped on their father's dole. Will they frame their future on its continuance for them? It is not unusual to hear sober men saying that blood will be shed before England is relieved of this incubus. The press is full of gloomy, helpless, unconstructive criticism of a government that has no remedy to offer. There isn't any cure so long as the wheels of industry are rusting in idleness. September figures place the number of the unemployed at over one and a third millions. I was told that if the cost of coal rises another penny a ton, England's rivals will possess their markets. How long can British tax-payers subsidize their coal operatives? Who next will demand a fee?

* * *

In London I strolled about Mayfair for an hour or so, and counted 143 of those dignified mansions for sale. The vested class is stand-

ing "back against the wall." Famous Devonshire House has gone, and on its site a great apartment hotel is rising. Yet one sees again on Piccadilly the cut-away morning coat, the white spats, and the new tall gray hat. Not on fops, not by any means. They are splendid, virile, cultured gentlemen — the finest in the world. If they are on a sinking ship, they are going down with colors flying. "Britannia rules the waves," and she will weather this storm; but it is a rugged sea at present on tax days.

* * *

Lichfield is a dear old town. Its dainty cathedral has an enduring charm, the old "George Inn" is quaint and wholesome, and the memorials of Samuel Johnson stir the memories of college days. Here he sits in stone pondering, and you tremble lest he say, "Sir!"

The town has solved the problem of a war memorial wisely and poetically. Near the lovely Cathedral Pool, with its grassy banks and shady trees, the town purchased two houses on the main street and razed them. A tiny park surrounded by stone walls was fashioned and set with gravelled walks, lawns, and wall gardens. Here are planted poppies from Flanders fields, an oak from an acorn brought from Verdun, and many a flowering plant from the storm-swept "front" in France. At the back is a modest, well designed memorial triptych of stone, with a fair statue in the central niche and the long list of heroic names on either side, such as every city and hamlet has to mourn. Seats are scattered about the garden. On the street front runs a tall wrought-iron paling, with dignified gate-posts in the center and handsome wrought-iron gates. Over the gates is affixed the legend: *The Garden of Remembrance*. A holy spot. Here none enter save to do honor to the memory of those who gave their all like men. We sat and pondered at the beauty all about us; pool and garden, walls and flowers, and, rising in benign blessing behind the memorial, the beautiful spires of God's house, looking down upon the hallowed ground. Nowhere have I felt the harmonies of remembrance, love, and beauty so appealingly combined as they are in this little *Garden of Remembrance*.

* * *

"Oxford never bores me," remarked an intelligent friend. I thought that a somewhat negative outburst of enthusiasm, but the words have clung to me. It may be that they are more profoundly appreciative than the ecstatic exuberance of the day "tripper's" picture postcards. How many of us can say

of our own college, "It never bores me?" "Never," as my old English professor used to remark in red ink, "is a word of such wide horizon, my son."

The college gardens were at their best. Few indeed are the hours that offer happier experiences than those that ooze away in meditation within these lovely, unworldly, old-world haunts of peace and healers of strife.

Through quad and cloister, chapel and hall, I wandered, and reverently read the hundreds of inscriptions to the memory of Oxford's sons. None there was who had aught but noble qualities to record in the stately superlatives of academic Latin. Truly Oxford must be a doorway to heaven! *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

A bookish town, of course, with its Bodleian manuscripts and priceless tomes, its ancient Merton library in the quaintest of old timbered oak, its Codrington law books, and its many other serviceable collections for students. But the tourist who loves books will revel in the opportunities for the cheap purchase of treasures within the humble doors of Blackwell's bookshop in "The Broad." Insignificant outside it undoubtedly is, and for that reason the better. Within it is a series of old dwelling rooms, every one lined from ceiling to floor with "used" — and misused — books. A score of salesmen are quietly hurrying about, undoing packets or doing up parcels of books. The whole place reeks with those odors of leather and mustiness that expand the nostrils of the booklover. Here come cartloads of books from shelves denuded because of the taxing aftermath of the war. Homes are abandoned and books are sold for a song. Old classics in lordly bindings, antiquarian volumes, the British poets in every seductive edition, the scholars "epic making" works, all are here, and at less than reasonable prices. I fondle now my *Pine Virgil* in old rose morocco; my Forbiger in tan calf, with its patina that thrills the fingers; and my Pickering and Moxon poets, made for the hand and printed with a master's taste. Not for the Morgan Library these, no; but for me to own and love, yes. I like Blackwell's. As I look up and see my modest books, again I am wandering about those dark rooms taking down a worn volume here and there, tempted never to put it back. Books are so friendly.

Once I dined with the Dons at Christ Church Hall. Softened twilight still crept through the windows revealing the gilded bosses of the timbered ceiling, accentuating the mystic shadows of the ancient oak.



CHRIST CHURCH DINING HALL, OXFORD



THE FOUNDER'S TOWER, MAGDALEN COLLEGE

From the walls the dim features of the great men of "The House" peeped out of their gold frames. Low, shaded lamps upon the long tables at which were seated the gowned figures of the students. On a cross dais sat the Olympian Dons in dinner jackets that emphasized the high lights of the shirt fronts. Wolsey and Henry VIII looked down upon their work. There was Oxford: serenity, culture, beauty, and the clean pride of ancestral lineage.

And this is the prayer which I found at the reading desk, and which is daily offered in the hall:

Nos, miseri homines et egeni, pro cibis quos nobis ad corporis subsidium benigne largitus, tibi, Deus Omnipotens, Pater Caelestis, gratias reverenter agimus; simul obsecrantes ut iis sobrie, modeste atque grate utamur, per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum.

"For the food which, in Thy kindness, Thou hast bountifully bestowed upon us, O Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we give Thee reverent thanks. We beseech Thee also that we may enjoy it with prudence, and discretion and thankful hearts, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Old Andover students will recall the marble clock that used to hang in the hall of "Main," bearing the inscription that baffled youthful powers of translation: *Pereunt et Imputantur*.

These words of the poet Martial appear on a clock of the 14th century in Exeter cathedral, and here in Oxford are emblazoned on the great sundial designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the inner quad of All Souls College. Trifling though the association may be, still that motto on the walls of All Souls gave me a pleasurable feeling of the kinship of Andover with Oxford, Mother of Learning.

* * *

Ripon has an interesting little cathedral. Its special pride is its 7th century Saxon Crypt, one of the two surviving crypts of Saxon times. I stumbled along the black, subterranean passage to the little vaulted chamber where holy bones once were enshrined. In a side wall is "St. Wilfred's Needle," a round hole piercing the stonework, which, if we may trust tradition, was long used as a holy test of chastity. If the accused could wiggle her body through it, her virtue was above reproach. Assuredly she possessed some excellent virtues to risk the trial. If the smooth polish of the stones is dependable evidence, I fancy that chastity had many a tight squeeze to get through.

The custodian kindly suggested that I might like to try the passage. I thought of my

frailty and more — or perhaps especially — of my girth, and decided to make shift without that unimpeachable seal of "certified" character. My guide seemed disappointed, poor fellow. I was not playing up to his compliment. A glance at his brawny arms suggested, however, that he had earned many a fee by tugging troubled virtue out of a hole. He got the tip anyway, and smiled again. Apparently there was quite as much virtue in a shilling as in a hole.

* * *

Fountains Abbey is three miles from Ripon. That is the official distance, but it ends at the gates of Studley Royal, the seat of the Marquis of Ripon. Through beautiful pleasure grounds the visitor walks a fat mile before the ruins burst upon his view. We passed Robin Hood's Well, but no "Curtal Friar" leaped forth to thrash and toss us into the cool waters of the Skell, as he did the blithesome outlaw in Lincoln green. The ruins are the largest, most imposing, and most instructive of all of Britain's old monastic establishments. But I must not write a guide book, even for this incomparable cluster of ruins and its magnificent setting and tragic fate.

* * *

Have you ever lunched at Simpson's? Not the old chop house in the Strand, but the fish house in Cheapside. I thought I knew something of London, but our friend Mrs. P — after her first week in the big village, could be my guide at every turn. She told me of Simpson's, bless her heart, and off we went. Even the seasoned driver had to hunt for it, so I was comforted in my *amour propre*. In a little court we found it, climbed flights of space-saving stairs, and were shown into the room where the famous fish lunch has been served, I was told, for two hundred years. Tables were arranged extending about three sides of the large room. We got the last seats available and sat looking about us at the quaint surroundings. The guests were chiefly of the clean cut, intelligent, fine mannered type of British professional and business men. At precisely one o'clock, an elderly gentleman at the central table arose, struck the table with his official mallet, and in a few words invoked God's blessing.

Then began the feast of sea food. All the courses were first brought to the master of the feast, who rapidly apportioned them to the swiftly moving waiters. In prompt succession came hors d'oeuvre, fish chowder, whiting, sole, whitebait (so good!), and fruit. Then a bulky mahogany pedestal was set before the master, and on it was placed an



Photograph by E. F. Ryman, '99

THE PORTICO OF THE MAIN BUILDING

enormous Cheddar cheese. The chairman, with a carving knife, sliced off a generous supply for all, yet the mass of the cheese seemed unharmed. Meanwhile waiters had supplied us all with cards upon which were printed "Height," "Circumference," "Weight." We were invited to put down our estimates under each item in turn. To stimulate interest in the contest, the announcement was made that if anybody guessed the three items correctly, the house would set up champagne for the entire company. A committee measured and proclaimed the height. A gentleman near me had it exactly. Then came the circumference, and again he was right. We began to back him. The last guess was a difficult matter, for even if one were familiar with cheeses, there was no very

accurate data for computing the amount cut away in serving. Excitement waxed keen. The weighing was done, but alas! my neighbor was three ounces short in his figure. The chairman made a neat little speech of friendly feeling for the guests from overseas, and trusted that all would share in pleasant memories of the ancient traditions so affectionately guarded. A word of simple thanks to God, and the delightful experience was over. At the head of the stairs a waiter took *two shillings* from each guest for this enormous meal—and in post-war London too!

Such hearty food seems to make the middle aged readily susceptible to the seductions of repose. As I drifted into the haze of dream-land, I thought I liked England.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

BY WARREN K. MOOREHEAD

Exploration of the Etowah Mound

A few miles south of Cartersville, Georgia, are the famous Etowah Mounds described by the Smithsonian and other writers and partially explored by the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, in 1884.

De Soto marched through this country, probably in 1541. It is supposed that the Shawanos occupied the region in prehistoric times, although the Cherokees claimed the country some two centuries ago.

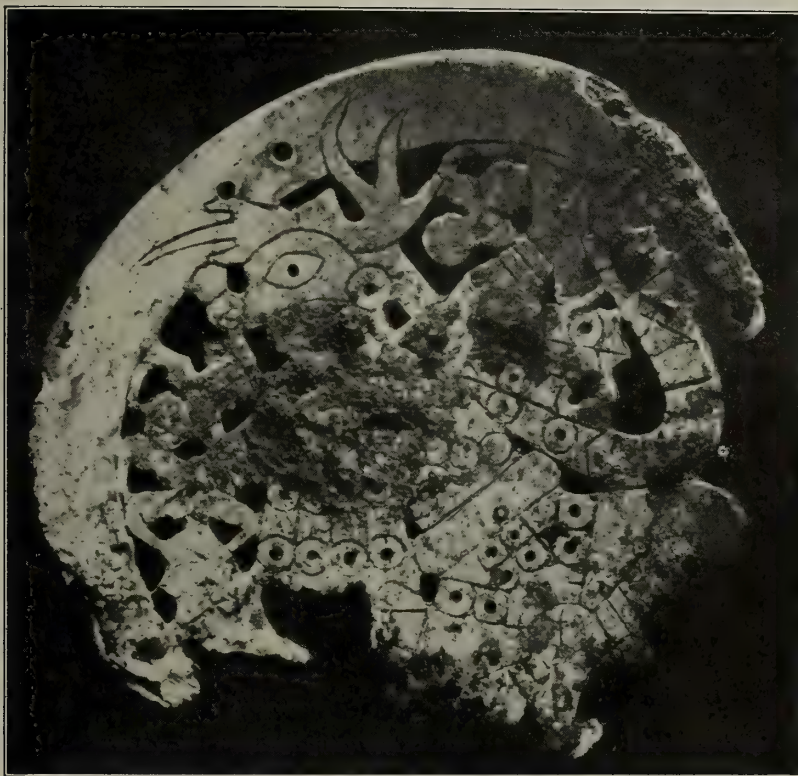
Rev. Cornelius, an intelligent minister, visited the place about 1817 and gave us a good description, which has been frequently quoted. The Indian village lay along the banks of the river and was surrounded by a deep moat on three sides. In the center towers a mound some sixty feet in height at the present time, but which originally was probably seventy feet high. There are two other large mounds, one twenty-three and the other twenty feet in altitude. The mounds were lettered by Dr. Thomas A, B, and C, according to size, the largest being A. Surrounding these the Indian cabins were grouped, and today after a lapse of many centuries the ground is strewn with pottery fragments, broken implements, and there are numerous traces of camp fires.

At the time of the Smithsonian exploration Mr. Rogan, field assistant to Dr. Cyrus Thomas, ran a trench through Mound C, the third in size of the group. Although Dr.

Thomas intimated that Mr. Rogan explored the entire mound, he did not do so.

Mr. Gerald Towle of Andover was my field assistant and went to Cartersville in advance of the survey to make arrangements for exploration.

When the survey began operations, it first examined the surrounding country and discovered several village sites, both above and below the main group on the same river. At the conclusion of the preliminary survey some two thousand prehistoric objects were shipped to Andover, together with upwards of 10,000 shell beads of various kinds. Of these, some two hundred are pearl beads. But as in the case of all pearl beads in mounds, they are not well preserved. In this connection it might be well to remark that the recent discoveries of pearl beads in the Ohio mounds have aroused considerable interest. It was stated in the interview with the explorers that the finds at Bainbridge constituted the largest number, and the finest pearls ever discovered in mounds. This is not correct. In 1892 my expedition explored about half of the larger Hopewell mound, near Chillicothe, and removed nearly a bushel of pearl beads that were exhibited at the World Columbian Exposition (1893) and are today in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, and can be seen by any visitor. Most of these pearls are soft and dark, due to long burial in



A SHELL GORGET (NOT YET CLEANED)
Etowah Mound

the ground, or action of fire in the altars. This is not mentioned in any spirit of criticism, but newspaper reports, with reference to the Ohio work of the past three years, intimate that pearl beads, in large numbers, have not been previously discovered. These pearls have absolutely no commercial value, and it is regrettable that the press reports of pearls from the mounds of Alabama, Illinois, Ohio, or any other State, give the impression that they are similar to our pearls of today. Compared with the value of modern pearls for personal adornment, no jeweler would pay a single dollar for the entire lot. Newspaper "high values" of archaeological specimens have a pernicious effect in that they encourage the "pot hunters" to destroy mounds, graves, and caverns for pecuniary reward.

The survey tested with its 8-inch augers several of the mounds of the Etowah group. In the old days, it was necessary to run a twenty, or even fifty-foot trench through a mound at very heavy expense in order to de-

termine the character of the structure. By means of extension joints, it is possible to test with 8-inch augers to a depth of forty feet, where the soil is free from rocks or gravel.

The test pits indicated that there were many graves remaining in Mound C (the smaller of the three). This structure is about 110 by 100 by 20 feet high. Some five or six weeks were spent in exploration of about one-third of the mound and it is proposed to excavate the entire structure next winter. Arrangements were made with the owner, Mrs. Georgia Tumlin, to whom the survey was greatly indebted for many kindnesses, to complete the researches.

As previously stated, this mound proved very interesting. Of the twenty or more burials discovered by the workers, eleven of them were in stone cists or box-like graves. These consist of slabs of limestone or steatite set on edge in the form of a sarcophagus. In some the body was extended and the grave varied from five and one-half to six and one-half feet in length.



WORKMEN HAND-TROWELLING FOR SMALL BEADS IN GRAVE EARTH AFTER MOOREHEAD AND TOWLE HAVE REMOVED THE IMPORTANT OBJECTS

In others, the legs were bent at the knee, the knees drawn to the abdomen, and the body crowded into its space of three and one-half by four feet in length. The sides and end stones and coverings had apparently been secured at cliffs, and were brought by canoe down Pumpkin Vine Creek to the Etowah River, a distance of four or five miles. In two or three of the boxes there was very little earth, since the stones had been fitted together quite neatly. In others, there were crevices, and earth had infiltrated, nearly filling the grave.

Six of the burials are accompanied by copper plates, or head dresses, which are being restored in the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, and will be described later. One of these is fifteen and one-half inches in length, and upon it were traces of cloth, human hair, and the remnant of a feather mantle. A few of the feathers, which were small, still retained their bright red color. In grave No. 19, this plate was found, and curiously enough, there were no stones surrounding the burial. It is shown in figures C and C', the latter of which has been redrawn from the photograph in order to bring into relief the ornamentation with which the figure is heavily covered.

Several of the plates are decorated, or embossed, with figures, but being badly

broken and somewhat oxidized, the designs cannot be described until the fragments are all matched together.

In the first grave opened, there was at the skeleton's head a curious globe-like copper object about five inches in diameter. Around this is a serpent in copper, worked in rather high relief. Along the right side of the skeleton was a stone sword, or problematical form, in Tennessee Flint, twenty-six and one-quarter inches in length. It is beautifully chipped, and of the same rich, brown-colored flint of which the flint "maces" described by both Myer and Thurston were composed. See Fig. B.

Numerous ocean shells of three or four varieties, the larger ones being cut into cups or vessels, were found. There were also thousands of beads, some of them long, cylindrical forms, and others the ordinary beads common in the South.

The skeletons were disintegrated, and it was impossible to preserve any of the crania. Whether their condition is due to the length of time they were buried is problematical. I am of the opinion that such was the case, for the reason that the graves were six to thirteen feet below the surface and had been prepared with special care. Very little surface water would penetrate to that depth, since the crest of the mound was



A STONE GRAVE AFTER THE COVER HAS BEEN REMOVED
White Lines Indicate the Decayed Skeleton

slightly elevated, and in case of heavy storms the water would run down either side.

After the fragments of copper plates and designs from the other graves have been fitted together, it is quite probable that several other human figures will be available for study.

With a number of burials were engraved shell gorgets, one of which is shown in the accompanying illustration, Fig. D. These portray the man-eagle or man-elk and also certain cosmic symbols. Some twenty inches from the surface of the mound on the west side of the summit was a small stone box about twenty inches in diameter in which were found two broken stone idols. All the slabs forming this grave were shipped to Andover together with some of the red earth, and the grave has been reconstructed and placed on exhibition in the Archaeology Building. The two idols had been intentionally broken; and while the head of the one done in soft clay stone is missing, practically all the parts of the one carved from red sandstone are present. Its head is exceedingly well executed when we take into account the lack of stone or copper tools on the part of the Indians. The sculpture was wrought by means of flint knives. See Fig. E.

About the time of this discovery Dr. Kidder, working in the Pecos valley two thousand miles

west of Etowah, found a broken stone idol near the surface of the pueblo in a stone box. Both Kidder and myself came to the same conclusion — that the Indians would not destroy their own idols. Since all three idols were in the top of the mound and pueblo, they were placed there in comparatively recent times. It is stated in the Jesuit Relations that the priests traveling with French and Spanish explorers always destroyed images or “works of the devil.” Priests accompanying both De Soto and Coronado probably destroyed the idols at Etowah and at Pecos. On their departure, these idols being sacred to the Indians, the fragments were carefully assembled and buried.

The Etowah art seems to have been highly developed. Not only are there symbolic carvings in copper and shell but also in stone. The plumed serpent motif or concept occurs, and the resemblance is striking to that evinced in Mexican and Honduras sculptures. There is a terra cotta human head with the sun symbol or sunburst over the forehead common in Central American designs. One engraved shell portrays two sacred birds, the four cardinal points, and the earth symbols. It is the opinion of Mr. Willoughby, Director of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, that a very valuable monograph may be prepared and published after the completion of the



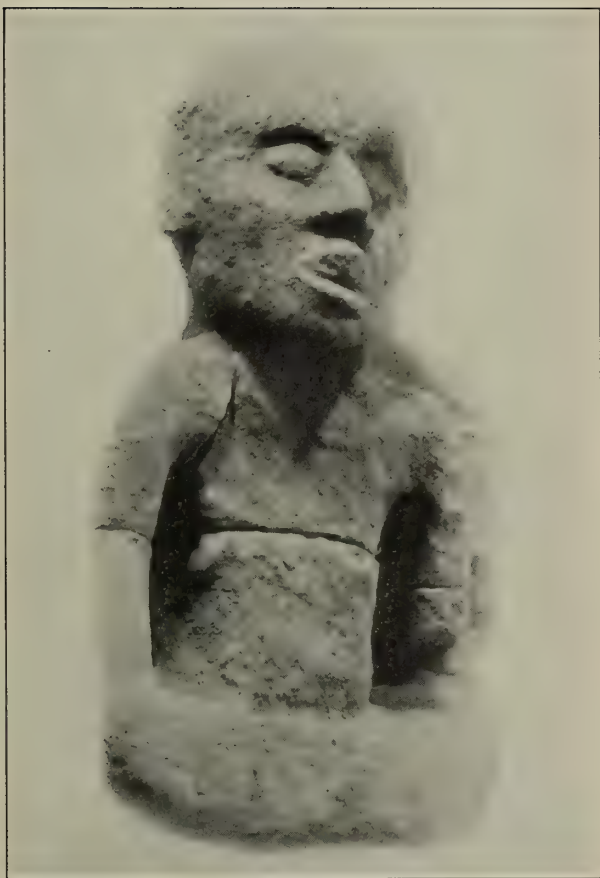
THE SHAMAN OF ETOWAH

Done in Native American Copper. Redrawn from the Original. Size 15½ inches.



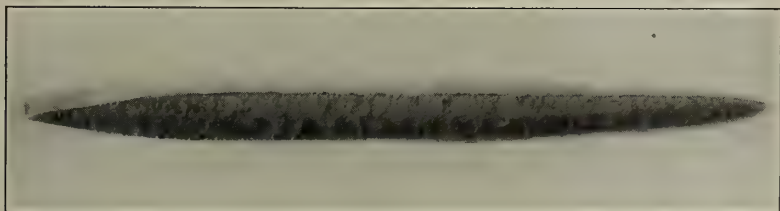
THE SHAMAN OF ETOWAH

Photograph to be compared with the drawing
on the opposite page.



THE IDOL CARVED FROM SANDSTONE

Buried in the Top of the Mound.
Original about 16½ inches high.



THE STONE SWORD

26¼ inches long. Said to be the Finest Flint Instrument ever discovered.

explorations next winter, since the material exhumed is quite unusual.

A fragment of mound builder cloth eight inches in length, which has been colored (design probably representing cosmic symbols), was preserved on the reverse of the large copper plate. Also a new form of weaving, almost like rather coarse lace, has been observed. The original stones comprising the large grave in which several of the more

important things were found were shipped to Andover and will be set in position, original earth and objects placed inside.

It is to be hoped that more people will visit the museum. Some interesting models of aboriginal life have been installed, and it is the intention of those in charge of the museum to have more models made during the coming winter.

General School Interests

Opening of the School Year

The outstanding event of the new school year is the starting of work on the new George Washington Hall, the auditorium and administration building announced by Principal Stearns at Commencement last June. At a meeting of the Trustees held in New York City on July 15, it was decided to proceed at once with the plans as drawn by the architect, Mr. Charles Platt, of New York. The contract was awarded to the Thompson-Starret Company, of New York, the firm which constructed the Harkness Memorial at Yale University. Before the close of July, ground had been broken, and the foundations are, at this date of writing, well under way. Unless some unexpected delay occurs, the building will be ready for occupancy by September, 1926.

The architecture of George Washington Hall will be Georgian Colonial of the Bulfinch period, in harmony with most of the existing Academy buildings; indeed its front gable, its entrance doors with fan lights, and its small panel windows will repeat charming features already found in Pearson Hall and the Dining Hall, which were erected in 1818. The Hall will be constructed of Dover River brick and Deer Isle granite, and will be, of course, fireproof throughout.

The chief feature of the building on the first floor will be the huge auditorium, ninety-six by sixty feet, which will be used for all school exercises, except the Sunday church services; these will continue to take place in the Stone Chapel. An unusually large stage provides seating room sufficient for the entire Senior Class during the Commencement exhibition; and it will be provided with the finest modern equipment for lantern slides and moving pictures, as well as the scenery for plays. There will be ample dressing room space, and

arrangements are being made for the installation of a large organ.

The floor, which is slightly inclined, will seat 760, the gallery 300, and the stage 200, making a total of 1260.

In the south wing will be quarters for the Registrar and his staff of assistants, including a vault for records, a committee room, and a private office for the Registrar. This office, which is always busy, will have two doors, facilitating the entrance and exit of long lines of students.

The Principal's office will be in the north wing, and near it will be a room for his assistants, a reception room for visitors, and a smaller office for his private secretary.

On the second floor of the south wing will be rooms assigned to the Alumni Secretary, the Purchasing Agent, the printing department, and the alumni records. The Treasurer, with his staff, will be located in the north wing on the same floor.

Beneath the auditorium itself will be a smaller hall eighty feet long, which may be used for dances and receptions. In the wings are several rooms which may be devoted to school committees and organizations.

A distinctive feature of the building will be the vestibule, in which a panel is provided for the Gilbert Stuart portrait of George Washington presented to the Trustees last June by a generous alumnus. Special provision will be made for the preservation and display of the Academy's collection of Washington memorabilia and other historical relics.

The development program as now approved calls for the ultimate tearing down of Brechin Hall, which, although it has been serviceable, will soon be no longer needed, and which, in its general style of architecture, does not harmonize with the more attractive Georgian brick buildings scattered over the campus. There



Photograph by E. F. Ryman, '99

THROUGH THE GREAT PILLARS OF THE NEW MAIN BUILDING

is the additional fact that Brechin Hall interferes in a considerable degree with the broad sweep across the campus from Salem Street to Chapel Avenue.

Faculty Notes

Dr. Stearns will preach at the following institutions during the fall term: Bowdoin College, Yale College, Choate School, Hill School, Middlebury College, and Williams College.

His speaking engagements for the same period are as follows: Freshman Night, Amherst College, Fitchburg Community Club, Connecticut State Teachers' Association at Bridgeport, and New Haven, Marlboro Community Club, Allston Community Club, Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club, Providence, R. I. Community Forum, New Britain Woman's Club, and Middletown Teachers' Club.

Mr. Moorehead and his family spent seven months in Europe returning in April, this year. While there he consulted with officials in the Colonial offices in London, Brussels, Paris, and Rome. Information concerning the European method of dealing with dependent or backward peoples for use by our Interior Department in the better conduct of Indian affairs was obtained. Mr. Moorehead also made a study as to the influence of propaganda put out by the Union of Soviet Republics in all the countries. This is a direct menace to the United States, and there are already Russian agents at work in our country. He brought back upwards of twenty very radical pamphlets issued by the Third Internationale and the Russian Government. In many of these it clearly states that they propose to overthrow our form of government, and reduce the United States to the low level of Russia. Certain officials connected with the Vatican at Rome gave Mr. Moorehead facilities for research. Many Russian refugees wrote letters which were translated, and from European newspapers were clipped a large number of narratives of experiences of travelers concerning actual conditions in Russia.

At the recent Department Convention of the American Legion held in Boston, Dr. Claude M. Fuess was re-elected State Historian. He has prepared a *History of the American Legion in Massachusetts* which will shortly be published by the Commonwealth.

Professor Charles H. Forbès and Mrs. Forbes spent the summer abroad, chiefly in motoring through England and in Paris. Among the other faculty members who were in Europe for the vacation are Mr. Guy H. Eaton, Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Dr. Carl F. Pfattheicher, Mr. Roy A. Spencer, and Mr. Guy T. Forbush. Mr. and Mrs. George F. French, who were in Europe during 1924-25, have returned to Andover and now occupy the Clement House, as in the past.

During the summer Dr. Howard W. Church, of the Department of Modern Languages, resigned in order to accept a position in Pomona College as Professor of German.

Mr. Harold C. Stearns, formerly of the Department of English, has accepted an appointment as Lecturer at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, and has already sailed to take up his residence there.

Mr. Charles Emerson Stone, who is this year on leave of absence, will spend much of the time resting at West Brookfield, Massachusetts, with Mrs. Stone.

Mr. Frederick E. Newton, who is also on leave of absence for the year, will travel in this country with his family, spending the winter on the Pacific coast.

William B. Jacob, who has been appointed Instructor in Latin, prepared for college at the Moses Brown School, Providence, Rhode Island, graduated from Bowdoin with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1923, and has studied in Germany and at Harvard. At college he played quarterback on the eleven and was a member of Delta Upsilon and Phi Beta Kappa. He was Instructor in German at Bowdoin for six months in 1924, and then spent a year at Groton School. He married Iva B. Mitchell. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob are occupying the Hardy House during the leave of absence of Mr. Frederick E. Newton.

Mr. Alan Rogers Blackmer, a graduate of Williams in the class of 1924, has been added to the Department of English. At Williams, he was a member of Beta Theta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa, was captain of the basketball and tennis teams, president of the Christian Association, a member of the Student Council, and a member of Gargoyle, the Senior honorary society. On a scholarship from Williams, he went to the University of Chicago, where he last June took his Master's degree in English. He is living in Day Hall.

Mrs. Vera DeMeutte Cook, a graduate of Wheaton College in the class of 1918, has been appointed Assistant Librarian. Mrs. Cook



Photograph by E. F. Ryman, '99

THE MEMORIAL TOWER THROUGH THE ELMS

has been a social worker at the Henry Street settlement in New York City and at Denison Home in Boston. For one year she was employed in the Foreign Department of the National City Bank in New York City, and more recently she has been assisting in the Public Library of Dover, New Hampshire.

Robinson Shepard, a graduate of Phillips Academy in the class of 1915, has recently been appointed an Instructor. After leaving Phillips, Shepard entered Harvard, but left in order to enlist. Assigned to the 301st Field Signal Battalion, Radio Company, he was overseas for more than a year. On his discharge, he returned to Harvard, taking his degree in 1920, as a member of the class of 1919. Since then he has been associated with his father in the wholesale grocery business at Franklin, New Hampshire.

J. T. Phinney, a graduate of Boston Latin School and Yale College (1923), has been appointed Instructor in Mathematics. Mr. Phinney is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After leaving college, he taught for some months in the Junior High School, Pelham, New Hampshire, and then for a year taught Physics and General Science in the High School, Greenfield, Massachusetts. During the past summer he was a student at Harvard Summer School. He is living at Williams Hall.

The Phillips Club

The annual meeting of the Phillips Club was held on Monday, September 21, in the club rooms, with about twenty-five members present. Reports were presented by the Treasurer, the House Committee, and the Entertainment Committee, and were formally approved. Officers were elected for the coming year as follows: President, James C. Sawyer; Secretary, Lester E. Lynde; Treasurer, George F. French. After the regular business had been transacted, several members who had recently returned from Europe spoke briefly regarding their peregrinations and adventures. Those who talked were Mr. George F. French, Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher, Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Mr. Roy A. Spencer, Mr. Warren K. Moorehead, and Professor Charles H. Forbes. Light refreshments were served during the evening.

Music Notes

The musical situation at the school seems promising as the new term begins. The best of last year's tenors have returned to the

choir, while good new material has been added. There have been more applicants for the orchestra than in any preceding year, the number of strings being especially encouraging. At present there are about thirty-five members on the orchestra's roll.

During the past summer Mr. Pfatteicher has been spending some time studying Carillon playing in Malines, Belgium, with Jef Denyn, the greatest of the Carillonneurs of the lowlands, and since his return is giving a series of recitals on the Carillon of the Memorial Tower every Sunday afternoon at 3.30 until the Sunday prior to Thanksgiving, inclusive. The audiences shown by the number of automobiles have been most gratifying. Mr. Pfatteicher plans to devote the fall and spring terms to Carillon recitals, and the Sunday afternoons of the winter term to organ recitals. At the latter he plans to play, alternately, the complete works of Cesar Franck and compositions for piano and organ.

The winter recitals planned at present include an organ recital by the distinguished blind English organist, Mr. Alfred Hollins, a piano recital by Mr. Percy Grainger, and a concert by an ensemble orchestral group, possibly also one by a Russian choir. It is hoped that by presenting these concerts under the auspices of the reorganized musical clubs the interest in them, on the part of the student-body, will be greatly enhanced.

The work performed at the annual concert with Bradford Academy this year will probably by Gluck's "Orpheus."

Society of Inquiry

For the past few years it has been felt by those interested in the Society of Inquiry and by some unprejudiced observers that this organization has not occupied as influential a position in the life of the Academy as was formerly the case and as it might now occupy. The probable cause of this decline in influence and prestige has been the general eclipse of such organizations in most educational institutions as an indirect result of the break in the continuity of tradition during the disconcerting period of the war. In some schools and colleges these organizations have not yet recovered from their period of eclipse. In others, the revival has been brought about only by an internal readjustment in the methods of work of the organization to meet more adequately the altered needs of the student body.

It has seemed to those in charge of the Society of Inquiry during the present school



Photograph by W. D. Brodhun

ANDOVER COTTAGE

year that its work can be effective only in proportion to the impact which it makes upon the student body as a whole and that no large impact can be made unless the needs of that body are studied and an honest endeavor made to meet such of them as the Society can conscientiously sponsor. While the Society is and always has been primarily the voluntary religious organization of the School; yet, if it confines its efforts to holding weekly meetings of a purely religious nature, it will be in direct competition with the Sunday chapel services and will make no important and unique appeal to the undergraduates.

Therefore, those responsible for the Inquiry program have visualized the function of the Society as being to provide a common meeting ground for every Andover student who is interested in discussing and considering school and personal problems with a view of bringing the tone and spirit of the school to the highest possible level and of becoming himself a better Andover man. To this end it is planned to hold the Inquiry meetings on Wednesday rather than Sunday evenings, so that they will compete as little as possible with the formal services in the chapel, to have as occasional speakers at these meetings certain members of the Andover faculty, old Andover fellows who have gained prominence in college or in business and professional life, and men who have done noteworthy work in various fields of service to their fellows, and finally to have certain of these meetings open forums lead by undergraduates, thus permitting the unhampered discussion of school and personal problems by the boys themselves.

After the close of the football season it is hoped that a number of voluntary discussion groups, led by faculty members, may be started to provide an opportunity for frank, open, and well guided discussion of such problems as may be considered of paramount importance by the boys themselves.

It is furthermore hoped to hold during the year several informal social meetings both indoor and out where all those boys in school in sympathy with the new and broader aims of the Society may be brought together for a good time. In this way it is hoped that the undergraduates may come to feel that Inquiry is really trying to fill an important and worthwhile place in the life of the Academy and does not consist merely of a small group of especially religious-minded boys whose sole desire is to draw apart from the main currents of school life in order thus to promote their own spiritual well-being.

H. V.

The Roosa Legacy

The Trustees have received from the estate of the late Dewitt Roosa, '72, the sum of one thousand dollars, bequeathed without restriction to Phillips Academy. Mr. Roosa was for many years a Class Agent for the Alumni Fund and one of the most devoted friends of the school among the older alumni.

Andover Men at Harvard

The following graduates of Phillips Academy received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard University in June, 1925, with special honors: Harry G. Dorman, Jr., *cum laude* in Classics; William H. Gratwick, Jr., *cum laude* in History and Literature; William M. Newman, *cum laude* in History; Henry Reiff, *cum laude* in Government; Frederick M. Wheelock, *cum laude* in Classics.

Andover Men at Yale

It is always a pleasure to be able to make announcements of the success of Andover men at the various colleges, especially in scholarship. The school has recently been notified by Mr. Percy T. Walden, Acting Dean of Freshmen at Yale, that, of the twenty-one members of the Freshman Class who were awarded New York Yale Club Prizes at the close of the year for the highest stand in various subjects of study, four prize winners and one recipient of honorable mention were graduates of Phillips Academy. This was the best record made by any preparatory institution, the second being the New Haven High School, with two prizes and one honorable mention. The Andover men to be thus honored were John F. Robertson (Chemistry), Gordon R. Weaver (Biology), William C. Dickerman, Jr. (Chemistry), Stanton F. Kennedy (History), and Donald H. Ballou (Mathematics).

Among the scholarship honors which have been awarded to Andover graduates now at Yale University, the following are perhaps worthy of special note:

The first year prize of \$50 in the School of Law, to Hayden Newhall Smith, P. A. '19.

The Strathcona Memorial Fellowship in Transportation, to Alpheus Beede Stickney, P. A. '19.

The Second Benjamin F. Barge Mathematical Prize, to John Howard Spear, P. A. '23.

The DeForest Mathematical Prize for proficiency in pure and applied mathematics, to Malcolm Colby Henderson, P. A. '21.

High Orations, awarded to seniors at Commencement last June, were given to the following Andover men: Malcolm Colby Henderson, '21, Alexander Pearson Preston, '21, Arthur Maurice Rosenbloom, '21.



THE P. A. E. HOUSE IN ANDOVER

Orations were assigned to the following Phillips graduates: George Bell Dyer, '22, Frederick Trimble Small, '21, Arthur Clarence Walworth, 3rd, '21, Alfred Mayo Wilson, '21.

The Gordon Brown Memorial Scholarship, consisting of a bronze plaque and a scholarship of \$250, given at the close of the Junior year to a member of that class distinguished for "standards of intellectual ability, high manhood, capacity for leadership, and service to the University," was given to Edmund Petrie Cottle, Jr., '22.

Roger Sherman Makepeace, P. A. '25, Wins One of the American Chemical Society National Prizes

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvin of New York have provided for the past two years funds for prizes to be awarded to secondary school students in an essay contest, the subjects of the essays to be restricted to six topics covering the relation of Chemistry to various phases of national health and prosperity. The contest is conducted under the

direction of the American Chemical Society. The writer of the best essay on each of these six topics in each State becomes the winner of the State Prize. The essays of the winners of the State Prizes are then judged as to their relative merits, and the writer of the best essay on each of the topics becomes the winner of the National Prize. To put it briefly, the winner of the National Prize has written the best essay on one of the six topics, of all the essays submitted by the boys and girls in the United States who competed in the contest. Inasmuch as the number of competitors was many thousands, the winning of such a prize is no small honor. Makepeace, '25, was the winner of one of the National Prizes for the school-year 1924-1925.

The monetary value of the Prizes is also considerable. The winner of each of the six State Prizes received twenty dollars in gold: the winner of each of the six National Prizes receives his full tuition at Yale (or, if a girl, at Vassar) for four college years and also five hundred dollars in cash for each of the four years while he is in college.

As Makepeace was the winner of the Dalton



THE JOHNSON HOUSE, ANDOVER

Prize in Chemistry at Andover this year, as well as of several other prizes, his total "prize-money" must have amounted to nearly thirty-five hundred dollars.

Society Scholarship Standing

The Society Scholarship Standing for the Spring Term, 1925, was as follows:

F. L. D.	74.60
P. L. S.	68.36
A. G. X.	68.34
P. A. E.	66.61
P. B. X.	66.45
E. D. P.	65.97
K. O. A.	65.53
A. U. V.	65.50
Average	67.66
Average for year	68.20

List of Preachers for the Fall Term, 1925

Sept. 20	Dr. Alfred E. Stearns.	Both services.
Sept. 27	Rev. Robert W. Coe, Brockton.	Both services.

Oct. 4	Dean James A. Beebe, Boston University School of Theology, Boston.	Both services.
Oct. 11	Dean Willard L. Sperry, Harvard University, Cambridge.	Both services.
Oct. 18	President Paul Moody, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.	Both services.
Oct. 25	Rev. John T. Dallas, Hanover, N. H.	Both services.
Nov. 1	Open.	
Nov. 8	Rev. Edward C. Boynton, Rutland, Vt.	Both services.
Nov. 15	Principal James E. Gregg, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.	Both services.
Nov. 22	Rev. Andrew Mutch, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Both services.
Nov. 29	Open.	
Dec. 6	Rev. Albert B. Coe, Waterbury, Conn.	Both services.
Dec. 13	Open.	

Inquiry Reception

On the first Sunday evening of the term the Society of Inquiry held in the Borden Gymnasium a reception for the new men. Sandberg, captain of the football eleven, acted as presiding officer, and introduced as speakers Principal Stearns, Vaill (captain of the track team), Layton (captain of the baseball nine), Nyce (representing the secret societies), Rideout (representing the minor sports), and Sprigg, who talked on the school publications. Refreshments were served after the speeches.

The Senior Council

The following undergraduates have been elected to the Senior Council for 1925-26: John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio; Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., of Reading, Pennsylvania; Caleb Rodney Layton, 3d, of Georgetown, Delaware; Harold Carl Sandberg, of Malden. Nyce has been chosen President, Layton Vice President, and Sprigg, Secretary.

Athletics

By L. S. SHIELDS

Football

With the changes in the coaching staff caused by the loss of Fred Daly and with the improvements on Brothers Field in full swing, Andover opened another year which promises to be of interest from more than one angle of the athletic viewpoint. Mr. Daly, who is now with the Mt. Tamalpais School, at San Rafael, California, leaves a gap in football, baseball, and basketball which will be exceptionally hard to fill. Coupled with this is the fact that the three major sports seem to have lost through graduation the backbone of their attack; so whatever athletic successes come our way will depend upon the outcome of whipping new and green material into shape. It seems that in a sense we are facing some critical and interesting problems, the solving of which may take more than one year.

In football Mr. Ray A. Shepard, who has for several years so successfully piloted the track teams, has assumed the role of head coach. His appointment to this position is a popular one, as he had experience in both playing and coaching the game before he came to Andover and last year was associated with Mr. Daly as line coach. Mr. Shepard has chosen as his assistants several members of the faculty with experience along the lines of their individual work. Mr. Crocker, of Harvard, is helping with the ends; and Mr. Frank Benton, who for several years has aided with the line, is taking charge of that department. Mr. R. E. Dake, of Middlebury, has under his wing the centers and the scrub team; while Mr. William B. Jacob, a newcomer to the faculty and a quarterback from Bowdoin, is confining his attentions to the backfield.

At the first call for candidates a squad of nearly one hundred men reported, Captain Sandberg, Sprigg, Kingston, and Freeman being the only letter men from last year.

In the course of a few days it became necessary to reduce the size of the squad; so forty men were retained to battle for positions on the first eleven and the rest were sent to the club teams to prove their worth and to strengthen the various organizations.

Lawrence High School and Vermont Academy appear on the schedule for the first time, and the Lawrence High School game should prove of especial interest to the followers of the sport in this vicinity. Undoubtedly a capacity crowd will fill the new stand on that day. On October thirty-first the Andover team will invade New Haven to grapple with the Bulldog yearling, and it is understood that the game will be played in the Bowl. If so, this will be the first time any teams other than the Yale Varsity and its opponents will have appeared on that battle ground.

Manager Nyce has arranged the following schedule:

Oct. 3	Dean Academy
Oct. 10	Harvard Freshmen
Oct. 17	Lawrence High School
Oct. 24	Yale Second
Oct. 31	Yale Freshmen (At New Haven)
Nov. 7	Harvard Second
Nov. 14	Exeter (At Exeter).

Club Football

The Gauls, Greeks, Romans, and Saxons have started off their season with but one coach of last year's mentors to guide them. Mr. Hobby is taking the place of Mr. Crocker, who has gone to the varsity, in coaching the Romans. The Greek team is under the eye of Mr. Blackmer, who fills the vacancy left by Mr. Dake. Doctor Church, who deserted the Saxons for matrimony and a western college appointment, is succeeded by Mr. Robinson Shepard, who is an addition to the faculty this year. The Greek squad is being drilled



THE FOOTBALL SQUAD OF 1925

by Mr. Vreeland and is the only club to retain its coach of last autumn.

The season will be composed of a round-robin tournament, which annually arouses much interest. At the end of the tournament, and when the championship is decided, an all-club team will be picked to meet a similar eleven from Exeter.

Soccer

Although soccer is a minor sport, it proves to be a popular form of athletics in the autumn term; and if one happened to drive lazily past the Academy grounds on an afternoon between two and four an impression might be received that the majority of the school were developing into toe, heel, and head artists. It is a splendid game for those who do not have the weight for football, and is accepted enthusiastically by its followers. The club teams have been organized and the boys are eager for the coming competition.

Fifty men reported to coach "Jim" Ryley, who is again at the helm. S. W. Smith has been elected to lead the varsity aggregation in the place of captain-elect Snow, who did not return to school. In addition to Smith there is a good nucleus of seasoned candidates, which includes the letter men, Hopkins and Carter. The schedule is as follows:

- October 17 — Boston Chinese.
- October 21 — Harvard Freshmen.
- October 24 — Tabor Academy.
- October 28 — St. John's Preparatory School
- November 7 — Worcester Academy.

Tennis

In tennis Mr. Kelley was so besieged by hopefuls that it became necessary to make an early cut because of the lack of space for practice; however, with the new courts on Brothers Field nearing completion there will soon be enough playing space for the varsity candidates. For several years Mr. Kelley's teams have proved an enigma to the Exeter netmen, and with Luce, Goodwin, and Sturtevant to build the team around, a formidable machine may be expected by June.

Track

Mr. Shepard will devote all of his time to football this autumn, therefore will be unable to supervise track during this period. His loss will be keenly felt. Mr. Shields and Mr. Peck, with the aid of Mr. Barss and Mr. Heely, are taking charge of nearly two hundred who have reported. Much polishing and drilling in fundamentals is to be accomplished before the winter term sets in, and men who

show particular promise will be singled out and given special attention. The season will progress slowly to a fall field-day, when the winners in all events will be awarded medals for their efforts.

The cross country team bids fair to do as well, if not better, than the undefeated squad of last year. Captain Holmes, who led the field in the Harvard Interscholastics, is with us again, as is Thurber, who placed third in the same event; Hall, a member of last year's squad, and several new men are showing up well.

If letter men portend success, it would seem that track is a bit more fortunate than the other major sports, as it has seven men who won their "A's" in the Exeter meet last spring, — Captain Vaill, Thompson, Francis, Rideout, Riener, Holmes, and Keesling.

Three of Andover's Athletes

It would seem a trifle cold to let this issue of the *Bulletin* go to press without saying a word or two concerning a few of the splendid young men and athletes who left Brothers Field and Andover's elms last June.

"Bill" Healey will long be remembered for his leadership of two major sport teams, football and track, which he captained with an interest and a devotion which only a youth born to the leadership of the right sort could give. He was a heavy scorer in most of the track meets and set up a record in the javelin throw which will undoubtedly be aimed at, but not hit, for many years. "Bill" has entered Princeton.

"Charlie" Borah who came here as a curly tow-headed stripling and left us, probably, as one of the greatest schoolboy athletes of the country, is surely among Andover's best. A letter man in three major sports, not caring for the glory which came his way, he played for the love of the game which was backed by courage and an undaunted will along with the gift of marvelous nervous and physical reaction which landed him at the top of the heap. Undoubtedly he is the best sprinter Andover has ever had and he is of a type of which Andover must needs be proud. He has entered the University of Southern California.

Another son of Andover who has helped to make its athletic history is John Bryant, a swimmer who developed remarkably his last year at the school. He set the records in fifty and hundred-yard dashes. He was of pleasing personality and with the capacity and the will to lead the field in the heat of competition. Andover can look upon him, too, and feel her athletes have been more than competitors. Bryant has entered Dartmouth.



THE CLASS OF 1900 AT ITS TWENTY-FIFTH REUNION

Graduate Interests

Reunion of the Class of 1895

Except for the failure of the attendance to fulfill expectations, '95's Thirtieth Reunion was completely successful. Last minute cancellations were received from M. B. Patterson, J. T. Harrington, H. B. Crosby, D. C. Mills, M. B. Suydam, George Dulaney, Jr., E. K. Haskell, D. S. Luce, and "Doc" Weir.

The weather was magnificent and Andover Hill never showed to better advantage. The attendance at the Class Dinner on Thursday night totaled thirty-three, sixteen members of '95 — seven wives, three daughters, and seven sons. The members of the class were Fred F. Davis, Clay E. Jordan, Williams Cochran, C. F. Merrill, E. J. Drummond, J. H. Skinner, George L. Ward, W. M. McQuestion, W. D. Weed, W. E. Everett, P. S. Potter, F. E.

Drake, A. E. Thomas, George P. Docker, George McK. McClellan, and William C. Ridgway. The wives were Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Drake, Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. Ridgway; the daughters, Miss Drummond, Miss Skinner, and Miss Ridgway. Five of the sons were members of the graduating class, viz.: Drake, Drummond, Potter, Ridgway, and Ward, and '95 has reason to be proud of this record. George Ward's son was fullback on the football team last fall and was awarded the Yale-Andover Club Cup and Scholarship; Eddie Drummond's boy pitched on the ball team and took honors in Ancient History, and Bill Ridgway, Jr., in Advanced Algebra. Clem Merrill's boy is in the Class of '27. Cam Blaikie, Jr., Class of '26, substituted for his father, and Wally Weed's boy will enter the school in the near future.

Alumni Interests

Samuel Carter Darling, 1843-1925

A person, present at the Hotel Vendome in Boston in the spring of 1900, at the meeting of the Phillips Academy Alumni Association, would have been charmed by the graceful presentation of the speakers of the evening by the president, Samuel C. Darling.

He had filled in his life a long list of offices with distinction and modesty, for he was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Genealogical Society, president of the Mystic Valley Club, president of the Congregational Church Union of Boston, a member of the board of directors of the International Institute for Girls in Spain, a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and chairman of its legacy committee. His work in the Massachusetts House of Representatives was of value to the state and rewarding to him in his career as a legal practitioner.

Through brother and son his interest in the school never wavered and the Academy is fortunate in having had on its rolls the name of this honored and trusted friend.

Victor Fremont Lawson, 1850-1925

Indicative of his life work was his being chosen as an editor of the *Philomathean Mirror* and the appearance in its issue for June 1870, of an article by him on "Hobbies and their Riders." He sang tenor in the music club of the school and maintained through life an ardent love for musical progress.

He felt during all the years that the training he received in the Sunday School was of the greatest value and he would not allow any of his many enterprises to encroach upon the religious instruction of Sunday.

Would you really know Mr. Lawson, then look in upon him at his summer home at Green Lake, Wisc., where upon an estate of 2500 acres he had built his attractive cottage, known as Lone Tree Farm. You will be greeted most hospitably by the owner, treated to an evening bowl of bread and milk, asked to wander along the beautiful paths that skirt the lake shore, draw up on your return before a blazing hearth fire and on rising the following morning be asked to begin the day in joining the family in Bible reading and household prayer.

Mr. Lawson was considered the Father of the Postal Savings Banks and received the pen with which President Taft signed the measure in 1910.

A Victor F. Lawson School was erected in Chicago because of his ideal of a schoolhouse as the centre of neighborhood civic development.

The London Chronicle in 1915 stated that *The Daily News* published more special war news than any paper in America. This had been made possible by his having established trained correspondents in the European capitals and *The Daily News* maintained its leadership in the foreign field.

At the 1924 commencement of Columbia University, President Butler conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon Mr. Lawson with these words, "building through the years on the foundations laid at Phillips Academy, Andover; steadily growing in power and authority in journalism and in public affairs; long exercising profound and always healthy influence on the public opinion of the Middle West."

He was an outstanding figure in American journalism, a tireless fighter for good government in his native city, an exponent of the highest ideals as a citizen, a philanthropist both modest and wise, an esteemed friend to all his fellow workers, a Christian gentleman in his home and in the community.

Phillips Academy desires here to record her gratitude that she was able to direct in some measure the steps of her former pupil.

Obituaries

1854 — Andrew Anderson, son of Andrew and Clarissa Cochrane Anderson, was born in St. Augustine, Fla., March 13, 1839, graduated from Princeton in 1861, received the degree of M.D. from Columbia in 1865, and practice this profession in St. Augustine. He died recently.

1857 — John Henry Chandler, son of John and Phoebe Russell Chandler, was born in Andover, February 15, 1840. For many years he conducted an express business between Andover and Boston. He was also proprietor of a store for the sale of newspapers and stationery. The later years of his life were spent in Worcester, where he died September 24, 1925. A son, Frederick G., was in the class of 1887, and a brother, George W., was in the class of 1861.

1860 — Samuel Carter Darling, son of Samuel and Mary Alice Carter Darling, was born in Milltown, New Brunswick, March 5, 1843, and graduated from Yale in 1864. He received a degree of LL.B. from the Albany Law School in 1866. He was City Solicitor of Somerville and a practicing lawyer in Boston. He served in the Massachusetts legislature and was general counsel for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He had been president of many clubs and societies in the vicinity of Boston. He died at his home in Brighton,

September 1, 1925. A son, Samuel B., was in the class of 1891, and a brother, George E., was in the class of 1859.

1860 — Charles Webster Kimball, son of George and Mary Ann Pinkham Kimball, was born in Bradford, November 29, 1840, and entered Dartmouth with the class of 1864 but enlisted in Co. H, 22nd Mass. Inf., and was assigned to 1st Brigade, 1st Div., 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and served till March 1863. He then engaged in teaching and for over thirty years was a shoe manufacturer in Philadelphia, Pa. He later lived in Long Beach and Pomona, Calif. and recently died.

1862 — William Canedy Davol, son of William Canedy and Martha Russell Taber Davol, was born in Fall River, July 26, 1841, and for forty years was chief of the Fire Department of that city, a longer period than that of any other man in the United States. He patented many devices for modern fire-fighting, especially the Davol water tower in general use throughout the country. He was a member of the city common council. He died in Fall River, April 30, 1925.

1864 — John Lillie, son of Daniel Thomas and Elizabeth Edwards Lakey Lillie, was born in New Orleans, La., December 11, 1845, and was a member of the Yale class of 1868. For some years he was the London editor of *Harpers Magazine*. He had been an editor of the *Galaxy* and editor-in-chief of the *American Builder*. He died June 8, 1925.

1865 — Nathan Henry Allen, son of Henry Manley and Matilda Elvina Clark Allen, was born in Marion, April 14, 1848, and gave his life to music. He was the founder and first president of the Connecticut State Music Teachers' Association, founder and conductor of the Hartford Musurgia Club, conductor of the Hartford Conservatory Choral Union, member of the American Guild of Organists Founders' Class, charter member of the New York Manuscript Society. On Sunday, April 29, 1906, the choir-masters of forty-two churches in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York made their selections wholly or in large part from Mr. Allen's compositions. He trained over a hundred church choir pupils in Hartford and Worcester. He died May 9, 1925. A brother, John M., was in the class of 1861.

1866 — Charles Lowe Aiken, son of Herrick and Ann Matilda Bradley Aiken, was born in Franklin, N. H., July 23, 1845. He chartered and commissioned vessels in Boston to take supplies to Labrador and bring back fish and

furs. He then engaged in the manufacture of paper in Franklin and during the larger part of his life was employed in the mechanical department of railroads in New England and the Middle West. He died in Franklin, March 26, 1925.

1868 — Cassander Gilmore, son of Cassander and Mary Hodges Braman Gilmore, was born in Raynham, February 1, 1849, and was a shoe manufacturer and later a farmer in his native town, where he died May 18, 1925. A half-brother, Othniel, was in the class of 1849.

1868 — Cyrus Edwards Quigley, son of Webb Closey and Isabella Tabitha Edwards Quigley, was born in Pekin, Illinois, August 19, 1849, and became a wholesale druggist in Alton, Ill. He received the degree of LL.B. from the University of California. He died in Binghamton, N. Y., November 23, 1924.

1872 — Victor Fremont Lawson, son of Iver and Malinda Nordvig Lawson, was born in Chicago, Ill., September 9, 1850. Leaving Andover, he took charge of his father's estate, bought *The Daily News* in 1876, became a director and president of the Associated Press, established the Lincoln Park Sanitarium for Sick Babies, conducted *The Daily News* free lectures, and died in Chicago, August 19, 1925. A brother, Iver N., was in the class of 1886.

1875 — Arthur Dart Bissell, son of Lemuel and Mary Elizabeth Beaumont Bissell, was born in Sirur, India, October 25, 1858, and graduated from Amherst in 1879, and from the Yale Divinity School in 1882. He was a missionary in India for a year, a pastor in the Hawaiian Islands for two years and from 1892 till his death a teacher in Pomona College, Claremont, Calif., as professor of Modern Languages and later of German. His knowledge of music was exceptional and he received his degree of Ph.D. from Yale, based largely on his thesis, "The Role of Expectation in Music." He died in Claremont, May 24, 1925.

1875 — Charles Sullivan Brown, son of Sullivan and Mary Ann Bean Brown, was born in Beverly, June 29, 1856, and lived his life as a teacher in Beverly. He died November 29, 1921.

1875 — Oliver David Thompson, son of John McCandless and Anna Lauretta Campbell Thompson, was born in Butler, Pa., September 24, 1855. While in Phillips he was Captain of the school baseball nine. He graduated from Yale in 1879 and won the coveted Y in baseball, football, crew and track. He studied law in his father's office and in 1881 was admitted to the Allegheny County bar and practiced his profession in Sewickley and Pittsburgh, Pa. He

died in Edgeworth, Pa., June 10, 1925. A brother, William C., was in the class of 1879.

1881 — Thomas Benjamin Pollard, son of John and Alice Wood Pollard, was born in Dexter, Me., August 21, 1859, and graduated from the Bridgewater Normal School in 1887. He taught in Quincy from that year till his death as master of the Washington school and later of the Daniel Webster school. Only a week before his death he was presented with a purse of gold by teachers and pupils on his approaching retirement from active service. He was deeply interested in music. He died in Quincy, June 25, 1925.

1882 — Charles William Eaton, son of William Boston and Abiah West Sargent Eaton, was born in Haverhill, May 15, 1862, and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1885. He taught there and in the Pratt Institute of Engineering, Brooklyn, organized Clarkson School of Technology at Potsdam, N. Y., was vice-president of the National Dredging Co., president and owner of Standard Dredging Co. He completed large contracts in the harbor of San Juan, P. R., Mobile Bay and other gulf ports. He died in Tacoma, Wash., July 21, 1925. A brother, Edward O., was in the class of 1876.

1891 — George Day McBirney, son of Hugh and Isabella Marr Johnston McBirney, was born in Cincinnati, O., February 29, 1872, and graduated from Yale in 1894, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1896 from Northwestern University. He died in Gilbertsville, N. Y., July 2, 1925.

1891 — James Taylor, son of James and Isabella Pierrie Taylor, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 20, 1867, and graduated from Williams in 1895, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1900. He practiced medicine in Worcester and revealed there a rare spirit of helpfulness to the community in work for the Boy's Club, the Y. M. C. A. and in establishing a free clinic which he maintained at his own expense. He died September 1, 1925. A son, Donald W., was in the class of 1926.

1896 — Edward Trowbridge Carrington, son of Edward Trowbridge and Sarah Humphrey Carrington, was born in New Haven, Conn., May 16, 1875. He became general manager of the New Haven *Journal-Courier* and was also president of the Madison Trust Company of Madison, Conn. He was killed in an automobile accident near Concord, N. H., August 6, 1925.

1899 — Joseph Abiel Codding, son of Edwin Abiel (1874) and Jeannie Freeman Codding, was born in Attleboro Falls, December 1, 1879. He

was treasurer of the jewelry firm of Codding & Heilbron, North Attleboro, for many years. During the last seven years he has been president of the Regent Garage Company and general manager of the Taxi Service Company in Boston. He died in Boston, July 26, 1925.

1904 — Marlette Crouse, son of George Nellis and Florence Marlette Crouse, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., September 18, 1884, and graduated from Sheffield in 1906. He engaged in mercantile pursuits and died in Syracuse, June 26, 1925. A brother, George N., was in the class of 1896.

1907 — Charles Henry Chapman, son of Frank Hyde and Florence Emily Clark Chapman, was born in Rutland, Vt., January 11, 1888, and graduated from Amherst in 1911. For seven years he was in business in San Francisco, Calif., and then entered the diplomatic service in Washington, D. C. He died in Santa Barbara, Calif., May 7, 1925.

1917 — James Warner Fletcher, son of John Albert and Sophia Warner Fletcher, was born in Middlebury, Vt., January 16, 1900, and for one year was a member of Middlebury College, and graduated from West Point in 1923. He entered the aviation service and was stationed at Kelley field and Ellington field, Texas. He was killed while flying over Trinity Bay, near Houston, Texas, June 1925.

1925 — Nichols Ripley Pratt, son of Edgar Gilman and Alice Ripley Pratt, was born in Hingham, August 7, 1906, and died in Hingham, September 17, 1925.

1928 — Frederick Adolph Dietz, son of Carl Frederick and Katherine Vane Dietz, was born in Melrose, January 13, 1909, and died July 15, 1925.

Personals

1871 — Mr. and Mrs. Nathan G. Nickerson recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Wollaston.

1882 — William M. Fullerton has been promoted by the French Government to be Commander in the Legion of Honor.

1888 — Augustus F. Shaw is dean of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

1889 — John H. Field, is general manager of the Empire Discount Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

1892 — Samuel G. Colt is president of the board of trustees of Miss Mills' School in Pittsfield.

1896 — A Text Book of Modern Physics has been issued by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. of Philadelphia, prepared jointly by LeRoy D. Weld, Professor of Physics in Coe College, and Frederic Palmer, Jr., Professor of Physics and Dean of Haverford College.

1897 — Convers B. Woolsey has been awarded by the Clemson Agricultural College of Clemson, S. C., a "Certificate of Merit for Distinguished Service to the Agriculture of the State," based on his successful experiments in the breeding of cotton seed to develop a superior cotton.

1899 — Kilburn Dickinson Clark and Miss Elsie Eschmann were married in Yonkers, N. Y., March 24, 1925.

1902 — Guy P. Gannett has purchased the Portland (Me.) *Evening Express* and has consolidated it with *The Press Herald*, of which he was the publisher.

1904 — Joshua Boone Waterworth and Miss Frederika Southworth Goff were married in Cleveland, O., September 3, 1925.

1908 — Vincent Bernard Murphy and Miss Margaret Palmer were married in Rochester, N. Y., June 11, 1925.

1912 — Dana Nash Barker and Miss Julia Marguerite Bischoff were married in Newark, N. J., June 24, 1925.

1912 — Alexander Ennis Patton and Mrs. Carolyn Hamilton Fisher were married in Philadelphia, Pa., September 12, 1925.

1914 — Parker Breese Allen and Miss Elizabeth Weeks were married in Skaneateles, N. Y., June 13, 1925.

1914 — Robert Bradley Whittlesey and Miss Dorothy Jane Magie were married in Chicago, Ill., June 20, 1925.

1916 — John Donald Falvey and Miss Lidwine Curran were married in Swampscott, June 6, 1925.

1916 — Frank Kenneth Hardy and Miss Lavinia Willows Peirce were married in Castle Park, Mich., June 15, 1925.

1916 — Frederick Macdonald Kingsbury and Miss Elizabeth Gillett were married in Springfield, June 1, 1925.

1916 — Edward Lawyer McKinsty and Miss Norma Haskell were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 14, 1925.

1917 — Elbridge Adams and Miss Frances Lewis Shattuck will be married in Rye, N. Y., October 17, 1925.

1917 — Stephen Y. Hord is assistant cashier of the Northern Trust Company of Chicago, Ill.

1917 — Duer McLanahan is with the law firm of Curtis Mallet-Prevost & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York City.

1917 — Graham Penfield and Miss Elizabeth Burgess Jones were married in Chicago, Ill., June 2, 1925.

1917 — Clayton T. Pierce is manager of the insurance agency of E. H. Pierce & Co., Dalton.

1918 — Foster Carnes Barnard and Miss Elizabeth Fairweather Dixon were married in Newton, September 8, 1925.

1918 — Broderick Haskell and Miss Josephine Mercy Heathcote were married in Franklin, Pa., June 27, 1925.

1918 — David P. Hatch is pastor at Woodstock, Conn.

1918 — Herbert T. Herr, Jr., is vice-president of the J. S. McCormick Company, manufacturers of foundry supplies, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

1918 — Kimbark Jeffrey Howell and Miss Esther Elizabeth Randall were married in Lenox, June 9, 1925.

1918 — During the past year Willard L. McKinsty has been taking a course in Philosophy in Cornell University.

1918 — Ernest Nugent May and Miss Irene Sophie duPont were married in Wilmington, Del., April 18, 1925.

1918 — Spencer Hotchkiss Miller and Miss Dorothy Lawton were married in East Haddam, Conn., August 1, 1925.

1918 — Harry Klock Schaufler and Miss Virginia Lee Perry were married in Kansas City, Mo., September 26, 1925.

1918 — Ellis Cutler Van der Pyl and Miss Anna Marie Sherrer were married in Oberlin, O., June 30, 1925.

1919 — David Hardwick Bigelow and Miss Marion Rich Kimball were married in Andover, September 19, 1925.

1919 — Samuel Lester Fuller, Jr., and Miss Marjorie Farley were married in North Adams, July 15, 1925.

1919 — Louis Frederic Kutscher and Miss Anne Swinnerton were married in Bridgeport, Conn., June 30, 1925.

1919 — Hayden Newhall Smith and Miss Esther Stoddard Butterworth were married in Mount Carmel, Conn., June 9, 1925. Mr. Smith has been appointed law clerk to Chief Justice William H. Taft.

1919 — Phillips Elder Wilson and Miss Susan Appleton Howe were married in Belmont, August 29, 1925.

1920 — Martin Koon Bovey and Miss Eleanor Hope were married in New York City, June 23, 1925.

1920 — Ralph de Someri Childs and Miss Sarah Burwell McAll were married in New York City, August 1, 1925.

1920 — Charles Collis Markley, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Haynes Thomas were married in Burlington, N. J., June 24, 1925.

1920 — Daniel Stuart Morse and Miss Katherine Lee Goodsight were married in Lexington, Ky., June 4, 1925.

1920 — Philip William Scheide and Miss Virginia Gibson were married in Hartford, Conn., May 23, 1925.

1920 — Morris Tyler and Miss Eugenie McKnight Crosby were married in Minneapolis, Minn., September 5, 1925.

1920 — John Clift Wise and Miss Mildred Helen Smith were married in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 23, 1925.

1921 — James Ferguson Burns, Jr., and Miss Virginia June McMillen were married in Kansas City, Mo., June 29, 1925.

1921 — Everett Hatch is with the Palladium Corporation of America and will be stationed in Peru, S. A., as a mining engineer.

1921 — Alexander P. Preston was president of the Yale chapter of Phi Beta Kappa during the past year.

1921 — Dana Leslie Reed and Miss Mary Viola Holland were married in Reading, August 1, 1925.

1922 — Robert Gray Allen and Miss Florence Williams were married in Franklin, Pa., July 29, 1925.

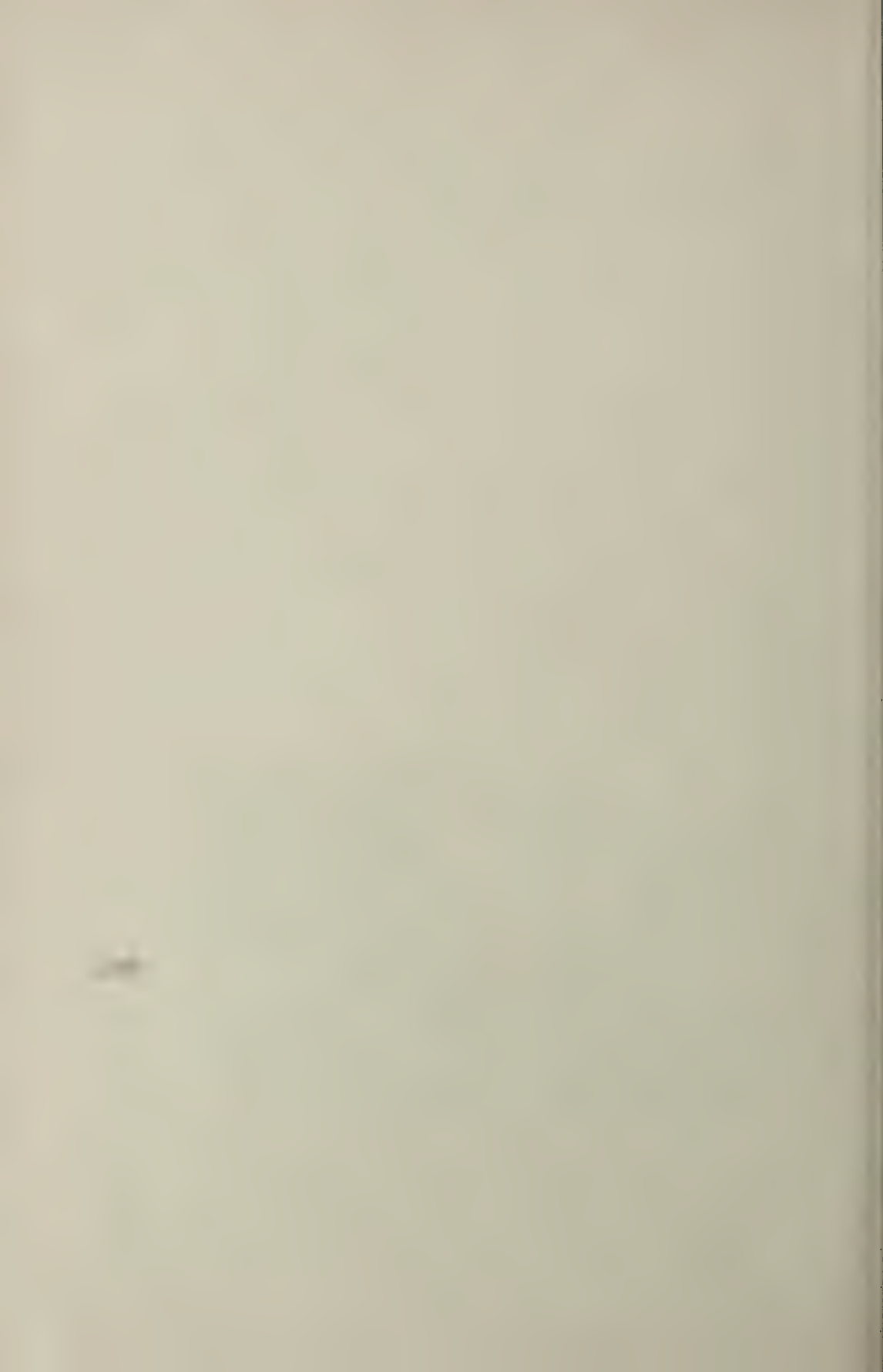
1922 — Charles H. Willard is president of the Yale chapter of Phi Beta Kappa for the coming year.

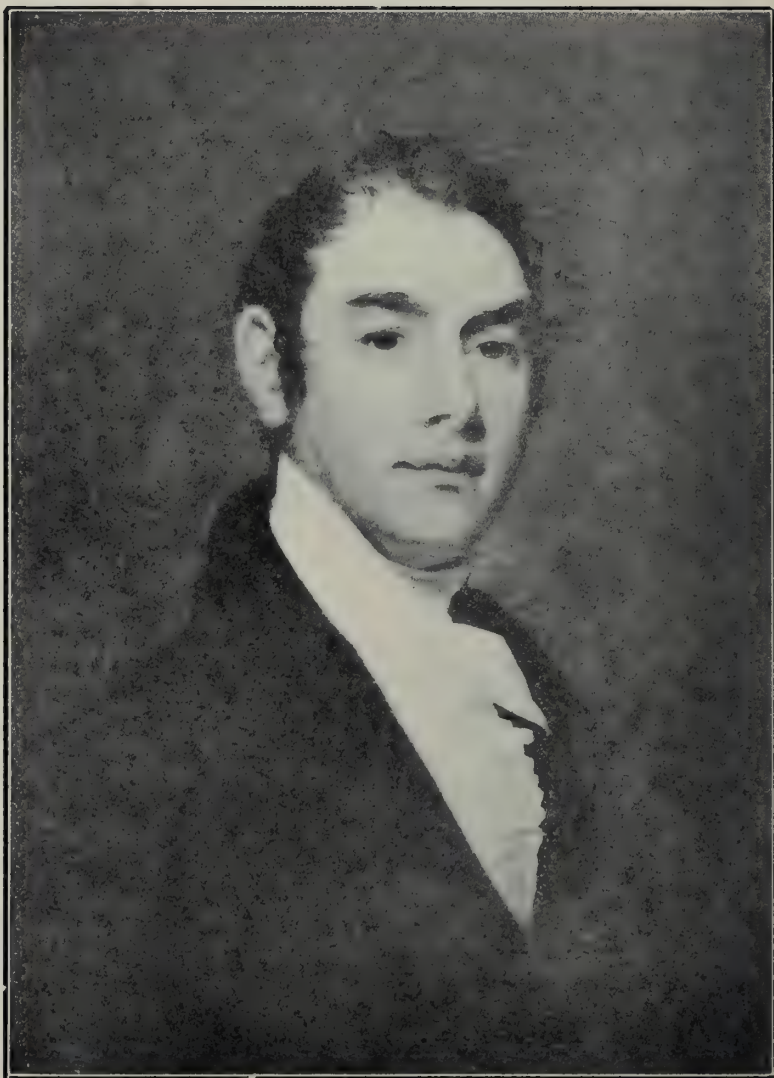
1923 — John Aumock Cory and Miss Martha Stevens were married in Kenilworth, Ill., August 29, 1925.

1924 — Ernesto Samper and Miss Gladys Good were married in Rye, N. Y., September 16, 1925.



SOME MEMBERS OF THE CLASS OF 1900





WILLIAM KING

FIRST GOVERNOR OF MAINE

From the original painting by Gilbert Stuart

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

ANDOVER

MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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No. 2

EDITORIALS

Any one who reads the articles on education appearing so frequently in our current periodicals cannot help being impressed by the undertone of futility which is to be felt in many of the discussions. The time when we were absolutely sure that we were on the right track has evidently gone by, and there is, in reaction, a tendency to assume that everything is wrong. The reported increase in criminality among the young; the signs of lawlessness and moral laxity so common in our generation; the prevalence of illiteracy disclosed by the records of our national army, — these have undoubtedly had their effect in producing disagreement among those who are concerned with the profession of education. The result has been a prevailing mood of doubt and hesitation, often of despair. Another logical consequence has been a movement towards experimentation, with a testing of all sorts of pedagogical theories. Some of these are mere fads, obviously destined to a quick and un-

regretted demise; others, founded upon more substantial principles, are continuing, with varying degrees of prosperity. In the debate, ultra-conservatives and wild radicals clash in their arguments, and, in doing so, become more fixed in their opinions. There is no unanimity of doctrine, and even long-established methods are ruthlessly cast aside by the more extreme agitators. But the present situation is not so discouraging, perhaps, as it may superficially seem to be. Progress in education does not inhere in self-satisfaction, and the chief incentive to moving forward is a realization that existing conditions are not perfect. We ought to be glad rather than sorry that the old processes are being assailed, for out of this untrammelled criticism the truth will some day emerge, all the stronger for having been tried by fire. Schools like Andover, during this turmoil, have one policy which can and will be maintained. It would be unwise for them to change their courses of study or their methods

of instruction until something demonstrably better has been evolved. We cannot casually abandon the fruits of a century and a half of experience simply because some noisy preacher proclaims himself a prophet. For the moment we are hopefully watching all these experiments, quite aware of our own shortcomings, but unwilling to substitute chaos for what seems to us to have the great merit of systemization. When a policy clearly superior to that which we follow now is produced, then we shall be ready to adopt it. Meanwhile we cannot help being glad that intelligent men and women are bringing their minds to bear on what is, after all, the most serious problem of our age.

Something of this critical spirit may be detected in the controversy now being waged in the public press regarding the advantages of football as a sport. A good part of the attack, however, is being directed at non-essentials, not at the game itself. Whenever it becomes noticeably commercialized, when the young high school or college athlete is exploited and even paid because of his superiority as a halfback, then we believe that there is something wrong with conditions. But, carried on in a sane and normal way, as it is at Andover and Exeter, the game has much to recommend it. At these schools, it is a pastime, not a business. Furthermore, with the spread of intramural contests among clubs and classes, the worst features have been eliminated, for there can be no talk about "eleven men on the gridiron and six hundred on the bleachers." The honest attempt at both institutions to discourage the man who enters merely to make the team has given a better

opportunity to those in whose careers football is an incident, not the end and aim. Our elevens may possibly be inferior to those of thirty years ago, although we are not ready to concede even this; but the amateur status of the sport is less questionable than it used to be. There is no reason, furthermore, why the keenest rivalry should be incompatible with clean sport. To abandon the Andover-Exeter contests merely because there are unfortunate features of the game as it is played elsewhere would be a foolish procedure. When this rivalry results, as it did last fall, in a hard-fought open game of which neither side need be ashamed, we have reason to feel that football has a distinct place in the school curriculum. We are sure that, when the present "tumult and the shouting dies," — as it is bound to do, — football will retain its position as the king of games with vigorous and alert young men.

As the new George Washington Hall, with its great auditorium, moves rapidly towards completion on Andover Hill, the need of such an assembly room becomes more and more apparent. A church is, after all, an edifice devoted primarily to religious purposes, and should be kept for them. But exigencies have made it necessary during recent years to use the Stone Chapel for many secular functions. Most of these, it is true, have been harmless enough. There is, of course, no sound objection to holding lectures on educational subjects in a hall dedicated to worship, although the fitness of such a place for talks on some topics may well be questioned. A marionette show in itself is not in the slightest degree objectionable,

and its presentation in a church may be viewed as an interesting revival of the original close connection between the stage and the ecclesiastical ritual; but there is obviously some confusion here between the theatre and the "house of God." So, too, the chapel has been frequently transformed into a concert hall without disturbing its essential sanctity, especially when the "Messiah" is being sung. But when, as happens during the week before an Andover-Exeter contest, the chapel resounds with stormy applause for what Mr. Owen would doubtless call the "school gladiators," there are those whose sensibilities are shocked. Up until now, as we have said, there has been no practicable way of separating secular and religious ceremonies, for we have had only one place available for school gatherings of any description; but, when this auditorium is completed, we shall be able to keep Stone Chapel inviolate and to hold lectures, concerts, plays, moving picture shows, and other delightful school functions in a hall better adapted to their presentation and less likely to seem incongruous. We shall be very glad indeed when the auditorium is ready for use next autumn.

Dedicatory services of all sorts have demanded our attention and our attendance; all too frequently a certain sameness of elaborate detail has marred the day. But recently we attended one which for moving simplicity and originality, merits more than passing notice. At the dedication of the new Brown Field, after the raising of the National Colors while the massed bands of Brown and Yale played "The Star Spangled Banner," — who can watch those colors

rise without a deep emotion and a silent resolution to be a better citizen? — players, cheerleaders, and the entire attendance read together the dedicatory sentences, written by President W. H. P. Faunce. The union of both player and spectators in the dedication, with its implication that there can be, that there must be sportsmanship and honor both on field and stands, was the original element in the ceremony and lent an added impressiveness to the inspired and uplifting sentences of the dedication. — We hope these words, in enduring bronze, may be affixed to the walls of the great stands and may find lodgment in the hearts of all athletes.

DEDICATION

*With one voice and one heart we dedicate this new
Brown Field to the purposes and ideals for
which it was constructed.*

We dedicate it to clean sport and fair play;

*To the development of a sound mind in a sound
body;*

*To the loyalties of the game leading to the loyalties
of life;*

To forgetfulness of self in devotion to the team;

To respect for all opponents whether they lose or win;

To the comradeship of American colleges.

*We pledge our enduring efforts that Brown Field
may be a Field of Honor through all the years to
come.*

In the death of Frank Dale Warren '79, Phillips Academy loses a loyal alumnus and friend. For many years he was Treasurer of the New York Alumni Association, during a period when it was less easy to arouse enthusiasm for the school than it is to-day, and he gave liberally of his time and money to make that organization a success. Since the establishment of the Alumni Fund, he had been agent for his own class, which regularly made an enviable record for number of contributors and amount

subscribed. We are glad that Mr. Warren's memory is to be perpetuated in a scholarship bearing his name, for he was a graduate of whom the academy was always proud.

Returning alumni, — and the number of these visitors seems to be increasing every year, — invariably proceed first to the new Main Building, in which the most impressive sight is undoubtedly the Faculty Room, furnished recently at the expense of Charles N. Kimball '99. Here the members of that august tribunal sit in judicial state at their weekly meetings, surrounded by beautiful things. The hangings are sumptuous and tasteful; the chairs are richly upholstered in brown and red; the desks have a restful dignity. Perhaps the total effect may seem too luxurious for the instructors who occupy the seats, but they have uttered no complaint. It is a far cry from the hard and rigid

chairs in Brechin Hall to these softer resting places, and the change is most agreeable. The faculty are unanimous in their vote of thanks to the donor.

The BULLETIN wishes here to extend its hearty congratulations to Principal Perry and his associates in The Phillips Exeter Academy on the completion and dedication of its three beautiful new dormitories, — Wentworth, Cilley, and Amen Halls, — which so greatly enhance the charm of that school. The prosperity of one of the old Phillips Academies invariably brings satisfaction to the other, for the two institutions, with all their superficial differences and occasional rivalry, must fall or rise together. Their theories of education, their administrative policies, their attitudes towards life are, after all, essentially the same. What helps one will, in the end, help both.

SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH AND THE HYMN "AMERICA"

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

"Here lies who hymned America; to sing or preach,
Dante's suggestive words our question's tribute teach,
Where was 'a better smith of the maternal speech'?"

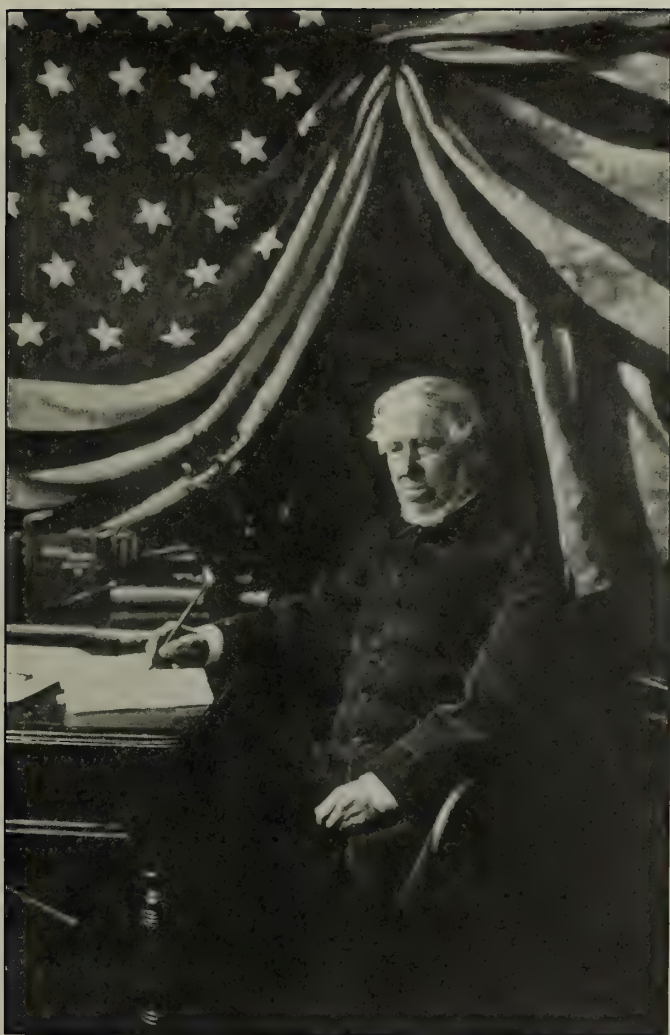
Through the generosity of one of Phillips Academy's loyal friends, the Trustees have recently acquired by purchase the chair in which the Reverend Samuel Francis Smith sat when he wrote the words of the famous hymn "America." There is no good citizen of Andover who does not take pride in pointing out to visitors the old square colonial house at 147 Main Street in which, in the year 1832, the lines of "My country, 'tis of thee" were first set down. It is, however, one of life's little ironies that, while the hymn is one which every schoolboy knows by heart, the author himself, "disguised under the universal name of Smith," should be almost forgotten. In 1895, General Henry B. Carrington edited a volume of Dr. Smith's verses, called *Poems*

of Home and Country, but it created no sensation in the literary world. A few hymns like "The morning light is breaking" and "Blest be the tie that binds" are frequently sung. But it is "America" alone which preserves this poet's memory from oblivion.

Samuel Francis Smith was born on October 21, 1808, in Boston, "under the sound of the Old North Church chimes." He later said, in a reminiscent mood:

"A strong poetical bias took hold of me when I was a boy of eight years. An 'Elegy on a Cat,' then written, disappeared along since, as well as the cat."

He was sent to the Eliot School and the Boston Latin School, and from there to Harvard, where he was a member, with Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Freeman Clarke, and others, of the distinguished class of 1829. Coming to Andover in the autumn after his graduation,



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*My country, tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty, -*

S. F. Smith.

April 15, 1895.



THE "AMERICA" HOUSE

he spent three years at Andover Theological Seminary, taking his degree in divinity in 1832. One selection in his published works is called "Our years roll on," composed on New Year's Day, 1832, while he was a student in the Seminary. A few lines will show its quality:

"Youths of few summers, — boys, still dolts at school,
Leaping the rigors of parental rule, —
Deem all control a bore, and vote it harsh;
Ape foreign style, and sport the curled moustache;
Plunge with a zest, in nonsense and in sin, —
Hair-oil without, and hair-brained skulls within:
The pomp external, affluently shed,
Proclaims they have within an empty head.
How eloquently weakness tells its tale!
Like ships that tower aloft, with wind in every sail."

Those were days when, in spite of the influence of Wordsworth, Shelley, and Keats, the spirit of Alexander Pope dominated American poetry, and these lines, even to the final alexandrine, are typically eighteenth century.

We come now to the story of "America," the main details of which have been accurately given by the author himself. In the winter of 1832 he was living in the residence on Main Street now owned by Phillips Academy and occupied by Mrs. Arthur Allen, but formerly

known for many years as the Blunt House. It was a cold and gloomy day in February, — the exact date unknown. Young Smith, then only twenty-four years old, was looking through some music books, brought from Germany by William C. Woodbridge and given to him by the composer, Lowell Mason, who in turn had placed them in Smith's hands, asking him to translate anything he cared for or to write original words to any of the music which he liked. The next step was described by Smith himself:

"Falling in with the tune of one of them now called 'America,' and being pleased with its simple and easy movement, I glanced at the German words, and, seeing that they were patriotic, instantly felt the impulse to write a patriotic hymn of my own, to the same tune. Seizing a scrap of waste paper, I put upon it, within half an hour, the verses substantially as they stand to-day."

The chair now in the possession of Phillips Academy is, according to Dr. Smith's own evidence, the one in which he sat as he wrote off the words. The air is ordinarily attributed to Henry Carey, author of "Sally in Our Alley," who is said to have composed it in



THE CHAIR IN WHICH DR. SAMUEL F. SMITH WROTE "AMERICA"
Now in possession of Phillips Academy

1742, but it may go back to an earlier period. In 1815, it was the national anthem for England, Prussia, and Russia.

The Seminary Senior sent in a few weeks to Mr. Mason a few translations and original poems, with "America" thrown indifferently among them. Much to his amazement, he found later that Mason had incorporated it in a program for the Independence Day Celebration, July 4, 1832, at the Park Street Church, in Boston. It was here, so far as can be ascertained, sung for the first time. Something about it caught the attention of the public, and it spread rapidly throughout the country. In his autobiography, Dr. Smith said of it;

"When it was composed, I was profoundly impressed with the necessary relation between love of God and love of country; and I rejoice if the expression of my own sentiments and convictions still finds an answering chord in the hearts of my countrymen."

Those who knew him well, however, realized that he considered "America" to be an "accidental hit," and that he was sometimes a little disturbed at its popularity as compared with several of his later hymns, which he thought to be much superior. From the strictly poetical point of view, this may be a fact; but "America" is so bound up now with our devotion to country that it must, to true patriots, seem above criticism.

For a year after leaving Andover, Smith did editorial work for religious papers in Boston; but on February 12, 1834, he was ordained as pastor of a Baptist Church in Waterville, Maine. Here he not only preached but also was elected Professor of Modern Languages at Colby College. On September 16, he married Mary White Smith, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who had been a schoolmate of Whittier.

At Colby, Dr. Smith became a profound student of comparative philology, and it is said that he mastered perfectly fifteen languages. Besides teaching French and German, he also took charge of all the Greek instruction in the college, there being a vacancy in that department. He had time to read through every word of Marshman's Chinese Grammar, — "a vast quarto, nearly as large as a family Bible." For the *Encyclopaedia Americana* he made translations from the German aggregating more than a thousand pages. In his own field he is said to have been the equal in scholarly attainment of any American of his generation.

In 1842, Dr. Smith, desirous of being nearer Boston and its libraries, moved to Newton, Massachusetts, as Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newton Center and editor of the *Christian Review*. Twelve years later, in 1854, he resigned his pastorate in order to become Editorial Secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, a position for which he was admirably equipped. During 1875 and 1880 he was abroad for considerable periods. His leisure hours were spent, not only in hymn writing, but also in the compilation of a ponderous *History of Newton*, covering nearly one thousand pages.

As he grew older, Dr. Smith became, like Holmes, a kind of established Boston institution. At the dinners of the class of 1829, these two men were prominent figures, and it was at one such anniversary that Holmes wrote of his classmate, in *The Boys*:

"And there's a nice youngster of excellent pith, —
Fate tried to conceal him by naming him Smith, —
But he shouted a song for the brave and the free, —
Just read on his medal, — 'My country, of thee!'"

Dr. Smith himself had a vein of quiet humor which was shown on such occasions, and frequently displayed itself in reunion poems, only a little inferior to those of Holmes.

Dr. Holmes died in October, 1894, and Dr. Smith survived him only a few months, dying in 1895, at the age of eighty-seven. In his last years he still retained his physical vitality and intellectual vigor. Even his memory did not fail, and he kept the full possession of his faculties to the end. His home at Newton Center had become a place of literary pilgrimage, filled with relics of his travels. There he was accustomed to welcome his friends, — a kindly old gentleman, with a homely countenance, fringed with whiskers like a Cape Cod fisherman, — the embodiment of benignity and graciousness. Around him had grown up a family of six children, — two girls and four boys, — the youngest of whom, Edwin U. Smith, is the only one still living.

The chair, meanwhile, had travelled to Waterville, Maine, and from there back to Newton Center, where it had a conspicuous place in the Smith library. When the home was broken up at Dr. Smith's death, it was taken by one of the family to California. Now it has returned across the continent to find, we trust, a permanent resting place in the town where the famous hymn was written.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

9. William King (1768-1852)

BY GEORGE T. EATON

If you were journeying with me, my friend, from Portsmouth to Portland, I should ask you to leave the highway at Dunstan, and turning at right angles ride eastward for half a mile and see where a Phillips lad was born, who entered the school in 1781, at the age of thirteen years. A picture is shown here of his birthplace as it appeared at the opening of the twentieth century.

Young William King's older brother had come down from Maine to the Academy two years before, and six years later William was followed by a younger brother. These three lads, with an older half-brother, were distinguished sons of an eminent father. One brother was United States minister to the Court of St. James, another was a member of Congress, while the subject of this sketch was the first Governor of Maine.

The father died when William was but seven, and after the boy's return from Andover hard toil followed on the farm and in a sawmill in Saco. The passing years developed in him a sturdy frame and a self-reliant spirit, and when he lacked two years of manhood he left

his boyhood home, driving his sole possession, a yoke of two-year-old steers, and seeking some means of livelihood. He reached Bath, exhausted, with shoes and stockings no longer of service, and finding no chance of employment there, pushed on to Topsham. Here his labors at Saco received their reward in an opportunity to work in a sawmill, and he soon became owner of the mill. Later in partnership with his brother-in-law he built sea-going vessels, constructed bridges, and laid out substantial highways.

His energy and business ability in ship-building in both Topsham and Bath enabled him soon to possess an ample income, and in the opening year of the new century he established his home in Bath, building a colonial mansion, a portion of which is preserved today in the King Tavern.

From the windows of the mansion could be seen at the river's edge the wharves that he owned and a large store that brought him added riches through the sale of ship's merchandise. With the wealth thus acquired he organized the first cotton mill in Brunswick,

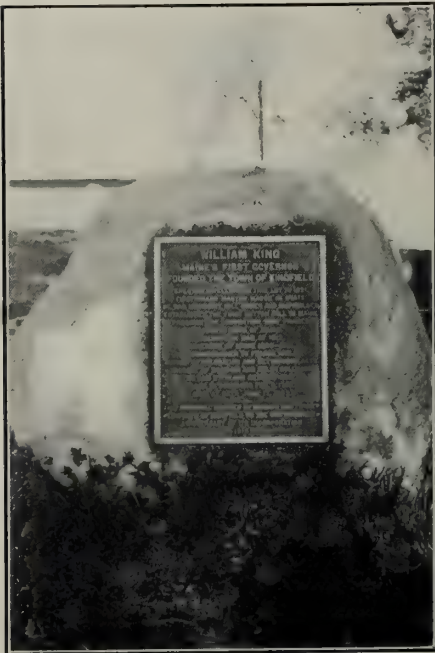
King Tavern, Bath, Maine.





GOVERNOR KING'S BIRTHPLACE

established a bank in Bath, and acquired the whole township of what was later called Kingfield and which was originally a part of the Bingham Purchase. John Phillips, the first Mayor of Boston, who was a pupil in Phillips Academy during its opening year, was the president of the Massachusetts Senate when a bill was passed incorporating the town of Kingfield. In 1916 the town celebrated with great enthusiasm the centennial



KINGFIELD BOULDER

of its corporate life and paid deserved tribute to William King, who with rare foresight had developed a prosperous village out of a virgin forest. There was dedicated at this time with appropriate ceremonies a large boulder with a bronze tablet setting forth the life history of this many-sided man.

Only eight years after reaching Topsham, young King was sent to Boston to represent the town at the General Court and four years later did a like service for Bath; and but a few years passed before he was a senator in the Massachusetts Legislature. His political career there was marked by his advocacy of two important bills which became the law of the commonwealth. The first was known as the Toleration Act, which did away with the law which compelled a town to support one common religious foundation, thus ushering in religious freedom. The other provided that men who had gone out into the wilderness and made homes should be protected from unscrupulous speculators who claimed right of ownership from original grants. This law was called the Betterment Act and, though bitterly fought, proved of great value to hardy pioneers in the wide stretches of the Maine forests.

The love of military affairs and the ability to direct men was an inheritance from his father, who had served under Sir William Pepperrell at Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Governor King was a Major-General of militia, and when the war of 1812 began he was named as the recruiting officer of volunteers for the district of Maine with the rank of Colonel of the United States Army. Two years later he raised one regiment in Bath and was busily engaged in recruiting a second when the war came to a close.

Early in his life at Bath he was in the midst of political turmoil occasioned by the passage by Congress of the Embargo Act in 1807, which forbade any American vessel to leave port with the hope that trade so stopped would lead France and England to treat the young nation with respect. The effect of this act was felt especially in Bath as the seat of a great shipping industry, and the future Governor entered with ardor into the discussions which preceded the repeal of this act.

For long years in legislative halls, in private conversation, in town debates, in political conventions, he labored incessantly that the District of Maine might be separated from Massachusetts, and when this separation was brought about, he was the president of the convention that drew up the constitution under which the new state was to function and was elected the first Governor of Maine,

receiving all but one thousand votes. "Laying aside all party feeling he administered the office with much ability, wisdom, and fairness." Before the completion of his term of office he resigned to accept an appointment as commissioner of the United States to adjudicate Spanish claims in Florida. Thereafter his life centered entirely in Bath as merchant and collector of the port with the one exception that the State House at Augusta was constructed under his superintendence. Relieved very largely of political life, he was enabled to devote nearly thirty years to the higher education which had been denied him in his youth, serving as trustee of both Bowdoin College and Colby.

General King was served with a writ of attachment upon his property because of the financial difficulties of his brother-in-law, the treasurer of Bowdoin College. As the writ was brought by a man who had espoused the Federalist cause, it stirred the anger of General King, an Anti-Federalist, not only against this man, but also against Bowdoin College, which he believed to be under Federalist control, and so deep was his indignation that he turned all his political influence toward obtaining a charter for Waterville College, now Colby University.

In middle life his appearance claimed the attention of every observer, for he was tall in person, with a head finely shaped, a prominent forehead, and thick brows that gave character to his face. As one has said of him, "The sound of his voice seemed to echo grimly from the deep concaves of his eyes, which from under their forest-like brows would sternly look a command that was not to be resisted by ordinary mortals."

His large house in Bath was peculiarly well adapted to social entertainment, and both General and Mrs. King were lavish in their hospitality. Especially fond of whist was the master of the mansion, and nearly every evening was devoted to card parties in which the host exhibited his wonderful powers as an entertainer, with manners most courteous to women, though compelling and forcible in his dealings with men. So abrupt was he in his speech to his fellow citizens that he was known as the Sultan of Bath, while children welcomed his approach, so gentle was he in his treatment of young life. His reading was wide, and the excellent library that he collected has been maintained intact in the Patten public library of the city.

The conduct of his large holdings of land led to his financial undoing in later years, and this fact together with intimate family affliction was the cause of a mental disorder

that clouded all his last days. An interesting sequel to his loss of property concerns the chapel of Bowdoin College, which is commonly called the King Chapel. Although the Governor expected that his money would provide for the erection of this building, no funds were available from his estate and the family requested that the Chapel should not bear his name. The beautiful structure that adorns the Bowdoin campus could rightfully be called the Woods Chapel as President Woods, a Phillips graduate of 1823, and for twenty-seven years president of the college, secured the necessary money for its erection.



THE KING BOOKCASE

Governor King, at the age of 84, died in Bath, June 17, 1852, and was buried in Maple Grove cemetery, and the state of Maine caused to be erected over his burial place a stately granite monument.

In the hall of statuary in the Capitol at Washington the state of Maine has placed a statue of its distinguished son, executed by Franklin Simmons in Rome, his memory honored at the presentation by addresses by Senator Hamlin, James G. Blaine, Thomas B. Reed, and other men of national repute.

Many sons of Phillips have won distinction, but few have surpassed William King in a many-sided contribution to the welfare and progress of the nation.



KING CHAPEL, BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE



THE CEMETERY MONUMENT TO
WILLIAM KING



THE STATUE OF WILLIAM KING IN THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON



A DOORWAY IN THE DINING HALL
The work of the celebrated architect, Charles Bulfinch, in 1818

FLOTSAM OF THE TOURIST STREAM — II

BY C. H. FORBES

It's all in the point of view, I know. A brisk, virile acquaintance of yesterday went with me to the Roman Forum. Inside the stile we paused to view the ruins as a whole. Expectantly I waited for his first burst of emotion. I got it! "What a long time it's taken to clean up that mess!" I swallowed hard, looked the other way, and perhaps bit my tongue. But a seasoned pedagogue has sound training in just such cool response to his cherished enthusiasms. He is used to swallowing his resentment, but, if he has the sporting spirit which alone keeps him alive to his job, it spurs him to the sweet revenge of the reformer. On this occasion, I summoned the ghosts of the departed to help me, and settled to the strain of pulling that benighted mind into the light of knowledge that may wrap in a halo even a dust heap. We were not halfway around the forum, before he was swamping his guide with questions and devouring his tales of ancient days. We rebuilt fallen walls, dropped in to hear a case pleaded in a basilica, saw Caesar's body burned, watched Horace struggling to escape the bore, heard Cicero thunder from the Rostra, raised our hats to a Vestal Virgin, and generally had a good time in the throng of the toga-clad masters of the world that moved along the Sacred Way. The missionary work was done. My new friend had planned to leave Rome the next morning. I saw him three weeks later, with books under his arm, and a new light in his eye, making for the baths of Caracalla.

This winter he does not fall asleep by his fireside of an evening. He has books and something to do, as he slips into the sunny clime of Rome and smiles upon the stones he can't believe he ever scorned. I suspect that he is something of a bore to his family. It's all in the point of view — if ignorance be a point of view.

* * *

When the hurrying sun is levelling his beams, and haunting shadows temper the gold of the hilltops, it is balm to the soul to stroll on the winged sandals of memory through

"The Forum — whence a mandate eagle-winged,
Went to the ends of the earth."

Climb the paved road under yon towering arches, that once upheld an arrogant palace

which swept beyond the limits of the hilltop and planted its long legs even on the edge of the Forum. Mount the dark staircase and emerge breathless in the lovely park that cloaks with flowers the vestiges of many an emperor's halls. Tear away from the multitude of ruins, which at other times have halted your steps, and before the sun has hidden his face, come to the Palatine's far end, where the jagged walls and lofty arches tell the story of Severus' pride. Out on the long platform of the Belvedere that rests on the dizzying arches of the Septizonium, let us gaze upon Rome's consummate prospect. Across the shimmering plain of the Campagna to the east, mountains of carved gold frame the picture. Down the glistening ribbon of the Appian way, by Caracalla's baths and lofty arches Metella's tomb, our thoughts follow our eyes and march on after the eagles of phantom legions, to slip at last over the horizon's edge to the far ends of the Roman world. There too our sharpened eyes catch the flaunt of sweeping togas amid subject races, and our ears hear the haughty words: *Civis Romanus sum*.

There, to the north, Constantine's arch and the burly bulk of the Colosseum hold our eyes, and by the Sacred Way rise the tall walls of the double temple of Venus and Rome — the exalted mother and her greatest child.

Swinging still to the left we marvel at the huddled masses of modern Rome, jostling their neighbors on the hills and in the valleys, just as in ancient days.

Far to the northwest, in beautiful perspective through a nearby arch, the dome of St. Peters, crown of the Roman ecclesiastical world, kisses the skies. The west is adorned with the bold sweep of the Janiculum and the graceful contours of the Aventine against the humbled sun: and there to the south, in the creeping shadows at its feet, we trace the outlines of the old Circus Maximus, and wager that the Green will win.

All about us are the fields of study for historian, biographer, archaeologist, architect, artist, churchman, poet, and traveller. There sits Rome, rocking the cradles of to-day on the sepulchres of yesterday. As we strolled back to our hotel, we observed that there is a greater call for cradles than for coffins in Rome. The cry of the infant is music in the

ears of the Italian, and there is a chorus in every alley to-day. Italy must have an outlet for her population.

* * *

"How did the ruins get buried?" Most tourists are baffled by this problem. They can understand the cause at Pompeii, Vesuvius did most of it, but there is no such sexton at Rome to cover the remains. Rome fell to pieces because it lost most of its inhabitants. The lingering thousands could not use, or repair, the buildings of the magnificent empire. Many fires occurred in the city from time to time. Useless structures were used as quarries for material for simpler buildings, and marbles were ruthlessly cast into the limekilns. Debris settled everywhere, and dust gathered unmolested. New edifices were erected on the leveled remains of the old. Until the nineteenth century the Forum had for ages been gathering a covering of fragments and soil 12 to 40 feet in depth.

We know that in the 4th century of our era there were 46,602 lofty tenement structures standing, and 1790 noble dwellings and palaces, to say nothing of the multitude of great public buildings. Not a ten-thousandth part of these imperial buildings survives to view. All gone, but where? Stone and brick may perchance crumble, but they cannot evaporate. Unless they were burned for lime, or carted away, they must be there. If they had been removed, they must have been dumped somewhere; but such a dumping ground cannot be found. The fallen structures were not carted away from the city, and the spade discloses the fragments everywhere within the walls.

It has been carefully estimated that a building of 30 feet height, falling in ruin, leaves an average deposit of 5.5 feet. The surface of imperial Rome lies at an average depth of about seven feet below the modern streets. The deliberate removal and deposit of material has aided in changing early contours. The essential fact to bear in mind is, that if "a city that is set on a hill cannot be hid," so also it cannot be removed and hidden; and if it has not been carried off, it is still there.

* * *

The spade is a vivid teacher. It delves below the surface of things, like a prescient scholar, and lays bare facts that readjust our thinking. It surely needs no archæological bent to awaken interest in any discovery that concerns the apostles of Christ. The spade has accomplished this feat, under the church of San Sebastiano, a mile and a half beyond

the city gate, on the Old Appian Way. Here were the first Christian underground burial grounds, called catacombs, a name afterwards applied to many similar structures. Excavations long ago revealed the existence of this graveyard near the church. Recently the area beneath the church has been explored, with valuable revelations of a peculiar connection of the names of St. Peter and St. Paul with the cemetery. Pilgrims, as early as the third century, visited the holy spot and scratched many petitions on the walls about the place apparently made holy by the presence of the apostles, in life or after death. Some of the inscriptions are in Greek, and very many are in Latin. Here are a few:

PETRE ET PAVLE IN MENTE NOS HABEATIS.

PETRE ET PAVLE SVBVENITE PRIMO PECCATORI.

PAVLE ED PETRE PETITE PRO VICTORE.

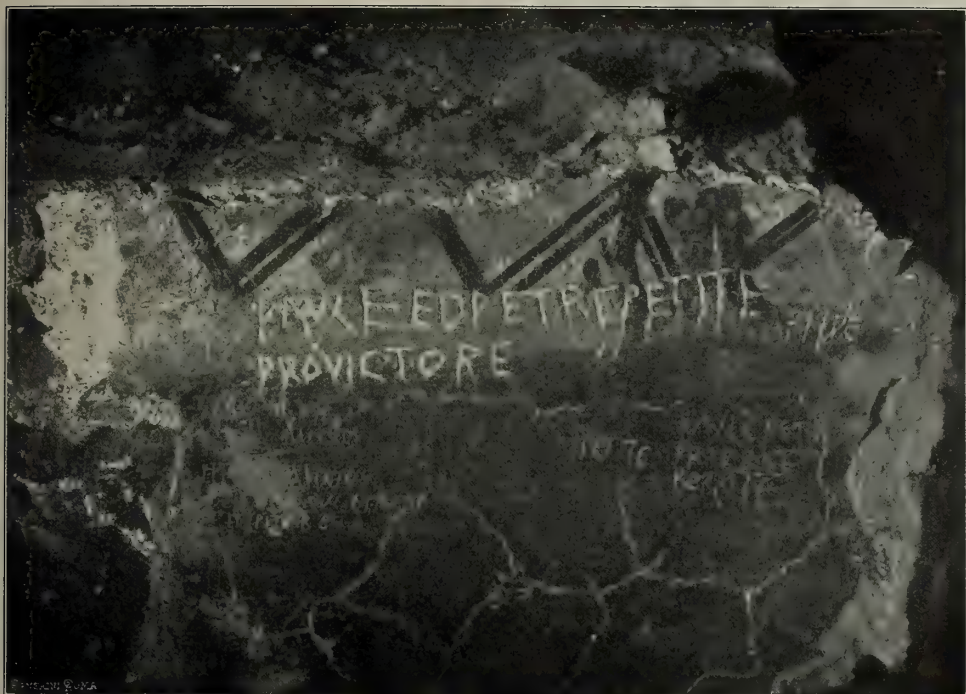
The last appears in the appended illustration. Others record the gifts of banquets (evidently for the poor) in honor of Petro et Pavlo. The abundance of these *graffiti* gives color to the legend that Peter and Paul were temporarily buried in this region. Pope Damasus left an inscription declaring that these saints once dwelt near the catacombs. It is thrilling to wander beneath the ground, among many decorated tombs, and come suddenly upon the names of Peter and Paul, written on those stuccoed walls a hundred years before any manuscript copy of the New Testament which we now possess was penned. I salute the spade that revealed them.

* * *

The modern Italian is very much alive, and he is eager for us to know it. He resents the assumption of the stranger that he is a decadent, easy-going idler. He is quickly inflamed and readily hurt; sentimental, but also hard-headed. A lover of pomp and display, he nevertheless has exquisite refinement of taste. Artistic and imaginative he certainly is, but just as surely is he eminently scientific and practical. A communist yesterday, today he gladly follows the stern will of a dictator, enjoying both sides of a fence, as he does the sunshine and the shadow of his land. To-morrow—but why think of to-morrow? *Carpe diem.*

* * *

Florence has a Dante Festival with an historical pageant, and a good one, you may be assured. I enjoyed the comments of a cultivated young Italian, which ran something after this fashion: "As a matter of fact, we are a trifle fed up on Dante. Of course we admire



PETITIONS TO ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL
(On the walls of the Catacombs of St. Sebastian)

him, more intelligently than most people, but we have a present as well as a past, and our feeling is tender for those who mould and frame our living thought and aims. Why do our American friends think that we stopped breathing in the last gasp of the Renaissance? What do the hosts of tourists really know of the Dante or the Petrarch, whose names slip so glibly from their confident tongues? Our artists and our shopkeepers are grateful that the names are familiar. Good business for our people, but a trifling literary fellowship for us, is it not? We cover our chagrin with a smile, as we play the parts of picturesque sextons of graveyards."

"*O tempora, O mores!* Look at those costumes in the parade. Are they family heirlooms, as that pretty American girl yonder will tell her friends at home? Not a bit of them! Most of that gorgeous array was hired from a motion-picture company. But this spectacle means more to us than Dante at this time; it is the applause for our king, the salute to our flag, the amiable participation of the members of all political parties, and the

general acknowledgment of a common feeling as Italians, that count with us who feel the care of our nation. I am sorry if I have bored you. We really like the Americans, and honor the distinguished scholars who have set blooming wreaths on the brow of Dante." I thanked that young man. I recalled that a Teutonic doctor of philosophy once asked me if we were troubled much with Indians in Andover. I wish you could have seen his face when I replied: "No, not much. We generally shoot a few before breakfast, and that keeps them quiet for the rest of the day."

* * *

In the lobby of the hotel, I was passing a group of my handsome countrywomen, just as one said: "Oh no, don't go to the Uffizi gallery on Sunday. Such a dirty rabble!" Here was something to ponder. Modestly I would urge quite the contrary advice. Do go to the Uffizi, at least one Sunday, and watch young Italy learning what art means. Don't look at the rags and filth, but observe the dark eyes kindling, and the clean little souls

flying out of sordid prisons to meet beauty. There is many a seedling artist among those untidy children that shock our neat traveller. It will not be long before they earn the boon of good taste, as their elders have done. The gallery is the salon of every humble home. With the church it opens the heavens above a cruel world. Yes, it is better to go on a Sunday to the Uffizi — unless you are subject to envy.

* * *

Devoid of the mystical background of religious teaching, the "practical" man generally gets little joy out of Italian "primitives." Themes of suffering, and of the suppression of the natural man, annoy him. As he sees the saints, he wonders if it is worth while to deny oneself the harmless pleasures of life in order to look like them. He finds no inspiration in lanky jaws, twisted necks, agonized eyes, and generally underfed aspect, even against a background of gold — much as he may value the background. He wonders what kind of heaven can provide the suffering on which so many saints seemed to thrive. He gives them up. The Italian has had the requisite religious training for sympathy with the saints, which he lacks. His schooling has not provided him with a knowledge of painting or its history, and so he sees in pictures only subjects and stories, pleasing or displeasing, regardless of art. It's all in the point of view, you see.

* * *

The mock enthusiasms of illiterate tourists do honor to the stars of Baedeker. So few are really sincere, beyond the point of *identifying* a work of art as one which they have seen on a picture post-card. But once I stood in the Louvre, inquiring of Mona Lisa how she felt that morning, when a group of conducted art lovers burst into the gallery. The guide pointed down the endless perspective and expatiated on the area of the painted canvas before them. Towering above the others, a lanky fellow, with a cadaverous face, swept a calculating glance down the long vista and exclaimed: "Gee, if I had my bicycle, I could do that in two minutes!" I wanted to hug that youth, for he was honest. He was willing to do that old gallery, but he would like to do it speedily. The others were indignant at his Philistinism and deliberately lingered for *twenty* minutes in the great gallery, to prove their love for paintings — by the gross.

The great Nile god lies in the Vatican, placidly smiling at the flock of marble babes

that clamber over his undulating form, symbolizing each a cubit's rise of the river. Two dear women gazed upon them, enraptured by their charm. "How perfectly sweet! What does it mean?" "I'm wondering too. Oh, I think I have it. Suffer little children to come unto me — Isn't it lovely?" "Adorable!" Well, wasn't it, or rather weren't they?

* * *

The Roman winter is delightful, if you stay out of doors. Within walls, you will be comfortable only if you possess an American radiator that has not developed hardening of the arteries. Galleries and churches in winter would be delightful haunts for Eskimos. St. Peter's is an exception; it is so vast that it has a mild climate of its own, which Hawthorn extolled in his Roman letters. But I shiver as I recall the icy chill of the Lateran museum, or the Vatican. Often have I felt compassion for the darling marble Cupids, or their lovely mother, "sans everything," in those arctic climes. I wonder if, when the doors are closed and darkness steals o'er the land, those heavenly beings do not step down from their cold pedestals, to romp and revel together through the quiet halls? Surely when mortals sleep, Bacchus will steal in and awaken with a kiss the sleeping Ariadne. How she must long to rest that arm!

A visitor remarked to her husband: "Isn't it wonderful how these statues have been preserved so long?" "I don't know," growled her shivering spouse, "most anything will keep in cold storage."

* * *

The greatest dramatic artist on the world's stage to-day is Mussolini. His whirlwind energy has mastered his country and frightened the nations. He is short of stature, with ponderous shoulders, into which his massive head seems to plunge on a rugged neck of no length. The crude crags of his features would have delighted the genius of Rodin. A long, straight nose, with flaring nostrils, parts eyes that can blaze, and shrivel the beholder. He loves to scare a camera. Yet in social converse these eyes are luminous with gentle consideration. Lips meet in an ominous line above a cave-man's chin, but the domed forehead, claiming half the area of his face, redeems the chin. There is intellect and imagination behind that dark wall. Caesar looked mild in comparison with Mussolini's rocky face, and yet Mussolini dreams of Caesar. Will the Duce make Italy strong and secure? Ah, "if these are roses, they will bloom."



Photograph by W. D. Brodhan

THE TOWER ACROSS THE TRAINING FIELD

TURNED BED POSTS AND GREAT-GRANDFATHER'S GRAVE

(With but slight variations from Verity)

BY HORACE M. POYNTER

It was a kindly old gentleman who first injected into our veins the virus of ancestor worship. Delighting his sunset years by the compilations of the family genealogy, he had received our names and wrote for further information; our inability to furnish this led to some investigation among an older generation; then the virus "took" even worse than last summer's vaccination. Thereafter the rare visits of Cousin E—a charming and wonderful woman she is—were filled with such rapturous conversation as this:

"Now Great-uncle Ashbel and Great-grandfather Joshua married sisters, and your line and our line come from those but the Detroit line descends from Great-uncle Caleb."

"O no, my dear," says Cousin E; "Great-grandfather's name wasn't Joshua, it was William."

"But, Cousin E, I was speaking of my great-grandfather, your grandfather."

And with the generation thus definitely defined, the queries and answers advance to the destined end. We roll on our tongues a half hundred names of our forebears,—very Biblical they made the chatter seem—and after much confusion and repetition and disentanglement, gain a rather hazy general knowledge of family connections. It really was good fun.

When the great work had been brought from the press and our two copies had been paid for—there really was no need for two copies, but the kindly old gentleman was very insistent, particularly because he had given the father of each of us such a laudatory "write-up," which had "increased the cost considerably" and incidentally added a medley of additional misinformation—there began a second bout of discussion—and criticism.

Cousin Electa was quite indignant that the kindly old gentleman has sponsored her illegitimacy by setting her birth two years ahead of the marriage of her parents and four ahead of her actual appearance in this vale of tears. And though she had begun to teach in district school at a tender age, and later had attended normal school in search of greater knowledge, it was most reprehensible to make her a graduate of normal school at thirteen, years before such an institution had been established. Even I, the open mocker at ancestor worship, found a critical spirit struggling for expression; for the kindly old gentleman, seeking, because of my middle name, to join me with the

family more closely than by marriage alone, had calmly assumed that their David Martin was my great-grandfather of identical name; to establish the identity of the two only a tiny bit of imagination was necessary; a second marriage of David Martin, the Vermonter, to some doubtless estimable lady of Maryland or Virginia, and a subsequent removal to Kentucky. This may do the trick in the book; but if it does, then G. G. F. was a bigamist. Even in these days of "consecutive polygamy," I protest against the base assumption. If it be true, a still more marvelous result must follow—David Martin had two bodies, for I have stood reverently beside his two graves, one in Kentucky, the other in Vermont.

Enter now—I draw a veil over other scandal-scattering errors of the kindly—and I fear, the inaccurate old gentleman—enter now the turned bed posts. Some years ago I bought a farm; it is a beautiful farm; we all love it; and it is three hundred fifty dollars nearer ours today than when it was purchased, for the mortgage has gone down just that much. Well, when we had to take down some big oaks in the wood lot, there was a back-breaking pile of wood to saw and split; while Emile did this—of course he didn't break his back any more than I did—I cleaned the wood shed. Beneath several feet of sawdust, chips, and debris of varied character, the accumulation, I am sure, of the many years of existence of the shed, four turned bed posts were found. The feminine side of my family was scornful of them; but I dusted them off and stored them in the attic, along with the ox yokes. The times do change and we with them. Antique maple is all in the rage; even old kitchen tables and cabinets of "pumkin" pine, if artfully cleared of the manifold coats of paint and grease, can command prices staggering to a teacher's purse. Therefore the bed posts journeyed this last summer Bostonward, won encomiums from the expert as to age and turnings, and now with head and footboards to match, adorn a bedroom; it really is a beauty.

Somehow these posts suggested maple chests and maple chairs and maple highboys; in fact an entire maple room; maple rooms are signs of antiquity—at least of our American variety, and Great-grandfather was or is—which is correct?—rather antique, and Cousin E was visiting in Northern Vermont, whither G. G. F., his brothers and divers relatives and connections, had pioneered

from Connecticut. What more logical than a week there to visit Cousin E, and to combine the hunt for ancestors with a possibility of securing a piece of genuine ancestral furniture.

From St. Johnsbury our auto carried us through rolling country, past low white or time-stained homes, fair fields where the rowan was falling beneath the blades of modern mowers, pastures grazed by cattle of seemingly excellent quality. Cattle and farms were well kept; to me the entire atmosphere seemed different from the neighboring state, where farming as such is a thing of the past and engaged in now with a hopeless feeling of futility. At last a hearty welcome from the cousins in one of the tiny, low studded homes, a sunset glow from the crest of western hills lighting for a few moments the peaks and ridges of the Presidential range to the east, brought into our hearts some of the peace that passeth understanding. Perhaps it is a not yet atrophied ancestral desire to pioneer that gave us sympathy for those stern faced old fellows, who had left Connecticut, explored the wilderness of Vermont, made clearings and early the following spring had returned with wives and children — so early that the snow had not melted and they perforce carried in their belongings on handsleds. Next day, when we had driven through fine forests, had drunk from the spring whence three generations of the family had found refreshment, and had gazed in silence from the top of the long, smooth ridge — there had stood the cabin until the low-studded, long, white house had replaced it — I am sure a better understanding of our forebears, a keener evaluation of their stern fight with nature and nature's God, a deep and healing humility, entered our hearts. What mean all the trumperies wherewith we clutter home and minds? all the puny purposes we suffer to hamper our lives? Did not they on that ridge, clearing its slopes of forests and stones, see in the panorama of mountains, woodlands, distant lakes, a vision of life as clear, — yes, clearer than ours? for they knew with the certainty of faith the end they sought, a city beautiful, whose builder and maker is God.

Another drive through less populous country, — many farms recently abandoned because the new state highway had left them to one side — took us to another village where the paternal ancestors had settled before Vermont's statehood. A hope that some assistance might be granted by one of the name, who still tarried there, died a-borning. Courteously and uninterestedly he declared he knew nothing of the family — and by implication, that he didn't care to know more than he did, for later in the day he passed us

by without recognition. I query if some earlier ancestor hunter had touched him for a loan.

Yet we did find Great-grandfather's grave. Along with many of his clan he rests on a pineclad hill; from it the eye can behold range after range of hills, and a valley, now widening, now narrowing as the hills drew apart or closed in; through the valley flows a little river, which still turns many a wheel, though much of the manufacturing has gone with the diminishing populace. A busy saw-mill marks the site of the first tavern; Great-grandfather started it. What a delightful fact to know! and how gleefully I, having seen contributions from the Cousins to the Vermont Anti-saloon League, quoted "One of the fine old Salem Applethorps who sold rum in the eighteenth and buy it in the nineteenth century."

Beside G. G. F. and his brothers and kinsmen lay the little children, who finding that life too rough had rested early from their labor. To me the tiny headstones were the most moving sight of our trip; the seeming futility of birth so soon followed by the numbing loss. It does seem as if little ones might have been granted the length of days. Today their chance of living is increased; yet, when I observe many who survive through the exquisite skill of physician, surgeon, nurse, I doubt the wisdom of it all. Here lay the little twins who lived but a few short years and dying left that branch without male heirs; here two lads, dead of an epidemic, while a roving father sought the wealth of golden California, and left a mother to fend alone for self and children. The breastpin of golden nuggets, set with pearls, sent in a brief period of prosperity, has never pleased me since its tale became known. These stones, what tales they hide! what tales they tell!

Next to Great-grandmother lies the second wife; her stone, which proclaims her "relict of" another man ere she wived G. G. F., is broken; the upper half propped by the lower. "I don't care if her stone is broken," says an irreverent Cousin, "for she took all G. G. F.'s good furniture, his clock, his mother's high-boy, his silver, and gave all to her Skeel children." We turn away. How death and life and things commingle in our lives!

Just one more fact. A week ago there came, all swathed in old comforts within a strong crate, a beautiful maple chest. Cousin Sarah sent it with her love. "It belonged to my Grandfather, Ashbel Hand, and probably was his mother's. In the little drawer he kept his razors, and we children early learned to hold sacred those sharp and shining tools. I hope the little great-great-granddaughter may love the chest for both its beauty and its associations." I am sure she will.



Photograph by W. D. Brodhum

DAY AND BARTLETT HALLS

General School Interests

Changes on the Hill

Work on the new George Washington Hall has been continued, with only brief interruptions, through the fall, and the unusually open season has permitted rapid progress. At the present writing the brick walls have been laid for most of the structure, and the roofing has been completed except over the auditorium. There seems no reason for believing that the assembly hall will not be ready for use at Commencement next June. The dedication, however, will not be held until a later date.

As a consequence of the erection of George Washington Hall, the house occupied by Mr. Virgil D. Harrington, the Academy Purchasing Agent, has been moved to a new location on Bartlet Street, just below the Phillips Inn, on the east side. Many of the young apple trees planted several years ago by Mr. James C. Graham have also been transferred to a plot of ground nearer Rabbit's Pond. During the fall there has been some new planting of shrubbery, and those of the elms which have not been thriving have been replaced by healthier trees.

Faculty Notes

To a volume called *The Education of the Modern Boy* published by Small, Maynard and Company, of Boston, Principal Alfred E. Stearns contributes the first article, on "Home Influence." Other essays are included by Headmasters Samuel S. Drury, of St. Paul's, Endicott Peabody, of Groton School, R. Heber Howe, Jr., of Belmont School, W. L. W. Field, of Milton Academy, and William G. Thayer, of St. Mark's. The book is reviewed elsewhere in this number of the *Bulletin*.

Hundreds of alumni will be sorry to hear that Mrs. Matthew S. McCurdy was recently the victim of a painful accident, a broken hip, which at present confines her to her bed in the Isham Infirmary.

Mr. Moorehead and Dr. Kidder of the Archaeology Department spent the week of December 27-31 in New Haven, attending a meeting of the American Anthropological Association. Dr. Kidder is the retiring Secretary and Treasurer, having served five years. Mr. Moorehead joined in 1888, when a young man in the *Smithsonian* at Washington. This organization now numbers about 700. The members are to take part in the dedication of

the new Peabody Museum at Yale. At this meeting Dr. Guthe (formerly with the Department) will tell about his discoveries in the Philippines; Dr. Kidder will speak on the Southwest, and Mr. Moorehead will present an illustrated paper on the discoveries at Etowah, Georgia.

Mr. Moorehead has recently submitted a plan for the reorganization of the entire Indian Service. This is the result of many years' study. That our Indian administration needs a thorough overhauling, no one will deny. The plan is ambitious in scope, and is patterned after the English system of managing dependent peoples. It has been received by the Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners and transmitted by him to the Secretary of the Interior. He in turn will send it to the Committees in Congress. The plan is being endorsed by various societies, and many of the educated Indians.

Dr. Kidder delivered two lectures at George Washington University during the past month. He is now a member of the National Research Council, Chairman of its Archaeological Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the Division of Anthropology and Psychology. He has recently been appointed Research Associate of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Mr. Horace M. Poynter represented the Andover Chamber of Commerce at the New England Conference held in Worcester, Massachusetts, in November. It was called by the governors of the six New England States for the purpose of discussing problems of power, agriculture, and marketing, and is likely to have important consequences for the Atlantic seaboard.

Professor Charles H. Forbes has been re-appointed by the Harvard Board of Overseers as a member of the Board of Visitors in the Classical Department at Harvard University.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess lectured on November 11, before the Newburyport Women's Club, on the subject "Modern Poets and Poetry." Dr. Fuess has been re-elected Chairman of the Andover Branch of the American Red Cross and Vice-Chairman of the Essex County Chapter. He has also been named as a candidate for Alumni Trustee of Amherst College.

A new Andover school story by Dr. Fuess will be published by Lothrop, Lee and Shepard during the spring of 1926.

Dr. Peirson S. Page attended during the Christmas holidays meetings of the Athletic Research Society, the Student Health Association, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Association of College Physical Directors, all held in the Hotel Astor, in New York City.

Music Notes

On Saturday evening, December the 5th, the combined musical clubs gave their annual performance at Rogers Hall, Lowell. The Glee Club sang some Finnish Student Songs and the "Hallelujah, Amen" from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus." The orchestra — doubtless the best the school has ever had — played a Bach Suite consisting of dances, etc. Sundown, an American Indian, a student at the Academy in his second year, sang several solos

On the first Sunday in Advent November 29th, a quartette of professional soloists, formed by Mr. Pfatteicher for the performance of classical church music, sang a programme of Advent chorals, Mr. Pfatteicher playing the corresponding preludes. There were many visitors from the vicinity as far as Boston.

On Saturday evening, December 12th, Mr. Alfred Hollins, Mus.D., F.R.C.O., organist at St. George's, Edinburgh, gave an organ recital before an appreciative audience including organists from Cambridge, Boston, Reading, and Lawrence. Mr. Hollins' program was as follows:

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|--------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Concert Overture No. 1 in C | Hollins |
| 2. Andante in F Sharp Minor | Wesley |
| 3. Prelude and Fugue in D | Bach |
| 4. (a) Intermezzo | Hollins |
| (b) Spring Song | Hollins |
| (c) Triumphal March | Hollins |
| 5. Improvisation | |
| 6. (a) The Answer | Wolstenholme |
| (b) Minuet Antique | Watling |
| (c) Scherzo | Turner |
| 7. Overture "Oberon" | Weber |

On Sunday afternoon the annual Christmas Vespers took place in the chapel, consisting of an organ recital by Mr. Pfatteicher, assisted by violin, cello, and piano, and a number of carols sung by the choir. Wednesday evening, December the 16th, the Andover Choral Society sang Part One of Handel's Messiah — the Christmas portion. The society was assisted by soloists and an orchestra. It was unfortunate that the performance had to fall within the examination period. On January the 18th, there will be a concert in the chapel by the Russian Symphonic Choir. The concert series will conclude with a piano recital by the distinguished pianist, Mr. Percy Grainger.

A double quartette of trombones is rehearsing assiduously in anticipation of playing at the Carillon Recitals which will be resumed at the beginning of the spring term.

The Phillips Club

The opening smoke talk for the season at the Phillips Club was given on the evening of October 22, by Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard, of the *Boston Herald*, his subject being *The Newspaper Game*. On November 18, Professor George H. Chase, of Harvard University, delivered an illustrated lecture on *Greek Sculpture and Its Relation to Greek Civilization*. Early in December, Professor Warren K. Moorehead, Head of the Department of Archaeology, spoke on *The Menace of Russia*, basing his argument on material gathered during a recent trip to Europe. On December 15 Professor Walter C. O'Kane, of University of New Hampshire, gave an illustrated talk on *The Lost Arctic*, in which he recounted some of his experiences in the White Mountains. The Entertainment Committee for the year consists of Claude M. Fuess (Chairman), Warren K. Moorehead, Charles H. Forbes, and Alan V. Heely.

The Warren Scholarship

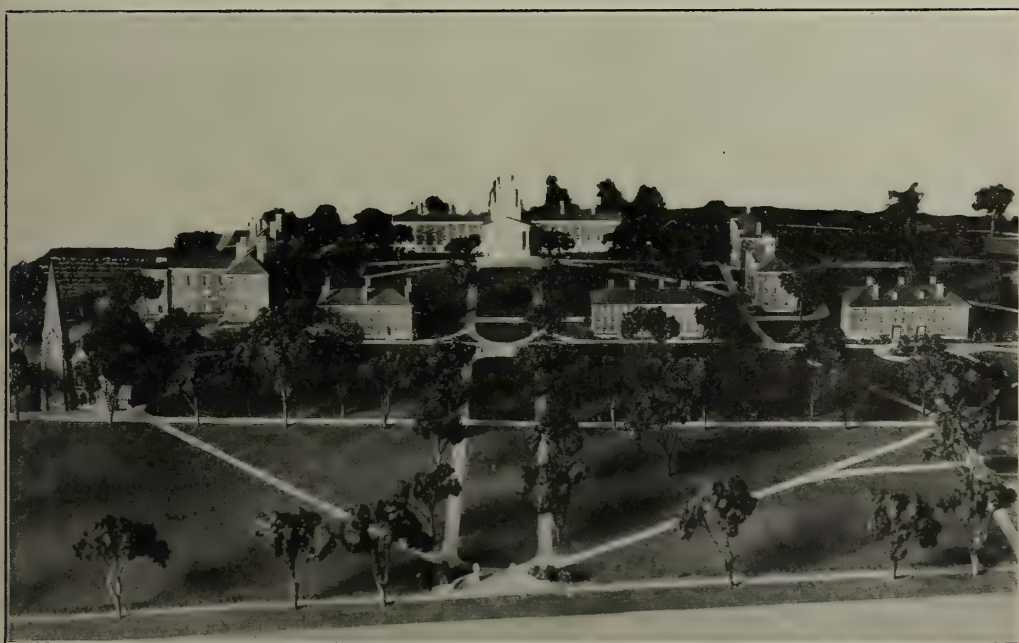
The family of the late Frank Dale Warren, '79, of Plainfield, New Jersey, have recently transferred to the Trustees the sum of one thousand dollars, the income from which is to be awarded each year to a Phillips Academy Senior, of high scholarship and character, preparing for Amherst College. In case no suitable candidate for Amherst is available, the money is to be given to a student who, in the judgment of the faculty, possesses the right qualifications.

School Lectures

Following the custom of recent years, several lectures have been held during the fall term, primarily for the undergraduate body. In October Mr. William W. Ellsworth of New York City, who has become an annual fixture at the academy, gave an illustrated talk on *The Days of Great Elizabeth*. In November, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Wellington Furlong spoke entertainingly on *Argentina and Exploring Patagonia*, using lantern slides. On December 7, Mr. Alfred Noyes, the well-known English poet, read from his works before a large audience. Mr. Noyes's last appearance at Andover occurred some ten years ago, but his earlier reading was still remembered, and this recent visit proved to be no less delightful to those who had the opportunity of listening to him.



A MODEL OF THE NEW QUADRANGLE AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY



THE SAME MODEL VIEWED FROM THE FRONT

The Education of the Modern Boy

This symposium — absit omen! — consisting of papers by six headmasters of prominent schools, each writing on a particular phase of the education of a modern boy, naturally shows the limitation placed on his vision by his association with secondary schools of the endowed type. To the head of a public school much that is argued will be, I doubt not, anathema; to the professor of graduate schools of education it will seem far, far away from the truth as revealed by Psychology, the modern touchstone of all fact and fancy, of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. To the present reviewer the book, despite its inculcation of certain points from which he disagrees in toto, makes a strong appeal, the stronger perhaps because throughout runs a tone of frustration and futility. Such a feeling seems to face teachers and, I suppose, preachers, also, and others who aim at high ideals; the opportunities are so unlimited in number, the ends so glorious, so noble, and the visible results so woefully few that discouragement almost inevitably steals upon them.

Dr. Stearns emphasizes the difficulties that impede the school and the boy because of the breaking down of home life in these modern days. Dr. Drury, in a constructive effort — he realizes, as does the reviewer, the absolute need of teaching something positive and his own spirit is deeply moved and aided by religion — would turn all to the creed and service of the Episcopal church. Dr. Peabody, after a sympathetic discussion of the advantages of public and of private schools, is inclined to stress the superior attainments of the English or of the French schoolboy, placing the blame on home and academic influences (or lack thereof) and on a too great subserviency to college demands — with the difficulty of securing all-round teachers as an added cause. Mr. Howe, out of a wide experience as athlete and coach, writes of the overgrown emphasis on athletics and suggests his fourteen points which will lead to betterment. Mr. Field has a discussion of modes of entrance to college, the curricula of preparation afforded by the wide range of topics now permitted by the colleges, and for the student, some wholesome suggestions regarding attitude of mind toward work, tests, and choice of a college. Dr. Thayer, in a thoughtful paper, looks to the future of the private school, with clearness of vision and an understanding of the trend of our education which is uncanny in its prevision yet hopeful withal.

One element seems to the reviewer to have been omitted with resultant weakening of the ideal of education as set forth in these

six papers. They concern themselves with educational factors chiefly external to the boy. There should be added another paper to state in ringing terms the positive contribution which each boy must make to his own education. It may be argued that this element is always predicated in any discussion of education. Even though this be granted, it is the opinion of the reviewer that this element is so fundamental, so vital that its importance cannot be overstressed — not a mere docility, valuable as that is, but an active, steadfast, conscious effort by the boy himself. He may be sheltered beneath the family tree, supported by the family pocket, buttressed and propped by instruction, by religion, by every device that ancient and modern theories and practices of educational method have employed — and will still be a poor thing, unless above all, he contribute out of himself to the making of a man.

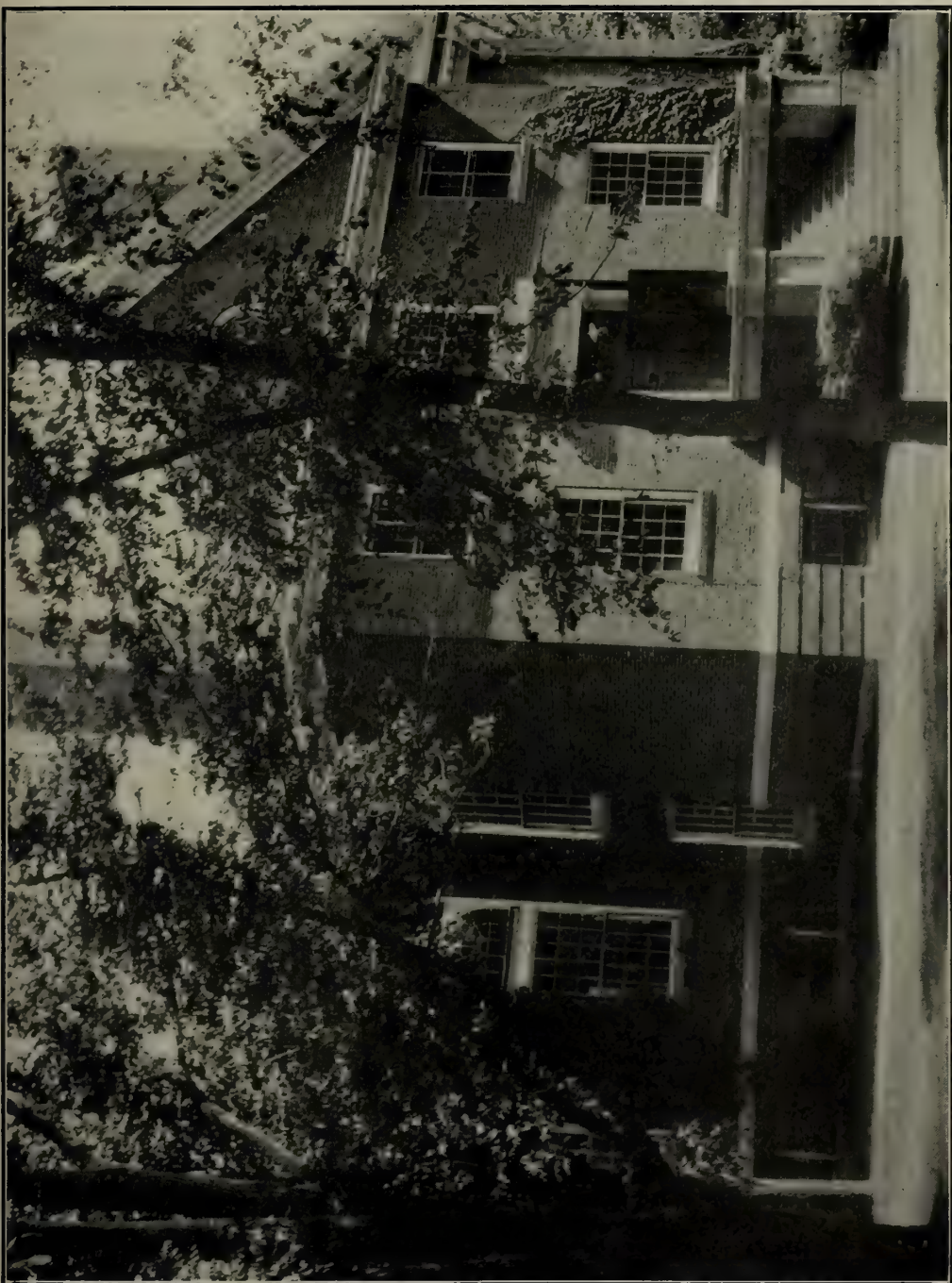
H. M. P.

Academy Preachers for the Winter Term

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| Jan. 10 | Dean Charles R. Brown, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Both services) |
| Jan. 17 | President John M. Thomas, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. (Both services) |
| Jan. 24 | Rev. Henry H. Tweedy, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. (Both services) |
| Jan. 31 | Rev. Elmore M. McKee, St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn. (Both services) |
| Feb. 7 | Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, Center Church, New Haven, Conn. (Both services) |
| Feb. 14 | Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D.D., Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. (Both services) |
| Feb. 21 | |
| Feb. 28 | Rev. Arthur Howe, Taft School, Watertown, Conn. (Both services) |
| Mar. 7 | Rev. William P. Schell, New York City (Both services) |
| Mar. 14 | Rev. J. Edgar Park, West Newton, Mass. (Both services) |
| Mar. 21 | Rev. Willard L. Sperry, Cambridge, Mass. (Both services) |

Lecture by Dr. Grenfell

On the evening of Sunday, December 6, Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the well-known medical missionary, gave an illustrated talk in the Stone Chapel on his work in Labrador. A collection was taken up as a contribution from Phillips Academy to Dr. Grenfell's enterprise



Photograph by W. D. Brodhuu

THE GYMNASIUM

Armistice Day Observance

Armistice Day, November 11, was observed at Phillips Academy by the holding of a special chapel service, at which Mr. Lawrence G. Brooks, of Boston, delivered an address on "World Peace."

Benevolent Society Meeting

On the evening of Tuesday, December 8, the Benevolent Society of the Phillips Academy Church held an entertainment in the Peabody House for the general purpose of bringing the faculty and their families together. Mrs. Horace M. Poynter, who was in charge of the arrangements, prepared a program consisting of recitations, charades, and similar diversions, closing with refreshments. Many of the teaching staff revealed a histrionic talent which ought not to be hidden away on Andover Hill, and their acting made the evening most enjoyable.

Dr. Mierow Installed at Colorado College

On the morning of Saturday, December 5, Dr. Charles Christopher Mierow, formerly Instructor in Latin at Phillips Academy, was installed as President of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he has been teaching for some years. The inauguration of President Mierow was made the occasion for special ceremonies, which were attended by representatives from the leading colleges and universities; and the address of the new president is described as brilliant and convincing. Only a few days later it was announced that the institution had raised an endowment fund of one million dollars, thus ensuring the financial stability of the college. The *Bulletin* extends its congratulations to President Mierow on this auspicious beginning of his administration.

Registration Statistics

The Preliminary List, printed and distributed in November, shows a registration of 633 students, this being the maximum number which the school facilities at present will accommodate. Of this number, 167 are Seniors, 195 are Upper Middlers, 145 are Lower Middlers, and 126 are Juniors, the classes being thus far more evenly divided than they were last year when the Senior Class was abnormally large. The representation by states and foreign countries is as follows:

Massachusetts	191
New York	128
Pennsylvania	41
Connecticut	38
New Jersey	38

Illinois	28
Michigan	21
Ohio	12
California	11
New Hampshire	11
Maine	9
Minnesota	8
Vermont	8
Missouri	7
Kentucky	5
Louisiana	5
Rhode Island	5
Colorado	4
Delaware	4
Nebraska	4
Texas	4
Virginia	4
Washington	4
Georgia	3
Kansas	3
Montana	3
West Virginia	3
Arizona	2
District of Columbia	2
Maryland	2
Oregon	2
North Dakota	1
Idaho	1
Indiana	1
Oklahoma	1
Tennessee	1
Wisconsin	1
Hawaii	2
Philippine Islands	1
Canada	3
China	2
Argentina	1
Egypt	1
France	1
Italy	1
Japan	1
Korea	1
Mexico	1
Palestine	1
Syria	1
Total	633

The Red Cross in the School

Under the general direction of Mr. Charles A. Parmelee, Instructor in French, a campaign for the annual Red Cross Roll Call was conducted in the school, Mr. Parmelee being assisted by a large committee of representative undergraduates. The total sum raised by this method was \$808, a larger amount than has been secured in any previous year. The same committee also sold Christmas Seals among the students, contributing in this way \$187 for the fight against Tuberculosis.



THE LIBRARY AS IT WAS IN 1908. TODAY IT HAS 17000 VOLUMES

The Brooks-Bryce Prizes

The subject of the Brooks-Bryce essay contest established by Mrs. Brooks Aten, of New York City, for the purpose of establishing and perpetuating friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain, is this year "The Influence of the American Revolution on the British Dominion System of Colonial Government." The silver cup presented to the author of the winning essay at Phillips Academy will be awarded on Washington's Birthday. The essays are to be three thousand words in length, and the contest is open to any Andover undergraduate.

Tony Sarg's Marionettes

On Friday, October 30, on an improvised stage in the Academy Chapel, Tony Sarg's Marionettes were presented under the auspices of the Phillips Academy Dramatic Club. In the afternoon a performance was held especially for small children, the feature being "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." The play in the evening was "Treasure Island." The Chapel was crowded for both productions, and the Dramatic Club Treasury was enlarged by a substantial sum.

Award of Prizes

The Andover-Harvard Scholarship, sustained by Henry S. Van Duzer, of the class of 1871, amounting to \$300, has recently been awarded by the Principal to Francis Beattie Thurber, of New York City. This prize is given, on the basis of high scholarship, to a member of the incoming Senior Class preparing for Harvard.

The Roger C. Sullivan Scholarships, founded in 1921 by Boetius H. Sullivan, of the class of 1905, in memory of his father, include four awards of \$300 each, given annually to those members of each of the four classes who have made the greatest improvement in scholarship during the school year. The awards for 1924-25 have been made as follows:

Senior: Stephen Brace Hibbard, of Pittsfield.

Upper Middle: William Turner Pullman, Jr., of New Rochelle, New York.

Lower Middle: Divided between Dana Frederick Baird, of Newton Center, and Thomas Henry Raywood, Jr., of New Rochelle, New York.

Junior: Irvine Frost Upham, of Brookline.

A Story About Victor F. Lawson '71

The following item which has recently appeared in the press regarding the late Victor F. Lawson '71, may be of interest to Phillips alumni:

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (A.P.) — A schoolboy prank of the late Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the *Chicago Daily News*, was recalled today by a classmate, with a humorous suggestion that it was evidence of his concern for the public welfare early in life.

An episode of cushions in chapel was described by Edward S. Martin, a retired New York journalist, who attended Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., with Mr. Lawson, in the class of 1872.

"Behold Lawson's concern for the public welfare already active as early in life!" Mr. Martin said. "He organized a conspiracy among our classmates to modify discipline of church attendance by making the seats softer. The hat was passed. Cushions to fit the seats assigned our class were ordered made and shipped to Lawson's room in the old Stowe house. Then, at night, three or four of us, including Lawson, carried them darkly to the chapel, opened a window, put them in and on the seats that they were meant for, and then modestly withdrew.

"As I remember, it was an entirely successful enterprise. The cushions stayed put. Nobody was brought to justice and I think in the end the rest of the chapel seats were similarly furnished."

Frank Hinkey's Football

The following item taken from Grantland Rice's column in the New York *Herald-Tribune* has something to say about one of Andover's greatest athletes:

The last time Yale and Pennsylvania met, Frank Hinkey, at end and halfback, was one of the day's brilliant stars. And that was just thirty-two years ago. For the years have a funny system of bumping along.

One might look back a trifle further to the day when a green, light boy with no knowledge of football came to Andover and lived in English Commons.

This boy's name was Frank Hinkey. One who was there sends us the story.

"In those days it was the practice to organize 'street teams' among those unable to make the school team. Hinkey was called out for the English Commons' practice, briefly shown the rudiments and put at end. In two weeks he was on the second school team. In another week he was on the first school team. And from the afternoon he took his turn at end on the street team to the final game he played at Yale no man ever gained a yard around Frank Hinkey's end. I have watched football for thirty-five years," our correspondent writes, "but the greatest thrill I have ever known was to see three and four men in compact interference start for Hinkey's end, covering the man with the ball. I can see them now swing out around Hinkey's end, apparently run roughshod over him, trample him under foot and swing on down the field, only to turn and suddenly find the ball carrier was no longer with them, but resting on his back for a three or four-yard loss. Hinkey, weighing 145 pounds, had the rare faculty of *always* throwing his man back."

Scholarships at Yale

The following men who prepared for college at Phillips Academy have received scholarship awards at Yale:

Nicholas G. Cameron '26 — Class of 1897 scholarship.

Edmund P. Cottle '26 — Gordon Brown scholarship.

Edward Ingalls '26S. — Greenwich scholarship.

Harry N. Wieting '26S. — Lee McClung scholarship.

John F. Robertson, '26S. — Robert D. Meacham scholarship.

Edmund L. Decker, Jr. '29 — Montclair Alumni scholarship and two-thirds Sterling Memorial scholarship.

John E. Elton '29 — Sterling Memorial scholarship.

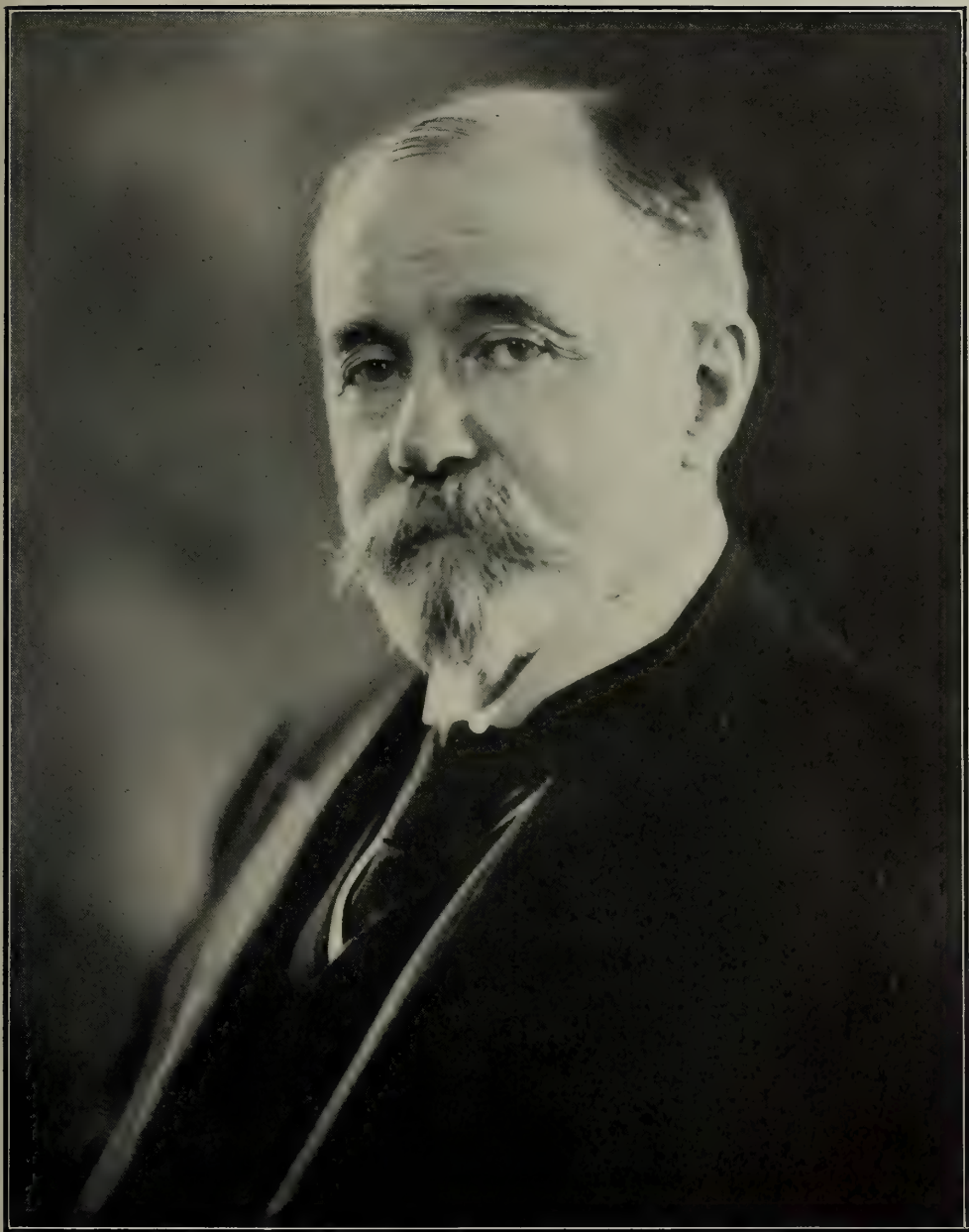
Watson R. Kinney '29 — Sterling Memorial scholarship.

Hugh D. McClellan '29 — Sterling Memorial scholarship.

John D. Waite '29 — Sterling Memorial scholarship.

Robert S. Ward '29 — Boston Alumni scholarship and one-half Sterling Memorial scholarship.

Karl F. Billhart '29 — One-half Sterling Memorial scholarship.



VICTOR FREMONT LAWSON, '71

See page 43 of October *Bulletin*

Honor List of Phillips Academy, Fall Term, 1925

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE FIRST GRADE

James Barr Ames, Wayland.
Howard Bertrand Bowser, Lawrence.
Frederick Davenport Cowles, Brookline.
Chilton Crane, Richmond.
Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
Elmer James Grover, Andover.
Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Center.
John Simonds Lobb, Munising, Mich.
John Merwin, Concord.
Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., Reading, Pa.
William Henry Swift, 3d, Montclair, N. J.
John Alden Thayer, Sea Gate, L. I., N. Y.
Alva Taylor Wilson, North Wilmington.

SCHOLARSHIP OF THE SECOND GRADE

James Ruthven Adriance, Englewood, N. J.
Leonard Lyall Aitken, Jr., Denver, Colo.
Frederic Pearson Bartlett, New York, N. Y.
William Draper Carter, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Emilio Gabriel Collado, Englewood, N. J.
Robert Leland Crowell, Upper Montclair, N. J.

Charles Van Inwegen Cuddeback, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Joseph Warner Fobes, Peace Dale, R. I.
Thomas Olney Greenough, Proffitt, Va.
Robert Blakely Greenough, Proffitt, Va.
Richard Jackson, Medford.
Robert Scott Judge, Waterbury, Conn.
Charles Henry Gallwey Kimball, Hinsdale, Ill.

Philip Corbin Kohn, Farmington, Conn.
Thomas Lasater, Falfurrias, Texas.
Marshall William McDuffie, Jr., New York, N. Y.

Paul Maloney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Atwood Hale Miller, Meriden, Conn.
John Marshall O'Connor, Salem.
Allen Quimby, Jr., Portland, Me.
Arnold Hunt Salisbury, 2d, Andover.
Gareth Wright Speer, Bridgeport, Conn.
Paul Frederick Steketee, Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Francis Beattie Thurber, Jr., New York, N. Y.

Andover Men at Yale

The following Phillips Academy graduates were ranking scholars in last year's Freshman Class at Yale:

SCHOLARS OF THE FIRST RANK

(General average of 90 or above)

Stanton Francis Kennedy.
John Ferguson Robertson.

SCHOLARS OF THE SECOND RANK

(General average of 80-89)

Frank Marion Atterholt.
Donald Henry Ballou.
Frederick Beck.
George Buckingham Beecher.
Richard Block.
George Robert Carter, Jr.
William Carter Dickerman, Jr.
George Alfred Eddy.
John Frederick Huber, Jr.
John Lockett.
Winlock William Miller, Jr.
Richard Martin Paskus.
Irving Hobart Peck.
Sidney Sayre Quarrier.
Roger Upjohn Redpath, Jr.
Olin Alvin Saunders.
Edwin Turner Thompson.
Gordon Read Weaver.
George Edward Woods, Jr.

RANKING SCHOLARS FOR THE YEAR

John Wyllys Dixon.

RANKING SCHOLARS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECTS

(Average of 90-100 for entire year)

English — George Robert Carter, Jr., Richard Martin Paskus, John Ferguson Robertson.

History — John Frederick Huber, Jr., Stanton Francis Kennedy, Richard Martin Paskus, John Ferguson Robertson.

Mathematics — Donald Henry Ballou, Irving Hobart Peck, Jr., John Ferguson Robertson.

Chemistry — William Carter Dickerman, Jr., John Ferguson Robertson.

French — William Carter Dickerman, Jr., Stanton Francis Kennedy.

German — George Buckingham Beecher.

Latin — Donald Henry Ballou.

Greek — Winlock William Miller, Jr., Robert Upjohn Redpath, Jr.

Drawing — William Folson Kelly, Jr., Olin Alvin Saunders.

Biology — Gordon Read Weaver.

The following Andover men were winners of the cash prizes, given by the New York Yale Club to the highest scholars, respectively, in the different Freshman courses.

History — Stanton Francis Kennedy.

Mathematics — Donald Henry Ballou.

Chemistry — John Ferguson Robertson.
William Carter Dickerman, Jr. (honorable mention).

Biology — Gordon Read Weaver.



THE PORTICO OF THE OLD MAIN BUILDING

Undergraduate Interests

Means Essay Subjects

It may interest some of the alumni to know what subjects are being assigned nowadays for the Means Essay Contest. Essays are to be submitted from 800 to 1000 words long; from the number, eight are chosen for delivery in a public competition, in March. The topics on the list are as follows:

Is Prohibition a Failure?

The Great Problem of Science, — the Energy of the Atom.

Who Deserves a College Education?

What does It Mean to Be Educated?

Carl Sandberg, — the Poet of Democracy.

The Romance of Aaron Burr.

The Supremacy of the Air.

The Art of John Singer Sargent.

The American Indian, — a Vanishing Race.

The Psychology of the Florida Land Boom.

The True Stevenson.

The League and the Present Balkan Crisis.

The College Man in Politics.

The Cry of the Children.

When Should Free Speech Be Free?

What Are We Going to Do about Crime?

Locarno, the Dawn of a New Era.

The Society of Inquiry

Under the impulse of a reorganization, designed to broaden its influence in school life, the Society of Inquiry has slowly and carefully made its way through the fall term. Several weeks were spent in the discussion and formation of committees and in a sounding-out of the student viewpoint as to just what work the Society should attempt. During this preliminary canvass the regular reception to new men was the only set program provided.

On October 28, the first regular meeting of the society was held. Rev. Donald P. Aldrich, rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York City, spoke briefly and informally before an unusually large group, who received him warmly and remained for some time after the address to question him. This meeting gave the student officers and the faculty advisers an excellent opportunity to observe the relative merits of the various suggestions as to subject and conduct of meetings, which had been discussed rather too abstractly during the early weeks. On the basis of this experience future programs will be arranged.

On November 11, Dr. Claude M. Fuess

gave an interesting illustrated talk on the history and development of the school. Finally, on Thanksgiving Eve, the Society conducted a most successful entertainment of games and moving pictures at the gymnasium.

During the winter term further speakers and entertainments will be provided. The service committee will cooperate with the Lawrence Boys' Club in bringing small groups of boys to Andover for basketball games and motion pictures. It is possible, also, that

the Society will take part in the promotion of dances for the whole student body. In addition, the formation of small student discussion groups, under the direction of members of the faculty, is being considered, and will be carried out if sufficient support for them is found. As a general policy, the Society will attempt to make itself felt along lines, and in a manner, which will give the student body natural and unforced outlet for their social and religious purposes.

Athletics

BY M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS

Andover's football season opened with many dubious souls on the side lines and in the bleachers. The material was green, the coaching system had been entirely reorganized, and the majority of new candidates for positions on the "varsity" looked as hopeless as the old men in school; most of whom had been promoted from the club teams of the previous season. One or two of our old "stand bys," who have followed the teams for twenty years or more, chewed on the remnants of cigars and remarked that not in their memory had the outlook been so forlorn.

There was talk of deteriorating athletics in preparatory schools, and complaints that freshman teams are no longer in our class. The cry was that the preparatory schools were descending to the level of high schools in an athletic way. And there was some truth in it. The Boston newspapers asked the question, we all asked it, and the fact remained. It is true that in the near future, according to the trend of the game now, preparatory schools will have to confine their endeavors to opponents in their own class and to high schools. It is interesting to note that just eleven years ago an Andover team played and defeated Boston College, eleven to nothing; such an attempt today would surely approach a type of gridiron suicide. It is dangerous for us to play any of the freshman teams belonging to the "Big Three" or Dartmouth. The casualties involved are generally so crippling to the team as to render it impossible for it to show its best for the rest of the season. This is not merely the situation at Andover; Exeter is experiencing the same thing, as are most of the other preparatory schools with a consci-

entious board of admission. But, nevertheless, the sport is a grand one and a character builder; and the fact that we possibly can not play longer with those in the stratum above us should not weaken the game in the interest or fervor of its followers.

The season could not be called a success, looking at it from the point of scores; we played to two victories, two ties, and three defeats. But when we look at the material at hand, — how they improved, how they played and with what courage — it surely can not be said that the season was unsuccessful. Very few Andover teams have shown better spirit and very few loved the game as much as the squad of this season.

Ray Shepard with his loyal helpers of the faculty, Messrs. Benton, Crocker, Dake, and Jacob, labored daily with the team on Brothers Field; and on many evenings they gathered to discuss strategy, to plan their practices, and to place men in positions best suited to them, — no easy task this year. We all feel that it was well done and, as far as the benefits derived from the game are concerned, we are as wealthy in results as in any year. What is more, the majority of the men to receive the much sought after "A" in football are returning next season.

The first game, against Dean Academy, ended in one of our two victories, Capt. Sandberg kicking a field goal for the only score. In the next game we played a much heavier and superior Harvard Freshman team to a scoreless tie. In this contest the ability of the team to maintain its grip in pinches asserted itself; Harvard had many chances to score, but in some manner an Andover player



THREE ANDOVER CAPTAINS

VAILL
(Track)

SANDBERG
(Football)

LAYTON
(Baseball)

always got in the way. There were injuries, however, which kept Sandberg and Kingston from the lineup for the following two games.

The next game, on October 17, was a rather bitter pill to swallow as Lawrence High School administered a 14 to 0 defeat in a well played game. The opponents exhibited splendid sportsmanship, and practically no penalties were called on either side. On the following two Saturdays we went down to defeat at the hands of two Yale teams; the Second Team duplicated the Lawrence High School score and the Freshman aggregation beat us in a game played in New Haven, 17 to 0. By November 7, most of the cripples were back in the fray, and Andover ran up sixty-seven points on a team representing Vermont Academy without permitting them to score. On the next Saturday all Andover girded itself for battle and advanced on Plimpton Field, at Exeter, only to prove that the history of 1923 repeated itself, but this time in the form of scoreless tie.

The Exeter Game

Up from the special train paraded Andover's six hundred with the old Exeter houses echoing with the familiar marching cry. Out on the field they came and placed the blue and white banner high over the Andover stands. Then in came the Exeter student body and raised, in defiance, the red and gray over the bleachers on the opposite side of the field. A battle of songs and cheers ensued, and when the two teams came running onto the field, cheers for each and every member followed in quick succession. Andover having won the toss, Captain Sandberg elected to receive the ball, and we were all set for the battle. Overhead, there was never a finer day for football, cool, crisp and breezy, but this was marred somewhat by recent rains which had left the field in a soggy condition.

Captain Ellis, of Exeter, kicked to Davis, a guard, who fell on the ball on the sixteen-yard line. Captain Sandberg, leading the Andover attack with Douglas, failed to make a marked impression in the Exeter defence and Richardson sent a punt deep into the red territory. Exeter's attack met with equal success and then ensued a kicking duel, each kick being preceded by comparatively unsuccessful attempts at ground gaining. Late in the first quarter occurred one of Andover's disastrous fumbles, which had they not occurred might have spelled victory, giving the Exonians the pigskin on their twenty-two-yard line. The Andover line, however, held



KINGSTON

Football Captain for 1926

and took the ball on downs and punted into the Exeter territory. The whistle ended the first quarter.

In the opening of the second quarter Ellis, the Exeter punter, returned the kick which was fumbled on the Blue's fourteen-yard line and recovered by the ever watchful Marting, of the Red. Ellis was forced to attempt a drop kick, which went wide. Exeter intercepted a pass from Captain Sandberg, and Ellis, by a beautiful twenty-yard run, advanced the ball to our fifteen-yard line, where again Andover took the ball on downs.

At the opening of the third quarter the Andover warriors kicked off to Dawson, of Exeter, who was downed in his tracks by the Andover wing men. Another fumble found the ball on our thirteen-yard line in possession of Exeter. Again Andover threw up a stone walled defense and was given the oval. A forward pass from Sandberg to Douglas and a clever thirteen-yard run by Sandberg placed the Andover offensive on Exeter's thirty-six yard line. The period was over.

Early in the last quarter the Andover stands watched breathlessly Sandberg attempt a goal by dropkick, which went wide of its mark. Andover was on the warpath during

most of this last period, and was on the offensive in Exeter territory most of the time. Sandberg made another attempt at a dropkick, and the Blue was just seven yards from a touchdown. In the closing moments both coaches sent in deserving substitutes to win their letters. The game was over, and back to Andover went her six hundred more determined than ever to make the outcome of next year's conflict tell a different story.

Club Football

Before most of the student body, the Saxons annexed the championship of the club football teams this fall from a fighting Gaul team. Victory came to the Saxons in the form of a 60-yard run after receiving a Gaul punt, Gary carrying the ball. He ran through the entire opposing team, exhibiting a very pretty piece of open field running. There was no other score.

To R. E. Dake, who took over the destinies of the All-Club team to meet Exeter's All-Class eleven, comes the satisfaction of defeating our hereditary rivals; not to mention the fact that such a situation is ever welcome on the Andover side of the fence. On November 11, the match was held on Brothers Field and it looked for a while as though neither team would score as they battled around on the center of the gridiron. However, in the third quarter Francis picked up a fumble and galloped forty yards and over the opponents' line while the stand was not quite decided whether to hold its breath or to yell, for the pursuing Exeter team cut down the distance between itself and the fleeing ball at a remarkable rate. The goal was not kicked, and the rest of the time was spent in punting and butting heads against impassable barriers.

Soccer

"Jim" Ryley guided his heel and toe artists through the season without a defeat, the outstanding stars of which were Capt. S. W. Smith, Hopkins, and E. R. Anderson. On October 17, they won their initial contest in defeating the strong Boston Chinese team two to one; on the next Saturday Harvard Freshmen were beaten by a score of three to one. On October 24, Tabor Academy failed to tally while Captain Smith's men ran up seven goals. The next Saturday saw the blue

team kick four goals and St. John's Prep went home without a score to talk about. The last contest was played at Worcester against the Academy team at that place. It was an evenly matched affair which ended in a scoreless tie. Andover is conceded as having one of the strongest soccer combinations in the New England States for this year. Those who won letters are: Captain S. W. Smith, E. R. Anderson, Hopkins, Grainger, B. C. Smith, Annis, C. M. Fisher, W. King, H. F. Robinson, E. Carter, C. A. Cooper, R. A. Goodwin, D. Carter, Sturtevant, and Manager, S. B. Riley.

Fencing

Manager Erlich is preparing the schedule for the fencing team. They will probably meet Harvard and M. I. T. Freshmen teams and Boston English High and Boston Latin. Coaches Peck and Barss are teaching the new aspirants daily how to handle the foils and report that Hill and Wolfe are among the new men who show promise. Moser and Kohler are the only veterans left as a nucleus for this year.

Track

Andover will feel keenly this year the loss of Healey, Borah, and Paxton, who were graduated last June. They were always dependable scorers in every meet, and the track squad will have to produce twice their number to fill their places in scoring. Healey threw the javelin farther than the American School Boy Record, and Borah was undoubtedly one of the fastest sprinters in the country.

The work on the cinder path went on all fall, under the instruction of Messrs. Peck, Barss, Heely, and Shields, who were teaching fundamentals, smoothing off here and encouraging there. The Cross-Country Team, under the eye of Mr. Shields, tied the New Hampshire State College Freshmen on the Durham course, the score being 28 to 28. In the Harvard Interscholastic meet they placed second; winning the preparatory school division, but being defeated for first by Arlington High School. Those who won the cAc are: Captain Holmes, Thurber, Fobes, E. Latham, and Robert Hall.

Now that the football season is over Coach Shepard has put away worldly thought and is training his interests on the Exeter meet on Plimpton Field on the fifth of June. The

following schedule has been arranged by Manager Dudley:

Feb.	6	Relay, Andover vs. Exeter at B. A. A. Meet
Feb.	13	Harvard Freshmen
Feb.	20	Andover Interscholastic Meet
Feb.	22	Open
Mar.	6	Dartmouth Freshmen (at Hanover)
May	1	Yale Freshmen
May	8	Harvard Freshmen
May	15	Harvard Interscholastics
May	22	Open
June	5	Exeter (at Exeter)

Captain Vaill, Reiner, Thompson, Holmes, Keesling, and Frances obtained their letters last year. Weicker and Wernher of last season's squad should do well this year. There are several new men in school who show promise, but only the spring can tell what they will do.

Swimming

The swimming team lost a consistent scorer when "Johnny" Bryant left us for Dartmouth, but nevertheless Mr. Dake is working hard to fill his place. He has Captain Nyce, who was credited with breaking the school-boy record for the hundred-yard breast stroke, and Walter Swoope to start with. A very interesting list of meets has been arranged for those who obtain berths on the first team.

Jan.	16	M. I. T. Freshmen
Jan.	23	Boston English High
Jan.	30	Huntington
Feb.	6	Brookline Swimming Club
Feb.	13	Yale Freshmen
Feb.	27	Worcester (at Worcester)
Mar.	6	Boston All-Scholastic Team
Mar.	13	Exeter

Basketball

Mr. Allan Blackmer, a new comer to the English Department and Captain of the Williams College 1924 and '25 cage team, seems to be bringing a green squad along at a fine pace. "Sid" Kieselhorst, the lengthy center, has been elected to lead the netmen. Stuart, Crandall, C. M. Fisher, Hopkins, and Avery, from the wilds of Montana, have appeared to be at the top of the heap thus far. Their list of tilts is:—

Jan.	9	Lawrence High School
Jan.	16	B. U. Freshmen
Jan.	23	Tufts Freshmen
Jan.	30	Dean Academy
Feb.	6	Harvard Freshmen (at Cambridge)
Feb.	13	Yale Freshmen
Feb.	17	M. I. T. Freshmen
Feb.	24	Fitchburg Normal
Feb.	27	Dartmouth Freshmen
Mar.	6	Worcester Academy (at Worcester)
Mar.	13	Exeter

Hockey

Captain "Dick" Rideout, in the absence of a coach, has taken the puck chasers under his wing. His charges seem to be a trifle more rugged than the previous year's aggregation, but Rideout and Frost are the only letter men from last year. The schedule includes:

Jan.	23	Browne and Nichols
Jan.	27	Stone School
Jan.	30	Newton High School
Feb.	3	Melrose High School
Feb.	6	M. I. T. Freshmen
Feb.	10	Harvard Freshmen
Feb.	13	Exeter

Wrestling and Boxing

"Si" Carlson, who is now with us all of the time as trainer of football and track and wrestling coach in the winter months, hopes to have another championship team. He has a squad of over eighty coming to grips daily upon the mats. With Yamaguchi, 115-pound class; Putman, 135-pound class; Reiter, 145-pound class; and Captain Capra, 155-pound class, from last season's squad as a working basis it looks as though we shall see another good aggregation. So far Yale, Tufts, Harvard and Brown freshmen teams, along with the Springfield College Freshmen, have agreed to grapple at Andover.

Doctor Page is negotiating for the services of an instructor in the art of fistic defense. Last winter a fair-sized body of boys took up the sport and derived much benefit therefrom; it is hoped that he will be successful in obtaining the proper man before the end of the Christmas vacation.

Notes of Athletic Interest

Andover, last year, started an indoor track meet for high schools in this vicinity. It proved popular at the start, twelve schools sending full teams. Lowell High School carried off the trophy for high point scorer the first year. The meet this year will be held in the Case Memorial Cage on February 20, and a greater number of schools have signified their intentions to be at hand. The meeting arouses quite a little local interest, which last year nearly filled the gallery with spectators.

Alumni Athletics

The following Andover men played against Harvard on the Yale football team this fall: Cottle, Cutler, Gill, Bradley, Stone, and Allen. "Leo" Daley, Andover '23, was on the opposing Harvard team.

Captain Lackey, of the Yale basketball team, is an Andover product. M. L. Smith was elected to lead the Yale harriers for the

second consecutive season: Penny, Andover '24, ran on this year's squad.

At Princeton, Booth made his letter in the big football games, and "Mooney" Evans is on the champion tennis doubles combination of the university.

It is interesting to note that Stanley deJ. Osborne, '22, has been elected both track and football manager at Harvard for the coming season. This is an honor very seldom bestowed by the Harvard student body and speaks exceedingly well for his ability and aggressiveness. He worked his way through Andover and is doing the same in college; and on top of that he is an honor student.

Among the Andover men who made their letters on big college football teams this year are: Wester at Cornell, Merrill at Amherst, Booz at Lafayette, Phillips at Dartmouth, Parisien at Notre Dame, and Randall at Brown.

Frank Foster, '25, was elected captain of the Dartmouth Freshman football team; while J. H. Smith and Rolfe ran on the varsity cross-country team at Hanover.

"Eddie" Chute and "Jimmy" Hooper represented M. I. T. and Bates respectively, over the hill and dale courses.

Alumni Interests

Frank Dale Warren, 1860-1925

Two Phillips boys of the class of 1879, John Hart Manning and Frank Dale Warren, were close friends during their school and college days, Manning being the pitcher of the school and Amherst nines and Warren the catcher of the same teams.

Beside his athletic interests he was treasurer of the religious society of the school and was forceful and alert in all his contacts with the school life.

Leaving college he was active in the production of print paper in Boston and Pepperell. He had a short experience in political life as mayor of Fanwood, N. J. He was a diligent and successful treasurer of the New York Alumni Association, and as class agent of the Alumni Fund he aided the Academy.

Through all his life he was a handsome, up-standing figure that commanded attention everywhere.



FRANK DALE WARREN, '79



FRANK C. HATCH, '73

Frank Cornelius Hatch, 1854-1925

On a dark night in July within a tent pitched by the shore of a small pond near the top of a Vermont mountain, Frank Hatch warns us of a possible bear, coming from the blueberry pasture nearby. A suspicious noise and Frank ventures out with an axe and returns to report a wandering cow.

Floating on the surface of Lake Dunmore, Frank and I are fishing and the black bass and lake trout are rising to the hooks.

In Frank's Andover room in the spring of 1873 the *Philomathean Mirror* editors are gathered in council to write an editorial for the June issue.

When the class of 1873 gathers for its half century reunion, Frank is the life of the gathering and recalls incidents of the past both grave and gay.

And now, dear Frank, you have passed beyond our present vision. You have wrought a good work, as journalist, teacher, and merchant, and we shall miss you sorely.

Obituaries

1854 — Ballard Holt, son of Dean and Sarah Fletcher Holt, was born in Chelmsford, March 20, 1837. He was mustered in Co. G, 44th Regiment, Mass. Infantry, on September 12, 1862, for nine months' service, and reinlisted in Co. B, 11th Regiment, and was discharged on June 4, 1865. He was appointed librarian of the Andover Memorial Hall and served in that capacity for thirty-three years. He died in Andover, October 10, 1925. A brother, Dean, was in the class of 1852.

1855 — George Barney Merrill, son of Edward and Mary Converse Merrill, was born in New Bedford, July 8, 1837, and graduated from Harvard in 1859. For more than fifty years he was a lawyer in San Francisco, Calif., and wrote many articles for magazines and newspapers. He died in St. Helena, Calif., August 28, 1925.

1855 — James Alden Packard, son of Elbridge Howard and Nancy Cary Packard, was born in North Bridgewater, December 7, 1835, and died in Bridgewater, May 20, 1921.

1857 — James Henry Crosby, son of James and Eliza Leland Adams Crosby, was born in Bangor, Me., May 22, 1840, and graduated from Yale in 1862, and from Bangor Theological Seminary in 1865. He preached in Pembroke and Lincoln, Me., and taught a private school in Bangor. He was the secretary of his Yale class and died in Long Beach, Calif., October 16, 1925.

1860 — William Robinson Hurd, son of Julius Curtis and Rebecca Ann Robinson Hurd, was born in Medway, June 22, 1844. He was a selectman in Bristol, Conn., a member of the Connecticut House of Representatives, and a member of the Republican State Committee. His life work was as an executive in manufacturing concerns, the latter part of his life with the United Shoe Machinery Company in standardizing information and data at their Beverly plant. He died in Beverly, September 21, 1925. A brother, Edward P., was in the class of 1860.

1861 — Charles Thomas Hudson, son of George and Elizabeth Lucy Griffith Hudson, was born in Groveland, March 21, 1843. He was city assessor, alderman, commissioner of Springfield. For a long period of years he conducted a wholesale grocery business in Springfield. He died in Northampton, January 9, 1923.

1861 — Aaron Sanford Pennington, son of Aaron Samuel and Catherine Colt Pennington, was born in Paterson, N. J., July 19, 1842. He

was a file manufacturer. He served as councilman and mayor of Bay Head, N. J., and died recently.

1862 — Newton Parker Frye, son of Herman and Eliza Richardson Frye, was born in Methuen, October 26, 1846. He served in the Mass. House and Senate. He was a selectman, member of the school board, moderator and town council of North Andover. He was trial justice of Essex County. Earlier in life he had been a machinist and mechanical draughtsman. Judge Frye was a man of high integrity and earnest devotion to church and state. He died in North Andover, November 15, 1925.

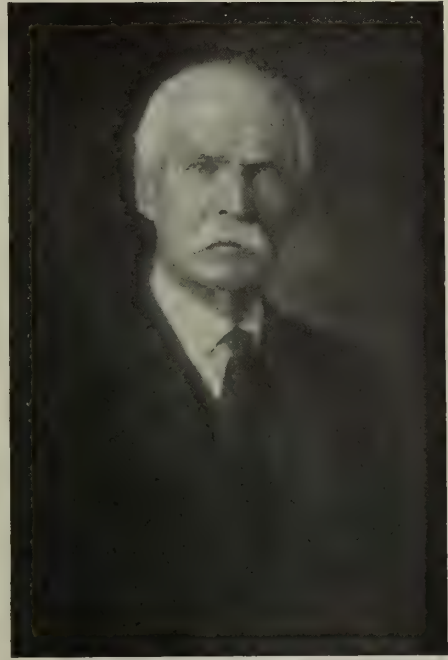
1864 — Frederic Jabez Huntington, son of Edward Boylston and Sarah Ann Huntington Huntington, was born in Boonton, N. J., December 6, 1844, and was a member of the Yale Class of 1869. He was with Naylor & Co., in Boston in 1866-69, and with the same firm in New York City 1869-73. In 1874 he began business for himself in Boston. He was especially interested in collecting books and in genealogical societies. He died in Norwich, Conn., August 8, 1925.

1865 — Arthur Morton Clement, son of Asa and Hannah Peabody Clement, was born in Methuen, May 15, 1845. He served nineteen years in Co. F, Cavalry of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, rising to be 1st Lieut. He served on the school board in Dracut. He was a farmer and fruit grower and died in Dracut, September 16, 1925.

1866 — Alexander Henry, son of Thomas Charlton and Mary Elizabeth Jackson Henry, was born in Germantown, Pa., December 29, 1850, and graduated from Princeton in 1870, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1874. He was pastor of Presbyterian Churches, and then became secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School work in Philadelphia. Dr. Henry died in Philadelphia, July 15, 1925.

1866 — William Henry Hollister, son of William Henry and Judith Ann Lampman Hollister, was born in Cocksackie, N. Y., October 11, 1847, and graduated from Williams in 1870. He was a lawyer in Troy, N. Y., and served as school commissioner. He died in Troy, February 25, 1925.

1866 — Daniel Perkins Stone Page, son of Philip Sidney and Hannah Moore Cutler Page, was born in Boston, December 25, 1848. He was a member of the Malden Common Council and of the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed city almoner and died in Malden, November 12, 1925.



SAMUEL C. DARLING, '60

See page 43 of October *Bulletin*

1869 — George Lucius Herrick, son of Henry (1818) and Sarah Maria Wright Herrick, was born in Clintonville, N. Y., March 28, 1848. He was a great-grandson of the Rev. James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College. He was a textile adjuster with woolen and worsted goods manufacturers and died in Germantown, Pa., August 20, 1925.

1871 — Frank Thompson McClintock, son of Washington and Eliza Thompson McClintock, was born in Allegheny, Pa., September 12, 1853, and graduated from Yale in 1875. He was a partner in the firm of Oliver McClintock Company, carpet dealers in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was also secretary of the Penn Cotton Mill Co. Three brothers attended Phillips, Thompson, 1866, Walter L., 1858, Washington Jr., 1865. He died in Pittsburgh, August 5, 1925.

1873 — Frank Cornelius Hatch, son of Cornelius Prentiss and Prudence Adelaide Fish Hatch, was born in Taunton, January 23, 1854, and graduated with the Harvard class of 1877, and received the degree of Sc.D., from the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago in 1894. After leaving Cambridge, he engaged in newspaper work in Boston and Chicago, attended

the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1891-92, taught in the Training High School of Providence, R. I., was the Director of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at the Armour Institute and during his later years was president of the Simons, Hatch & Whitten Company, wholesale dealers in men's furnishings, of Boston. Mr. Hatch died in Newton Centre, October 16, 1925.

1878 — Peter Parker, Jr., son of Peter and Harriet Colby Webster Parker, was born in Washington, D. C., June 13, 1859, and was a member of the Yale class of 1882. He was attached to the United States Fish Commission at Washington and later was a farmer in Framingham. He died in Westboro, June 22, 1925.

1879 — Frank Dale Warren, son of Alfred Bennett and Susan Smith Warren, was born in Boston, May 3, 1860, and graduated from Amherst in 1883. He was connected with the Fairchild Paper Company, and later was a partner in the firm of Clarke and Company of New York City, wholesale paper manufacturers and distributors. At one time he was mayor of Fanwood, N. J. He died in Plainfield, N. J., October 6, 1925. A son, Frank D., Jr., was in the class of 1915.

1881 — Francis Gardiner Flint, son of Wyman and Almira Stickney Flint, was born in Bellows Falls, Vt., April 10, 1860, and engaged in the manufacture of paper in Bellows Falls, and in Howland, Me. He died in Walpole, N. H., April 26, 1924.

1882 — Charles Sheppard Patteson, son of William and Jane Sheppard Patteson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 1, 1861, and gave expert service for newspaper publishers and died in St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1924. A brother, William M., was in the class of 1883.

1882 — John Fleming Shore, son of Albert and Hannah Morris Shore, was born in Shinnston, W. Va., August 14, 1859. He was in a stationery store in Clarksburg, W. Va., mining in Arizona, manager of the Traders Hotel in Clarksburg, bookkeeper in the Traders' Bank, cashier of the Middlebourne, W. Va., Bank, real estate business in Middlebourne. He was a director of the Clarksburg and Northern Railway, president of the Tyler Brick and Tile Co., president of the Board of Trade, and Mayor of Middlebourne, where he died, October 8, 1925.

1887 — Richard Manderful Hotaling, son of Anson Parson and Lavinia Johnston Linsee Hotaling, was born in San Francisco, November 27, 1868, and became a capitalist in San Francisco, Calif. For a brief period he was a super-

visor of the city and county of San Francisco. He had exceptional talent in dramatic ways, winning the Second Draper prize in 1886 and using his ability through life in amateur theatricals. He died November 14, 1925. A brother, George H., was in the Phillips class of 1886.

1894 — Robert Harvey Gay, son of Frederick and Laura Baker Gay, was born in Gaysville, Vt., July 3, 1876, and graduated from Yale in 1898, and attended the Harvard Law School. He practiced law in New York City, and died in that city, November 25, 1925.

1895 — Harry Sands Burgess, son of Joseph William and Caroline Sands Burgess, was born in Cambridge, February 3, 1874. For a time he was assistant paymaster at the Fore River Ship Building at Quincy, and later was a bond salesman. He died in Milton, December 27, 1919.

1896 — Charles Addison Mann, son of Charles Addison and Mary Elizabeth Lee Mann, was born in Washington, D. C., May 4, 1875, and died in New York City, December 27, 1921.

1897 — Wilfred Clary Lane, son of John William and Mary Haynes Lane, was born in Hadley, June 23, 1878, attended Brown University one year, graduated from the law department of Mercer University, Macon, Ga., in 1900, and from the Yale Law School in 1901. He was professor of corporation law at Mercer University, clerk of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the Southern district of Georgia, Referee in Bankruptcy at Valdosta, Ga., practised law in Des Moines, Ia., in Chicago, Ill., in New York City. He died in Norwich, Conn., November 14, 1925. A brother, John E., was in the class of 1890.

1905 — James Moses Crichton, son of Robert and Agnes Glen Crichton, was born in Antrim, Pa., December 10, 1882, and became a business man in Thompson, Mont. He died in Linwood, Pa., November 9, 1924.

1905 — William Johns Ralston, son of Louis Edward and Katherine Johns Ralston, was born in New York City, April 23, 1888, and entered Sheffield with the class of 1908, but completed his course in 1910. For seven years he was with his father in New York City an art dealer, then entered the world war, serving as corporal in the 1st Armored Battery of New York, as 2nd Lieut. in the Motor Transport Corps, as Motor Transport officer of the 710th Company at Cherbourg, France, and was discharged February 12, 1919. He died in New York City, January 30, 1925.

1905 — Henry Eckert Weaver, son of Henry Witmer and Ellen Gertrude Cook Weaver, was

born in Stockton, Calif., August 25, 1878. He was the theatrical manager of the Friars club of New York City, and died in that city, September 16, 1924.

1906 — Clayton Clark Beers, son of Henry and Adelia Clark Beers, was born in Roxbury, Conn., August 16, 1885, and conducted an agency for mineral water in Los Angeles, Calif., and later was manager of the uniform department for the Los Angeles railway, and died August 26, 1925, in Los Angeles.

1911 — Chauncey Pinneo Hulbert, son of Henry Woodward and Lily Lyman Pinneo Hulbert, was born in Marietta, Ohio, January 21, 1894, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1915. He was an instructor in Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey, in 1916-1917. In the world war he served in the Y. M. C. A., and rose to be 2nd Lieut. in the Field Artillery. He graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1921, and died in Boston, June 16, 1925.

1911 — Franklin Fairbanks Jewett, son of Henry Erastus and Alice Dwinell Jewett, was born in Vacaville, Calif., October 1, 1891. He was a cadet in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps, from July 10, 1917, to May 18, 1918, a 1st Lieut., Air Service, to the date of his discharge, January 27, 1919. He was a prisoner of war in Germany from September 14, 1918, to December 1, 1919. He died recently.

1918 — Stewart Burton Nichols, son of Burton Daniel and Martha Stewart Nichols, was born in Aurora, Ill., February 18, 1900, and graduated from Amherst in 1922. He taught in the Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan, and attended Union Theological Seminary. He died in Asheville, N. C., September 28, 1925.

1925 — Thomas Maloney Shea, son of Charles Augustus and Rosemary Neville Maloney Shea, was born in Nanticoke, Pa., September 3, 1906, and died August 23, 1925.

1927 — David Jean Palmer, son of George Bruce and Nellie Hinds Palmer, was born in Grosse Isle, Mich., September 11, 1908, and died October 7, 1925.

1927 — Frank August Schultz, son of Harleigh Bridges and Natalie Salandri Schultz, was born in Worcester, March 22, 1908. Last June he was awarded the Gordon Ferguson Allen Memorial Scholarship for character and promise. He died in Andover, October 8, 1925.

Personals

1863 — Dr. David J. Burrell has written *Life and Letters of St. Paul*, published by the American Tract Society.

1868 — On October 12, 1925, a unique tribute was paid to Edward H. Jenkins on the occasion of the celebration of the fifty years' establishment of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station in New Haven. Dr. Jenkins has been connected with it from its foundation, as chemist, vice-director, and director, and is now director-emeritus. His portrait was presented to the Station at a complimentary dinner with felicitous words by Provost Henry S. Graves, Phillips '88.

1869 — Holmes E. Sadler and wife celebrated their golden wedding on October 19, 1925.

1871 — Charles F. Thwing has written "The College President," published by the Macmillan Company.

1879 — "Charles M. Sheldon: His Life Story." An autobiography by the author of "In His Steps," which has had a circulation of 22,000,000 copies.

1888 — Edwin H. Pierce has an article in the "Musical Quarterly" on "The Newer Pedagogic Problems of Harmony." He is a frequent contributor to this magazine and also to "The Etude."

1889 — F. E. Hawkes is a dealer in real estate at 53 State Street, Boston.

1894 — Senator Hiram Bingham has written "An Explorer in the Air Service," published by the Yale University Press.

1894 — William Blundell is a stock-broker at 66 Broadway, New York City, and lives at Pater-son, N. J.

1894 — Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of "Tarzan," has written "The Eternal Lover," published by McClurg.

1897 — Oliver W. Branch has been nominated and confirmed as Justice of the Supreme Bench of New Hampshire.

1898 — Charles Robert Aldrich and Miss Filomena Baronin von Werdt were married at Zurich, September 14, 1925.

1899 — E. P. Townsend is vice-president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York City.

1900 — Frank Squier and Miss Florence Hawes were married in New York City, September 10, 1925.

1901 — William C. Matthews of Boston, former Harvard University football and baseball star, was recently appointed a Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and was sent to Lincoln, Nebraska, to represent the Government in certain Federal prosecutions. Mr. Matthews was at the head of the Colored Division of the Republican National Executive Committee during the presidential campaign of 1924. He has the confidence in the largest measure of the members of his race.

1903 — Sidney L. Kahn is a dealer in real estate in Little Rock, Ark.

1904 — Andrew L. Bostwick is with the Liberty Central Trust Company of St. Louis, in charge of the publicity and purchasing departments.

1905 — Herbert Hartley Ramsey and Miss Constance McCall were married in East Hampton, N. Y., September 12, 1925.

1907 — Major William T. Pigott, Jr., U. S. A., is now stationed in Japan for a four years' term of service.

1908 — Lincoln C. Torrey is a member of the Board of Education of Wilmette, Ill.

1909 — Charles F. Ross is with Blair and Company, Inc., dealers in bonds, San Francisco, Calif.

1911 — Dr. Augustine E. Conroy has opened an office in the Fiske building in Lowell, where he will engage in the general practice of medicine. Dr. Conroy is a graduate of Tufts Medical School; he has served on the staff of St. Anne's hospital in Fall River, and at the Roxbury hospital and the Lawrence General hospital. For the past year he has been house physician at the St. John's hospital in Lowell. He served in the World War, being a member of the 302nd Machine Gun battalion of the 8th U. S. Infantry.

1911 — Gilbert E. Porter is manager of the Chicago office of the First National Company of Detroit.

1912 — Charles R. Marshall is connected with the advertising agency of N. W. Ayer and Son at their Boston office.

1913 — Charles Hyde is dealing in bonds at 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, and lives in Newton Centre.

1913 — Dr. Stephen George Jones announces the removal of his office to 270 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

1914 — Joseph J. Collins is a broom manufacturer in Lawrence.

1914 — Waldo Leiss Tucker and Miss Claris Adora Macdonald were married in New York City, October 22, 1925.

1914 — Donald Kent Wright and Miss Frances E. Newhall were married at Lynn, October 10, 1925.

1917 — George Storer Baldwin and Miss Virginia Wendell Green were married in New York City, October 10, 1925.

1917 — Paul Howard Crane and Miss Helen Russell were married at Montclair, N. J., October 2, 1925.

1917 — Raymond T. Rich has accepted the position of Field Secretary of the Foreign Policy Association headquarters in New York. Mr. Rich has recently been a member of the staff of Canton Christian College, Canton, China.

1918 — Arthur E. Austin, Jr., is teaching in the Art Department of Harvard University.

1918 — Donald F. Cameron is in the treasurer's office of the Sugden Press Bagging Company, West Chelmsford.

1918 — James Milton DeCamp and Miss Anne Hetherington Graydon were married in Cincinnati, O., October 17, 1925.

1918 — The Reverend Walter Maydole Higley was ordained to the priesthood at Jordan, N. Y., November 30, 1925.

1918 — John Hall Paxton is U. S. vice-consul at Nanking, China.

1918 — John Frye Stearns and Miss Lora Standish were married at Samakov, Bulgaria, July 9, 1925.

1919 — Charles M. Dole is in the Boston office of the Kennelly Paper Company.

1919 — Philip Morris Stearns and Miss Mary Gannett were married at Weston, October 8, 1925.

1920 — Alan Spaulding Renfrew and Miss Norma Evelyn Estes were married at Decatur, Georgia, October 27, 1925.

1921 — Robert Plimpton Peckett, Jr., and Miss Mary Shufelt Esselstyn were married at Claverack, N. Y., October 3, 1925.

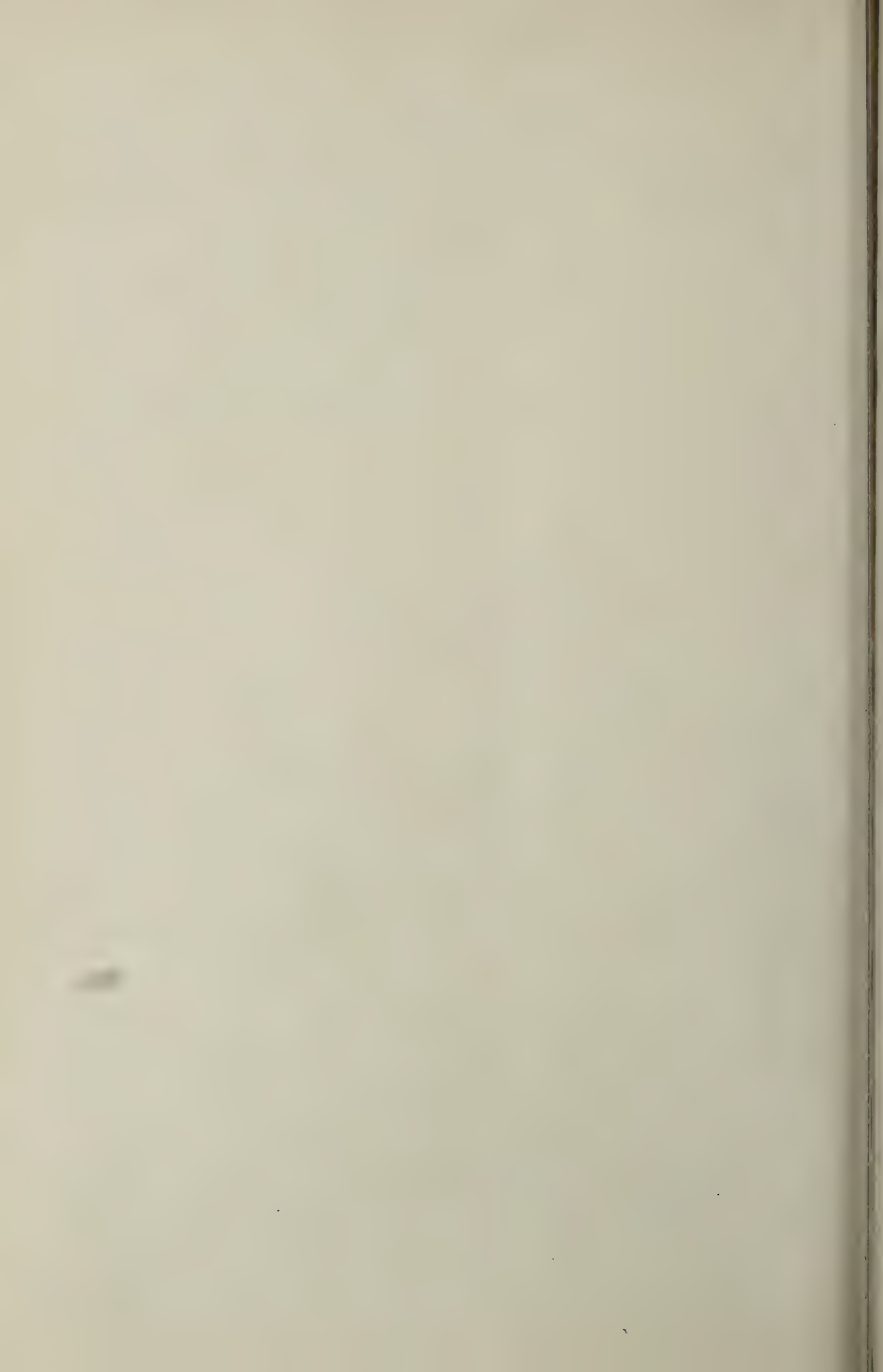
1922 — Robert G. Allen is with the Walworth Company, Kewanee, Ill.

1922 — Stanley deJongh Osborne has had a four years' career at Harvard that is unique. After he had been elected track manager, the new

manager of football was obliged to leave college, and that position, also, was given to Osborne. Thus, for what is said to be the first time in the history of the University, one man held these two responsible and exacting posts. During his entire course he has been able to secure the funds to pay for his education by giving private instruction in languages and history.

1922 — Donald Spencer is general manager of the Pi Eta Show of Harvard University.

1923 — Edwin Moulton Wolfe and Miss Doris Thompson were married at Tuxedo, N. Y., August 30, 1925.





AN AIRPLANE VIEW OF ANDOVER HILL

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

ANDOVER

MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
M. LAURENCE SHIELDS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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No. 3

EDITORIALS

History, in the process of making, does not always appear romantic, and, viewed too closely, even significant events may take on a tinge of the commonplace. While Phillips Academy was being started, the details of the process must often have seemed to the Founders a good deal like drudgery; and there were doubtless moments when they wearied of the attention claimed by trivial matters. As we look back now, however, from the vantage point of a century and a half, it is the picturesque features which naturally strike our fancy, particularly when they involve the heroic figures of that epoch in our national development. An article in this number of the *Bulletin* shows how Paul Revere, the gallant rider to Lexington and Concord, was associated with the young school as the maker and engraver of its seal. Another of the Revolutionary giants, John Hancock, was the first to sign the Act of Incorporation of Phillips Academy passed by the Great and General Court in 1781, and the spreading letters of his name

stand out at the end of that document as they do at the close of the Declaration of Independence. The story of George Washington's connection with Phillips Academy has, of course, been related more than once, and the relationship will be perpetuated in the beautiful new George Washington Hall. The chief significance of these great names for us is the evidence which they offer as to the thoroughly American character of the Andover enterprise, linked as it was with some of the most thrilling phases of our existence as a united country. Traditions, as we have often said in these columns, cannot preserve an institution from decay, and any school which relies entirely on them for prestige has already lost its vitality; but, like healthy ancestry, they do in a large degree guarantee stability and offer promise of a fine future. We confess to proud satisfaction in the consciousness that we can look back to men like Revere, Hancock, and Washington, as well as to Samuel Phillips, Jr., and his family, and say, "These patriots who made our nation

also helped to make our school!" It is gratifying to know that there is a movement under way to emphasize and commemorate their connection with Phillips Academy.

Again and again during the past few months we have heard leaders in the educational world, from the kindergarten to the university, stress the necessity of paying more attention in our curriculum to the boy of exceptional intelligence. We do fairly well, it is claimed, with the average lad, of normal mind and moderate enthusiasm in his work; but we offer astonishingly little to encourage the youth whose brain is alert and whose ambition is unbounded. Everybody, it appears, admits our failure to meet this situation adequately, but, because of prevailing human inertia, not much has been done to improve conditions. It must be confessed, in all honesty, that the practical problem is far more complex than it looks to be at first, and introduces many questions which do not to a casual observer seem to be at all related to the main issue. Properly to carry out a system of honor courses means adding to the number of teachers, arranging for new sections, and planning for a more advanced method of instruction. This is, of course, expensive but it can be done. The advocates of honor courses, however, must not become impatient because progress at first is less rapid than they had expected. This current year at Phillips Academy the experiment is being tried in a small way with specially selected groups of students in History, Latin, and English. Only a small proportion of undergraduates is involved, and the extra time devoted to this kind of training is decidedly limited. It is, nevertheless, the

opening phase of what may eventually grow into a well-established policy. If the results of this innovation are demonstrable at the close of the year, the general plan, with some modifications recommended by experience, is likely to become a permanent feature of the curriculum. One deduction may be made at this time, — there is evidently a real desire on the part of many students for instruction of a wider scope and greater intensity than that now provided. Of such lads it may be said today "The hungry sheep look up and are not fed." The honor courses will give to such men, it is hoped, an intellectual diet fitted to their appetite, — and their digestion.

One difficulty in the situation lies in the marked differences in the quality of training existing among candidates for admission to schools like Andover and Exeter. Dean Whitney of Harvard, in commenting on some of the problems in the relationships between our schools and our colleges, pointed out, quite justly, that there is actually no such thing as "American education." He meant, of course, that, in spite of the standardizing influence of the College Entrance Board, there are still wide divergences in the methods and aims of teachers. Education in Massachusetts is obviously quite unlike education in Mississippi, — to take an extreme case. The inevitable consequence can be noticed in Phillips Academy when the new men each autumn begin that process of adjustment to environment which Herbert Spencer thought to be the determining factor in evolution. They find themselves often in a scholastic community quite unlike that to which they have been accustomed, and

it takes some time to fit in. Here are fledglings who have been carefully crammed by tutors, others who have gone through grammar school, a few who have penetrated into the high school, and a fortunate little group who have been prepared in institutions where Andover requirements are thoroughly understood and anticipated. They are all thrown together, compelled to fall in line or else drop by the wayside. The commonest reaction is astonishment at the difficulty of the studies, the length of the lessons, the severity of the requirements. "I never had to work like this before," is one of the familiar early fall-term platitudes. And then, little by little, the instructors notice that their methods are being better understood. A lad who has been groping blindly suddenly finds himself, and his grades move from "F" to "C". By the opening of the winter term most of the new men can not be told from those who have been here for two or three years. And so the process of standardization proceeds, to be renewed again when Yale or Harvard has to assimilate Freshmen, not only from Groton and Hotchkiss, but from Stillwater High School and the Painted Post Free Academy. There is not, and there may never be, any such uniformity as one encounters in England or France. This is one reason why, in the present state of American education, all generalizations are likely to be incomplete and delusive.

Death, during the past term, has claimed many well-known figures from the ranks of Andover men. The Honorable William Wallace Crapo, '49, a distinguished statesman and business man, had been for some time the oldest living alumnus of the academy. Smith

Lewis Multer, '23, an undergraduate at Yale, was one of the youngest. Between these two widely separated generations are such names as the Reverend Frank I. Paradise, '84, the father of three devoted Andover sons; Colonel Daniel B. Wentz, '92, one of the most loyal graduates of the school; and Frank Hinkey, '91, and John Greenway, '92, in their prime two famous school and college athletes of the country. We know that, in the regular succession of the years, others will come along to fill the positions of these who have gone; but we shall miss the faces of those with whom we have been so well acquainted, and who so worthily represented Phillips Academy even when their classroom days here were over.

The *Bulletin* wishes to suggest to the alumni that the annual Commencement coming in June offers them an exceptional opportunity for looking over the school and inspecting the improvements which have been brought about since they graduated. Class reunion dinners are to be held on the evening of Thursday, June 17, and the regular Alumni Luncheon has been set for the following day; but the school will be "at home," so to speak, during the entire week, ready to extend a hearty welcome to visitors. To those who have not returned to the Hill in recent years, the transformation will be startling, for they will discover some changes for the better wherever they turn. The playing fields, with the huge Case Memorial and the enlarged facilities for outdoor sport, will naturally attract attention; the landscape gardening will appeal to the eye; and the new George Washington Hall will certainly be almost completed. Members of the reunion

classes, especially those of 1876, 1886, 1896, 1901, and 1906, will, we hope, be present in force, but we shall be equally glad to see any Andover man who wants for a day or two to get away from city pavements and recall old memories.

For the cuts in this issue of the *Bulletin* the editors are indebted to photographs supplied by Mr. Herbert

F. Chase, of Andover; Mr. Edward F. Ryman, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Mr. William D. Brodhun, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; and Mr. Irving R. Hobby, of Andover. The policy of using a considerable number of illustrations in the *Bulletin* has been adopted in response to suggestions from the alumni, and the editors will welcome comments upon it.

PAUL REVERE AND THE SEAL OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY

By CLAUDE M. FUESS

Among the precious relics carefully preserved at Andover by the Trustees is the Seal of Phillips Academy, made and engraved by Paul Revere. It is a disk of silver, one inch and three-eighths in diameter and approximately one-eighth of an inch thick, soft-soldered to a copper plate of similar size. Having been continuously in use from 1782 until a few years ago, it is naturally somewhat worn, and impressions from it are not so sharply defined as they once were. A modern reproduction is employed for routine office work in the Administration Building.

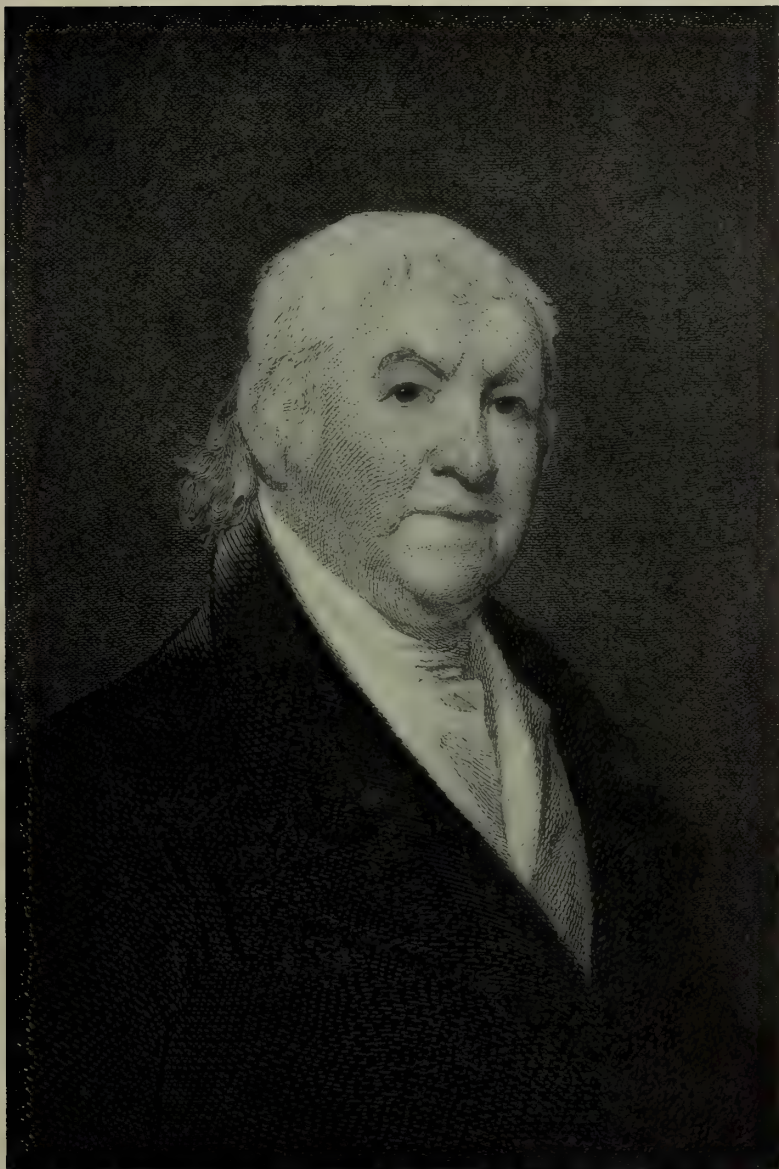
The story of this ancient Seal carries us back to October 8, 1778, — only a few months after the opening of "Phillips School," — when, by vote of the Trustees, the Honorable William Phillips, Oliver Wendell, John Lowell, and Samuel Phillips, Jr. were constituted a special committee from their number to apply to the Massachusetts Legislative Body for an Act of Incorporation. On April 20, 1779, this same committee, not having completed its business, was continued. Eventually these gentlemen, proceeding thoroughly if not expeditiously, were able to secure the passage of the desired measure on October 4, 1780, as the last act of the old Great and General Court, and it was duly signed by John Hancock, the Presiding Officer, with that flourish of the pen familiar to every American school-boy. The fourth section of this Act of Incorporation includes the following provision:

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the said Trustees and their successors, shall have one common Seal, which they make use of in any cause or business, that relates to the said office of Trustees of the said

Academy; and they shall have the power and authority to break, change, and renew the said Seal, from time to time, as they shall see fit."

It was evidently the necessity of complying with this portion of the Act of Incorporation which led Oliver Wendell and John Lowell, two of the Trustees residing in Boston, to have the existing Seal made and presented to the school. These donors, aside from the noteworthy fact that one became the grandfather of Oliver Wendell Holmes and the other the grandfather of James Russell Lowell, were men of importance in their own generation. Oliver Wendell (1733-1818), the older of the two, was the son of Colonel Jacob Wendell and the descendant of Governor Bradstreet. After graduating from Harvard College in 1753, he became a Selectman of Boston, Judge of the Suffolk County Probate Court, Member of the Governor's Council, and a State Senator, as well as a Fellow of Harvard. He was associated with the Phillips family through the marriage of his sister, Margaret, to William Phillips, Judge Phillips's first cousin.

John Lowell (1743-1802) was born in Newburyport, graduated at Harvard in 1760, and later moved to Boston, where he had a brilliant career as a jurist, first as Judge of the Court of Appeals and afterwards as Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the New England District, — Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. He represented Newburyport in the Provincial Assembly of 1776, and was a member of the Continental Congress in 1782-82. He had three wives, with three children by the first, two by the second, and four by the third. It is interesting to remember that Oliver



PAUL REVERE



JUDGE JOHN LOWELL

Wendell, John Lowell, and Samuel Phillips, Jr., all original Trustees of Phillips Academy, were delegates to the Convention to frame the Constitution of Massachusetts held at Cambridge in 1779, and that Lowell carried through the adoption of a clause stating that "all men are born free and equal," thus abolishing slavery forever in the Commonwealth.

In selecting the right person to make a seal for the new school, it was inevitable that Lowell and Wendell should turn to Paul Revere, whose work in engraving dies for coins and medals was known to be the best in New England. As early as 1764, Revere had manufactured a medal for one Joseph Cordis, and he had gradually arrived at the point where he constructed patterns from his own designs. He was the engraver of the seal used by the Massachusetts Province from 1775 to 1780, and he cut the plates for the Colonial paper currency. One of his important commissions had been the engraving of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with its familiar motto, "Ense petit placidam sub Libertate quietem." For this service his bill was nine hundred pounds, but he was quite willing to accept later the sum of fifteen pounds, "New Emission," in settlement of his account in full.

Furthermore Lowell and Wendell were on intimate terms with Paul Revere, having been associated with him on many patriotic committees. Both Revere and Lowell were

present at the North End Caucus, held at Mr. William Campbell's, on March 23, 1772; indeed the two were appointed together on that occasion on a committee "to examine into the Minority of the town and report to this body." At the caucus called on October 23, 1773, Revere, Lowell, and Abdiel Ruddock were elected a committee "to correspond with any committee chosen in any part of the town," in connection with "the vending of tea, sent by the East India Company to any part of the Continent." At a Town Meeting, held on March 29, 1776, after the evacuation of Boston by the British, Oliver Wendell, Esq. and Major Paul Revere were chosen as "a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection, and Safety for the year ensuing."

It was, then, to Paul Revere, the best-known craftsman in metals in Boston and their own friend and neighbor, that Wendell and Lowell naturally entrusted the making of the official seal for Phillips Academy. Not long ago, through the courtesy of Revere's descendants, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, and Mr. William B. Revere, of Canton, I was permitted to examine the Paul Revere "Day Books," which they have loaned to the Massachusetts Historical Society. The Librarian brought in these ledgers, preserved since the eighteenth century, with the entries set down in Revere's own hand, — often in a hasty scrawl, as if he were eager to be done with bookkeeping and escape to some patriotic gathering. It was not difficult to discover the item for which I was searching, for under the date of April 5, 1782, at the foot of a long page, was plainly written the following entry:

JOHN LOWELL, ESQ.

To engrav'g Silv'r seal 36/ the 2 | 8
Seal & mak'g 12/

Two pounds and eight shillings for making and engraving a silver seal, — not at all expensive as such things go! And a specialist in engraving, who examined the Seal only last month, said, as he turned it lovingly over in his hands, "This is absolutely priceless!"

Only one other step now needs to be recorded. At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, about six weeks later, the Seal thus made and paid for was formally presented, a fact perpetuated by an entry for May 22, 1782:

"Voted, that the thanks of the Trustees be given to the Hon. Oliver Wendell and John Lowell, Esq. for the donation of a Seal for the Academy."

Something should be said here regarding the design on the Seal, an enlarged reproduction of which is herewith shown. Nothing so far has been discovered as to its originator, there being no reference to it in the existing Phillips



Not taken
 subject of Rev. Mr.

So of three bottles	10
So each	1 16
So Bassona Gold Ring	0 8

~~So of three bottles~~	~~10~~
~~So each~~	~~1 16~~
~~So Bassona Gold Ring~~	~~0 8~~

To make a string for
 my child in Nov 16. 2

~~To Joseph Allenston Jr~~
~~To John Allenston Jr~~
~~To John Allenston Jr~~
~~To John Allenston Jr~~

+	To a string for a bottle	1 6
---	--------------------------	-----

✓	To Simon Willard	
	To a black shank for a hangar	6 0
+	To 13 black line pots at 5	15 0

~~To a string for a bottle~~
~~To a string for a bottle~~
~~To a string for a bottle~~
~~To a string for a bottle~~
 To a string for a bottle

papers or in contemporary documents. The central feature, — a bee-hive, with an adjacent flowering plant (species unknown), and bees flitting between the two, — is traditionally attributed to Judge Phillips, who deemed idleness to be the most insidious and demoralizing of the vices. It doubtless symbolizes a group of industrious scholars in his Academy engaged in emulating the example set for them in the hymn of Isaac Watts:

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower!"

The unclouded sun above, with rays extending in every direction, may well represent the light of learning shining out from the newly established Phillips School. We are told by specialists in heraldry that these details show, in their form and arrangement, no acquaintance with that highly technical art; but the idea which they conveyed was expressed with perfect clearness, — at least to the Trustees and friends of Phillips Academy.

The two mottoes on the Seal are not altogether original. Within the sun's refulgent orb are the words "Non Sibi," a free translation of which is "Not for Self." These Latin words have often appeared in recent years as part of some trite phrase, such as "Non Sibi, sed Omnibus" or "Non Sibi, sed Patriae." Professor Charles H. Forbes makes the plausible suggestion that it is a reminiscence of the famous line of Lucan, *Pharsalia*, II, 383, — "Nec sibi, sed toti genitum se credere mundo" (and that he believed that he was born, not for self, but for the entire world). This passage referring to Cato and his principles was frequently quoted as "*non sibi*" when there was no reason for connecting it with a preceding clause. Whatever the source of the phrase, the altruistic motives of the Founders were well brought out in this simple language, which summarizes the theory on which Judge Phillips based his own life and to which he hoped and expected that his institution would adhere.

The phrase at the lower curve of the Seal, — "Finis Origine Pendet," translated "The End Depends upon the Beginning," — has been traced by Professor Arthur S. Pease, P. S., '98, now of the Latin Department at Amherst College, to the Roman astrological poet, Manilius, in whose lines it has unquestionably a fatalistic significance. On this subject Professor Pease has written convincingly in the *Phillips Bulletin* for January, 1924, page 15. As he points out, it is unlikely that Samuel Phillips, Jr., even though a Harvard graduate,

had ever read this rather obscure Latin versifier. It is probable that Phillips, finding this apothegm in some collection of proverbs or sententious sayings, adopted it for his own motto, later transferring it to the school which he had established. In any event, he altered the idea from the original and employed the phrase to emphasize the importance of getting the right kind of a start in life. On the Seal it is a classical version of "As the Twig is Bent, so is the Tree Inclined."

It may not be amiss to add a word about Paul Revere, the maker of the Seal, — the man who has been called "The Mercury of the Revolution." He was born, January 1, 1735, in Boston, the third of twelve children of Apollos Rivoire, who came to Massachusetts in 1723 from the Island of Guernsey, became a goldsmith, married Deborah Hichborn, and changed his name to Paul Revere because of certain difficulties involved in pronouncing the French form in the English tongue. The younger Paul followed his father's occupation, taking charge of the shop when the latter died in 1754, and became a skilful designer and craftsman in gold and silver, — a New England Benvenuto Cellini. His silverware, — almost invaluable today, — is of excellent workmanship, based largely on English eighteenth century designs, and, in the judgment of experts, compares not unfavorably with the products of the best British silversmiths of that period. It was a time when patterns were hammered and carved out laboriously by hand, and, in this slow fashion, Revere manufactured a great variety of plate, — tankards, pitchers, teapots, tureens, snuff-boxes, spoons, sugar baskets, and candlesticks. At the exhibition of American silverware displayed in 1906 at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, sixty pieces were shown. He did especially well in work involving crests, armorial designs, and cartouches enclosing initials; but all his silver is distinguished by grace of line and exquisite proportion.

With a versatility not uncommon among colonial craftsmen, Revere ventured into other fields besides silver. At one period he made artificial teeth; indeed the body of General Warren was recognized after Bunker Hill because of a tooth which Revere had set for him and could positively identify. He manufactured picture frames for the artist, John Singleton Copley. As an engraver, he was mainly self-taught, but he improved greatly with practice. He designed and made book-plates for many of the wealthier Boston families. Some picturesque caricatures of political events were engraved in his shop, the most famous being the rather crude copper

In the Year of our L O R D, 1780.

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Phillips Academy.

Trustees appointed for said Academy and incorporated into a Body-Politic.

lips of Exeter aforesaid, Esquire, the Honorable *William Phillips* and *Oliver Wendell*, Esquires, and *John Lowell*, Esquire, of *Boston*, in the County of *Suffolk*, and State of *Massachusetts-Bay* the Reverend *Josiah Stearns* of *Epping*, in the County of *Rockingham* aforesaid, the Reverend *William Symms* of said *Andover*, the Reverend *Elias Smith* of *Middleton*, in the said County of *Essex*, the Reverend *Jonathan French*, *Samuel Phillips*, jun. Esq; Mr. *Eliphalet Pearson*, Gentleman, and Mr. *Nehemiah Abbot*, Yeoman, all of *Andover* aforesaid, be, and they hereby are nominated and appointed Trustees of said Academy; and they are hereby incorporated into a Body-Politic, by the Name of the Trustees of *Phillips Academy*; and that they and their Successors shall be and continue a Body-Politic and Corporate, by the same Name forever.

The Lands confirmed to William Phillips and others as Trustees of said Academy.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Lands and Monies, which by a legal Instrument bearing Date the First Day of *April*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-eight, were given, granted and assigned by the afore-mentioned *Samuel Phillips* and *John Phillips*, unto the said *William Phillips*, *Oliver Wendell*, *John Lowell*, *Josiah Stearns*, *William Symms*, *Elias Smith*, *Jonathan French*, *Samuel Phillips*, jun. *Eliphalet Pearson*, and *Nehemiah Abbot*, and to their Heirs, be and they hereby are confirmed to the said *William Phillips* and others last named, and to their Successors as Trustees of *Phillips Academy* forever, for the Uses and Purposes and upon the Trust which in said Instrument are expressed: And the Trustees aforesaid, their Successors, and the Officers of the said Academy, are hereby required in conducting the Concerns thereof, and in all Matters relating thereto, to regulate themselves conformably to the true Design and Intention of the said Grantors, as expressed in their Instrument above mentioned.

Said Trustees to have one common Seal and to renew said Seal and to sue and be sued.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees and their Successors, shall have one common Seal, which they may make Use of in any Cause or Business that relates to the said Office of Trustees of the said Academy; and they shall have Power and Authority to break, change, and renew the said Seal from Time to Time, as they shall see fit; and that they may sue and be sued in all Actions real, personal and mixed, and prosecute and defend the same unto final Judgment and Execution, by the Name of the Trustees of *Phillips's Academy*.

plate representation of the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.

During the second campaign against Crown Point in 1756, Revere had some military experience and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. In the strenuous days before the Revolution he was an active and uncompromising patriot, the friend of Hancock, Warren, Otis, and the two Adamses, and one of the "Sons of Liberty." In the Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773, he took a leading part. The tale of his dramatic ride to Lexington and Concord has, of course, been moulded by Longfellow into part of our American tradition, and it is doubtless for that exploit that he is chiefly remembered today. It is not so well known, perhaps, that he was the messenger usually employed on difficult and dangerous business by the Committee of Safety, and that he rode twice to New York and Philadelphia in 1774 to secure the co-operation of the other colonies.

In the early months of the war, Revere experimented with the making of gun powder and took charge, in May, 1776, of the important powder mill in Canton, Massachusetts. In April of the same year he was promoted to be a Major in the First Regiment of Militia, and in November he was transferred to the artillery regiment, as Lieutenant-Colonel. For the next few years he was on active duty, particularly at Castle William in Boston Harbor, where he had command of the garrison. Sent on the ill-fated Penobscot Expedition in 1779, he was, on his return, made the subject of a military inquiry. After repeatedly demanding an investigation, he was at last completely vindicated on February 19, 1782, just before he made the Seal of Phillips Academy.

While battles were being waged, Revere virtually abandoned his business, but, with the termination of hostilities, he took it up again with renewed vigor. In 1783, he opened a jewelry shop on Essex street, in Boston. At the same time he was occupied with researches, as a consequence of which he was the first man

on this side of the Atlantic to smelt copper ore. His factory, at first very small, was gradually enlarged until he was casting bells in his own foundry, rolling copper in his own mills, and even forging bronze cannon. He furnished six thousand square feet of metal for recoppering the State House dome, and he made the bolts, spikes, pumps, and other metal parts for the frigate *Constitution*,—"Old Ironsides." Before the century ended, he was the proprietor of a flourishing enterprise, with every possible facility for handling metals.

In 1757, Revere married Sarah Orne, by whom he had eight children. After her death in 1773, he soon took another wife, Rachael Walker, who bore him eight more children. Only one child by his first wife and four by his second survived him.

To the very close of his long career Paul Revere was occupied with public affairs. He strongly advocated in 1788 the adoption of the new United States Constitution, and his influence was decisive in bringing about a favorable vote in Massachusetts. He was an active member of the Masonic Order, being Grand Master from 1794 to 1797, in this capacity laying the corner-stone of the State House in 1795. When he died, May 10, 1818, having outlived most of his contemporaries, he was laid to rest in the "Granary Burying Ground," on Tremont Street, where his body lies near those of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other Revolutionary patriots.

While Paul Revere did not achieve the political honors which rewarded such personages as John Hancock and John Adams, he was, nevertheless, one of the notable figures of his time. A big virile man, he had abundant energy which was joined with the ambition of the creative artist. His untiring enthusiasm led him to take up many projects, and he seldom failed to carry through creditably whatever he started to do. We have good reason to congratulate ourselves on the connection between Phillips Academy and Paul Revere.



HIGH STREET, ANDOVER, ENGLAND

ANDOVER, ENGLAND

BY CHARLES H. FORBES

I suppose that even the 100 per cent American occasionally feels the impulse of his blood to seek out its source. Certainly my pulses throbbed with an ancient stimulus as I wandered over the Highlands, where the kilts of my forebears had flapped about their bare knees when they loped over the wind-swept hills to Culloden's fatal field.

Strolling about the streets of Inverness, I paused before one of those dreary little shops which offer the junk of bygone days to covetous gatherers of the antique. The lusty old dealer spied me and lost no time in inviting me to step inside. "I hae a painting or two ye'd maybe like to see. Yon is attributed to Gainsborough and this to Claude Lorrain—the Frenchman, ye mind." I could readily bow to the names, but wondered how those ghosts would take his words; perhaps they still love a joke.

On the opposite wall my eye caught the dim outlines of a portrait and I moved across the room to examine it. This was a really good bit of painting, the subject a handsome young officer of refined and intelligent features. "This is really good," I dared to say. "Aye,

and I ken the heestory of yon picture and hae all the papers about it since it left the artist's hand. That's the younger brother of Alexander Forbes of Culloden Field, mind ye, the mon that saved Prince Charlie's life in the battle." "Well, that's a good name, anyway," I remarked. "Aye, there's many of them twixt here and Aberdeen," he replied, without any show of the enthusiasm that name should have evoked. Mentally I drew my claymore and posed for battle: "That's my own name." "Then the gude Lord sent ye here to buy yon picture!" I dropped my point. No, I didn't buy the portrait, even though I am an American and had the chance to adopt an ancestor to hang in my study and modestly lie about to my guests. But this one didn't come over in the Mayflower, so what would be the use in Massachusetts?

Now that I had followed my own name, why not look up the town from which our Andover borrowed its name? We were in Oxford, and the weather was un-Anglically beautiful, so we motored to the southwest through a smiling land, bent upon seeing mysterious Stonehenge, Salisbury, and above all, Andover.

We marvelled dutifully at the mysterious monoliths of the much interpreted monument at Stonehenge, saw the noble spire of Salisbury from afar and close at hand, and lunched at the "Old George." Then off at last for old Andover, eighteen miles northeast of Salisbury. We drew up to the porch of the "Star and Garter," in the High Street square, where the cradle of our name was rocked in far-off Celtic days. None of the Bronze Age men seemed to be about, but the buxom dame who smiled a welcome had a hint of the metal in her healthy complexion. The air of the inn, however, was satisfyingly Saxon, with its sour reek of beer-soaked wood and other musty concomitants of a lusty breed of men. We had nosed out one fact in the lives of our antecedents, beyond peradventure of doubt, at the moment of our arrival. Later I learned that there is in the Guildhall of the town a Book of Oaths (spelled Othes) of the time of James I, and from this I quote the following: The Clerke of the Markett is enjoined to "foresee that the juste and trewe assises of Bread and Beare and Wyne be trewlye kept, and that all manner of victualers, butchers and fish mongers doe sell good and wholesome victuals and att reasonable prices without excesse. And that the Inholders have sufficient meat, drinke and lodgsinge for the King's subjects traveylinge through this town. And also good and sweett Haye, Horsbred and Provender meatt for horses."

The Ale Testers were bound to "have a diligent regard . . . to all Brewers and Tiplers [retailers of beer] that they do make good and wholesome Ale and Beere for men's bodyes. And that they shall not sell any before the same be tested by you, and that they doe sell the same . . . one full quarte of the Best Ale and Beere for one pennye." And so the history of the smell, and of honest men who guarded it well. I could find no mention of one-and-a-half per cent in the "oths," but they were careless in some matters in those days, and as there is no specification of materials, it may be that these were only ginger ale and pop after all! But the smell of the Inn was not as the smell of these.

It is an undressed, dozy town of agricultural leanings, housing about 8000 people. The fertile plains about the town support it. In the crowded center old shops sprawl and bump into each other, yet appear not to mind their jostling neighbors. The general aspect is one of complacent content to let the rush of modern enterprise sweep by to other climes. For that very reason it has the lure of rest and

simple satisfactions unaware of the burdens of luxury.

High Street widens into a "square" about a hundred and fifty yards long, lined with shops on either hand. In one of these we bought some "Andover Heralds" and sent them to friends at home, that they too might follow the life of the mother town for a day. At the upper end (or "top," as they say) of the square stands a fine new monument to the patriotic dead in the World War. It is a tall granite structure of good design, with a noble inscription and an appallingly long list of the names of the heroic victims of carnage. The mother town has been wiser than her Massachusetts namesake in this matter of a memorial, for she empowered a committee which she trusted, to provide a suitable tribute worthy of the town. This is the only sane procedure. Our town has appointed three different committees, without other privilege than that of proposing plans and receiving criticisms, rebukes and dismissal at Town Meeting. In passing, I should like to say that, with eyes alert for war memorials, I have nowhere seen a monumental structure nobler than the Fuller Tower that commands and graces our own hilltop and exalts the memory of our sacrificed sons of the Academy. The mellow tones of its harmonious bells will reverberate in the memories of generations of schoolboys with a rhythmic summons to manliness and high duty.

The name Andover seems to be a compound of a prehistoric place name *An* and the Celtic *dawfr* meaning "water." Apparently it was first given to the stream on which the settlement grew and then was applied to the village itself. It appears in old documents variously spelled as Andever, Andevera, Andevera, and Andover. It is a very old settlement and justly proud of its history. In the ancient Muniment Chest are preserved many charters, gild rulings, judicial decisions, community records, and religious documents of great local importance.

In the neighborhood are numerous barrows dotting Salisbury Plain, which attest the occupation of the land by Bronze Age men. There are traces of Neolithic times still observable in the churchyard of Andover. Roman pavements and remains of dwellings have been found nearby, and occasionally still a Roman coin is turned up from the soil.

Of Saxon times there are written records. West Saxon kings had a *vill*, or residence, in Andover, and in 962 A.D. King Edgar held a Witenagemot, or parliament, in the town. Later ballad singers related how he indulged in the sport of love making and husband



CRICKLADE, ANDOVER, ENGLAND

killing. There is a monument in Harwood Forest, close by, which recalls this ancient "triangle." Edgar, having had one wife a bit irregularly and having lost another, was seeking a third. Hearing of the beauty of Aelfthryth, or Elfrida (meaning "noble fairy"), the daughter of Earl Ordgar, he sent Ethelwold, Earl of Hampshire, to woo the lady for him. The Earl fell in love with the "noble fairy" himself and married her. He then reported to King Edgar that she was quite out of the question for a queen. But Edgar had a stubborn head and decided to see for himself. Elfrida captivated him, and one day during the hunt he got the Earl in front of him and thrust him through with his spear, at the spot now marked by the monument. Elfrida smilingly became queen, and later the mother of Ethelred the Unready, who gained the throne on the murder of Edgar's oldest son, King Edward the Martyr. Rumor had it that Elfrida was implicated in the proceedings which made Edward a martyr. Growing old, the "noble fairy" indulged in the common pastime of age and repented the sins she could no longer commit. She built the nunnery of Wherwell, not far from Andover, and retired from a world of sport for which she had lost all desire. Canute's queen and Edward the Confessor's later found peace in that same retreat.

Ethelred the Unready was at his residence in Andover when Olaf, King of Norway, who

had been ravaging the country to the south, was guided to him by Alphage, Bishop of Winchester. Ethelred agreed to pay Olaf a tribute of 16000 pounds (the *Danegeld*), if he would receive baptism and leave the country for good. Olaf saw the light, and in the Saxon church at Andover the sea rover was duly baptized by Bishop Alphage, with King Ethelred as his sponsor. The reformed pirate went home with his heart full of peace and his pockets full of gold, to reign as the first Christian King of Norway.

In Saxon times Andover was a "manor held of the King," not a free town. The inhabitants were tenants of the King, represented by a bailiff, and paid rents to the royal exchequer. In Domesday Book it is recorded also as a manor of William the Conqueror. By a charter of King John, in 1201 the manor was turned over as a town to the burgesses of Andover with restrictions. In 1599 Queen Elizabeth in the "Great Charter" elaborately defined the municipal government of the town under its own jurisdiction; and under this Elizabethan charter the town was conducted until 1835, when the present mayoral form of administration was established.

I secured a printed copy of the "Great Charter" and found many wise provisions detailed with excessive legal verbiage. Two items are of interest. Food profiteers were evidently obnoxiously active, so the charter enjoined that any dealer in bread, ale, or other



HIGH STREET, ANDOVER, ENGLAND

victuals, who charged more than the prices fixed by the Bailiff and his council, should be drawn through the streets on hurdles and otherwise chastised "as in our city of London is accustomed."

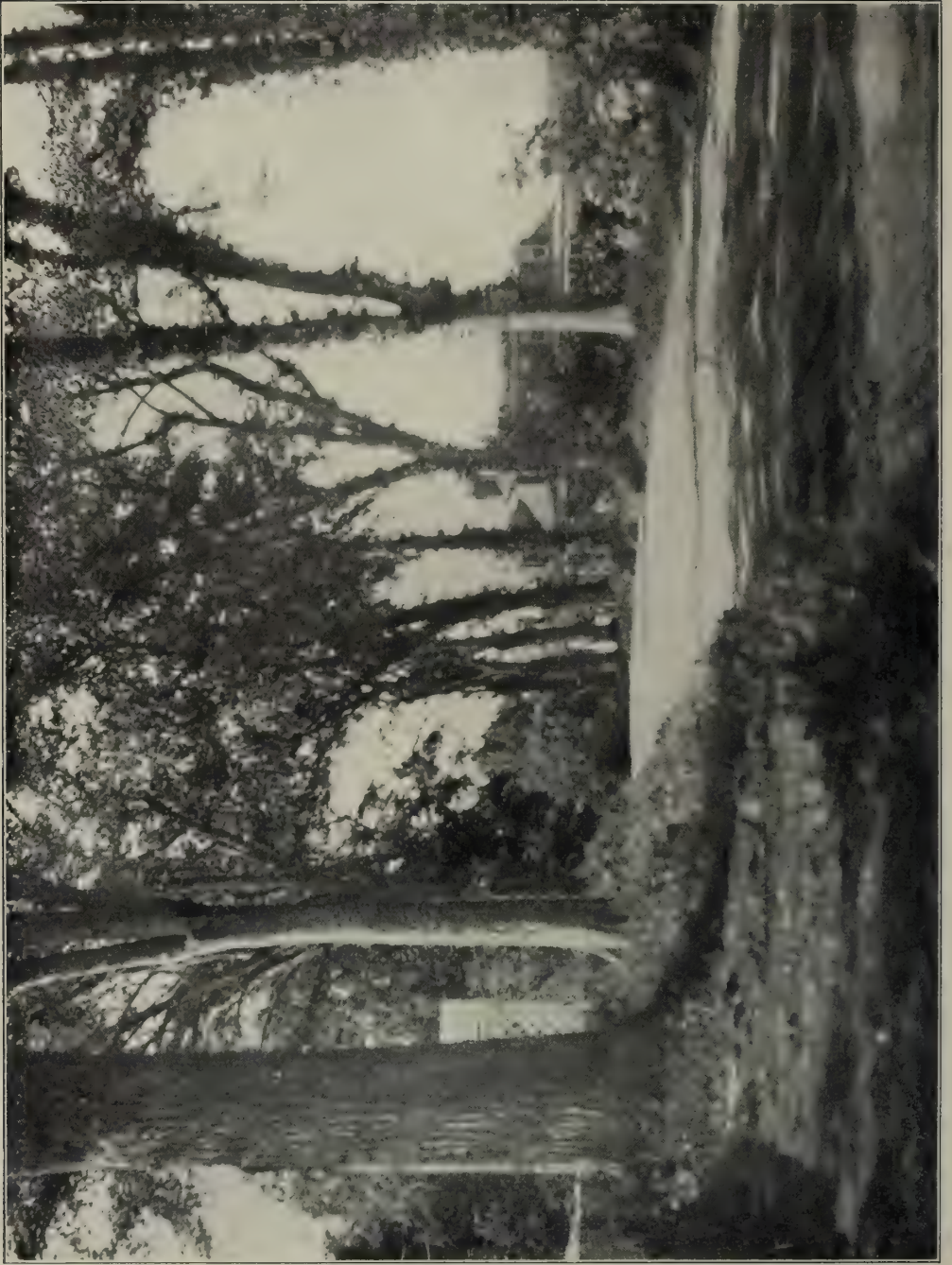
The second item was a "strong-arm" method of exacting civic duty from the diffident or recalcitrant. It provides that any person elected to the "office of Bailiff, Approved men, or Burgesses of the town" and having notice of his election, who shall decline to serve, shall be committed to prison and there remain until he is willing to undertake the office. It is recorded that in 1646 Richard Blake was elected Bailiff (Mayor) and had not heeded the notice to come and take the oath of office. He was ordered "to come in some time before to-morrow night and take the said oath . . . the which if he shall refuse or neglect to do, he is by this assembly fined 100 pounds and condemned to the prison, there to lie and remain until he shall have paid the same and taken the oaths aforesaid." There follows this pithy note: "On which day the said Richard Blake came and took the oaths of office." Doubtless he made a good Bailiff, for he had learned to heed the will of the people! This method might solve the problem of getting good men into office today — or into jail.

After the Conquest the old town rapidly became an important center of merchandise

exchange, offering articles of steel and iron, imported wares, agricultural products, and especially wool and woollen goods. Her wool merchants were often financial magnates of more than local consequence. It is interesting to note that our Massachusetts town inherits this ancient leaning towards manufactures of wool, and adds new lustre to the family name through the energy and skill of the Stevens Mills and the American Woolen Co. The old patron saint of the woolcombers was St. Blasius, adopted in remembrance of his death, in Roman times, by torture with iron combs. An old inn in New Street keeps the legend alive by its sign, "The Bishop Blaize."

In the Council Book of 1668 appears a record showing the town's oversight of dangerous business plants. It appears that a number of fires threatening the security of the town, had broken out in the tanneries, so the tanners were ordered forthwith "to remove their oast kilns to the water side and sufficiently tile them to prevent future danger."

Henry II gave "the men of Andover" the right to a Gild of Merchants, "so that they may be quit of toll, passage and custom throughout my whole realm." This means that no town could collect taxes or tolls on their goods in transit. This Gild of Merchants became an imposing monopoly of trade and a dominant political organization in the town. The 24 "Forward Men" from this



A Canyon in Arizona. Photographed by Mr. J. H. ...

body, with the Bailiff, ruled the town till the "Great Charter" of Elizabeth put it on a municipal basis. The Gild continued to control trade, however, until the close of the 18th century, when its grip was loosened by the flowing of commerce to the free towns. From that time on the town has gradually dropped manufacturing and trade, and has subsided into

the placid content with agricultural interests which we see today.

There is abundant material for the curious historian and antiquary in the documents which have been reverently preserved by the town; but I have satisfied a long restrained curiosity by the little which I borrowed from them. It's not so bad to bear an ancient and honorable name, and not need to hide one's face when it is mentioned.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

10. William Wheelwright (1798-1873)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

In one of the principal plazas of the lovely city of Valparaiso, Chile, there stands today a bronze statue of heroic size representing a Phillips Academy graduate, — William Wheelwright, of the class of 1814. The inscription cut into the granite base reads as follows:

TO WILLIAM WHEELWRIGHT—
CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES
FROM THANKFUL PEOPLE
STEAM NAVIGATION RAILROADS
TELEGRAPHS

This tribute from the Chilean government gives in succinct language the reasons why Wheelwright is honored in that country; and the story of how a descendant of England Puritans, almost wholly Anglo-Saxon in stock, became the leading power for good among a Latin American Spanish-speaking people is well worth relating. The details of his public career have been treated at some length in a *Life of William Wheelwright in South America*, an English translation of a Spanish biography written by Senor Alberdi, an Argentinian. Wheelwright, who looked like a phlegmatic and thoroughly conventional British merchant, was actually one of the most romantic figures of the nineteenth century, — a man who courted adventure, delighted in danger, was stimulated by opposition, and, through sheer dogged persistence, impressed his progressive ideas on others. There was in him something of the pioneer spirit of Cortes and Pizarro, mingled always with the passion, not only for exploring, but also for building and creating. His life is bound up for half a century with the commercial and industrial development of South America. He performed for that continent much the same kind of service that Hamilton, the West Indian, and Gallatin, the

Swiss, accomplished in the United States; but, unlike them, he remained to the end a citizen of his native country.

William Wheelwright was born, March 18, 1798, in Newburyport, Massachusetts, the son of Ebenezer Wheelwright, one of the prosperous shipmasters and merchants of that seaport town. He was brought up in a noble mansion on High Street, erected by his father in 1800. There was a restless strain in the Wheelwright blood, handed down from colonial ancestors; and the boy's first lessons were in the lore of the sea, from the sailors who, between voyages, strolled idly along the wharves. At night, around the fire, he listened to the yarns spun by many an ancient mariner. As a child he was impatient of study and could not be kept long at his books, — quite unlike his younger brother Isaac, who was by temperament a scholar. In some fashion, however, William went through grammar school, and, in the autumn of 1812, was sent to Phillips Academy, where he is recorded as living at "Mr. George Abbot's." A young friend from Newburyport, Robert Cross, was there at the same period; and among Wheelwright's acquaintances must have been Horatio Greenough, later the designer of Bunker Hill Monument, and Samuel Williston, who became the founder of Williston Seminary. It was at the opening of a new administration, when Principal John Adams, full of zeal and ambition, was doing his utmost to repair the damage which the school had suffered under his incompetent predecessor. Two of William's younger brothers were there with him: the studious Isaac, who later became a clergyman and a foreign missionary; and Abraham, who died

in his early manhood. William managed to stick it out at Andover for two years. Then his activity could no longer be restrained by academic bounds, and his family wisely permitted him, when he was sixteen, to leave school and go as a cabin boy to the West Indies in one of the family vessels.

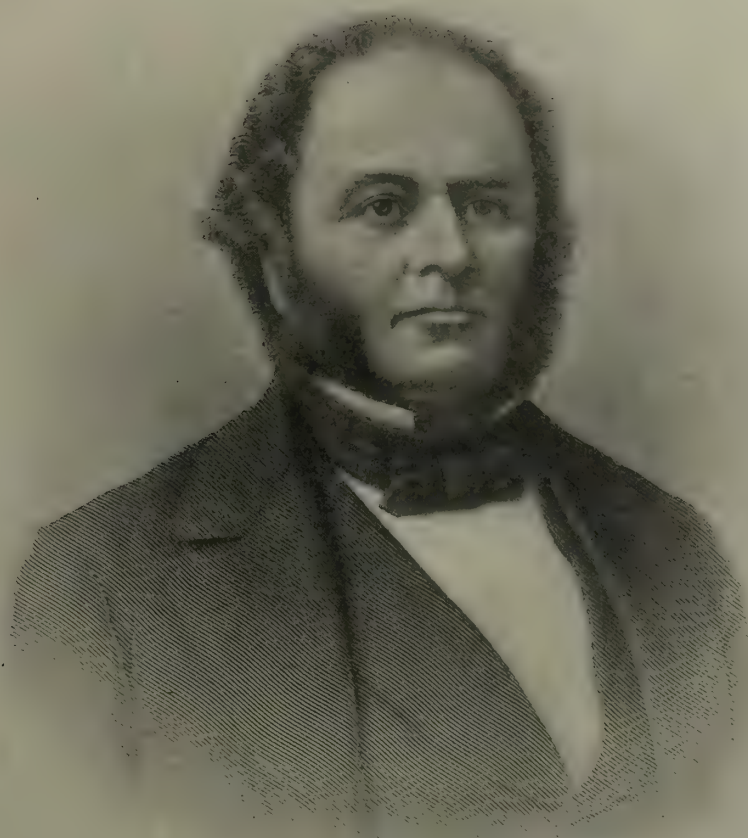
A year later he shipped as a common sailor on a voyage to New Orleans. His boat was stranded on one of the Caicos Islands, the crew escaping in a leaky tub, which they had to bail out with their hats for hours before they could reach an inhabited shore. Undiscouraged by this accident, he signed articles again, only to be taken ill in the West Indies, where he nearly died of fever. Meanwhile he had been gradually rising through all the grades of seamanship, and, when he was barely nineteen, he was assigned command of a bark bound for Rio Janeiro. On the return trip he was assaulted in his bunk by a mutinous sailor and nearly killed. In 1823, when he was twenty-five years old, he went through another hazardous experience. While he was captain of the *Rising Empire*, owned by William Bartlet, Esquire, he was wrecked on a sand-bank near the mouth of the La Plata River, all the crew being saved after rowing in a long-boat for twenty-four hours. Reaching an Indian settlement, they walked to Buenos Ayres, where he found himself in a foreign city, almost without funds and decidedly uncertain about his future. Had he but known it, a new period of his career was about to open.

Accepting a chance offer to become supercargo of a ship bound for Valparaiso, he made the tedious voyage around the Horn, eventually reaching Chile, which was then in the throes of a revolution. Here, in the little port of only fifteen thousand inhabitants, Wheelwright, with his prospective mind, saw immense possibilities for the future; but for the moment he pushed on to Guayaquil, in Colombia, which was then the principal harbor on the western coast. Here he engaged in foreign trade, built up a prosperous business, and was appointed United States Consul. In 1828, when his future seemed to be established, he returned to Newburyport to marry Martha Bartlet, daughter of Edmund Bartlet, Esq. With her he was to spend forty-four years of almost untroubled happiness, often undergoing privations with her as they moved from continent to continent; but she was always serene and cheerful. Their honeymoon, spent on a return trip to Colombia, was a series of adventures, beginning with an uncomfortable voyage on a wretchedly equipped sailing packet, followed

by a trip on muleback, under the burning tropical sun, across the Isthmus of Panama. But the annoyances of this journey were soon overshadowed by a real disaster. Reaching Guayaquil, Wheelwright discovered that, through the mismanagement of his partner, all his property, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, had been lost. It was one of those moments which test the souls of men. Wheelwright, who still had a vivid remembrance of Valparaiso, simply packed up his goods and moved to that city, resolved to build up his fortunes again in new surroundings.

For some years Wheelwright cruised up and down the coast in a small sixty-ton schooner, which, with pardonable patriotism, he christened "The Fourth of July." By degrees he regained his financial stability, and then turned his attention to larger projects. The time was ripe for his plans, and he was just the man to make the most of an opportunity. Valparaiso was then a poor and unprogressive city, almost cut off from the civilized world, but Wheelwright, who was himself a seaman, could see that its harbor was capable of development. He began by introducing gas and water lines, by conducting explorations in the course of which he discovered coal, saltpetre, borax, and lime, and by starting the manufacture of various products, especially brick. Then, in the year 1835, he conceived the idea of establishing a line of steamers between Europe and the Pacific Coast of South America, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, across which, of course, a railroad would have to be built. Having himself endured the hardships of the voyage around the Horn, he could see the advantages of the route across the Isthmus; furthermore the latter was for sailing vessels actually just about half as long to a port like Valparaiso. It must be remembered that ocean navigation by steam had only just begun. As a boy of nine, Wheelwright had been present at Robert Fulton's first dramatic trip on the Hudson River in 1807; but no steam vessel crossed the Atlantic until 1833. Wheelwright's proposal was scoffed at as a madman's dream. The boys in Lima hooted after him in the streets. "There comes that insane Wheelwright again," cried the Chilean President. "Tell him I am not at home!"

Opposition, however, merely strengthened Wheelwright's will. Without asking for direct pecuniary aid from any South American country, he finally, after three years of bargaining, secured some important concessions, including an exclusive steam privilege for ten years, with liberty to put into all ports for



W. M. M. M. M.



A SCENE IN THE WHEELWRIGHT GARDEN IN NEWBURYPORT

freight and passengers. Going to England in 1837, he formed the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of a quarter of a million pounds. Little by little he made an impression upon British bankers. On one occasion he had a chance to explain his theories to the Royal Geographic Society, and succeeded in impressing the members with his sanity. Writing his parents from Liverpool, January 1, 1838, he said:

"I feel as though it were almost criminal in me to remain so long from my family, but such has been my situation that to have left would have been a complete abandonment of my project. Had I fancied for a moment the time and money that this enterprise would cost me, I should not have dreamed of undertaking it; my duty to my family and myself would have forbidden it."

Two steamers, — the *Chile* and the *Peru*, — of seven hundred tons each were constructed, and Wheelwright himself took passage on board one of them as Superintendent-in-Chief. They were the first steam vessels to pass through the Straits of Magellan. When the *Chile* arrived in Valparaiso, October 15, 1840, it was welcomed with a tumultuous demonstration. The entire water-front was illuminated, and crowds gathered to see what a local newspaper described as "the ponderous ships moving without sail or oar." There were still, however, many obstacles to be overcome. There was difficulty in obtaining coal, and mines had to be explored and opened up. There was trouble in working out a route across the Isthmus of Panama, and Wheelwright suffered severely from a fever which he contracted in the dense tropical forests, through which the railroad had to be built. Various concessions had to be secured from several different countries, each one conscious of its own rights and interests. No sooner was one difficulty over than another seemed to arise, and he could never be sure that he was not to be completely thwarted. In one letter Wheelwright said:

"It seems to have been determined that, if steam does succeed here, it must be in spite of innumerable obstacles. When I find myself still breasting difficulties at every step, I almost lament my success."

Not until 1844 was it possible for the Valparaiso trader to take the journey from his city to London by means of the road across the Isthmus of Panama.

Having brought this scheme to a successful conclusion, Wheelwright now became interested in railroads. He had already built

wharves and planned lighthouses for dangerous points along the coast; now he wished to open up the interior. Realizing the potential wealth and almost unlimited resources of that continent, he could appreciate the necessity of developing proper transportation facilities. He hesitated at nothing in the way of exploration. Once he narrowly escaped being buried in a mountain pass by a snow-slide; again he was caught in a flood which made the river rise thirty feet in a few hours and deposited him half-drowned in an isolated spot. He was attacked by robbers in Peru, stripped, and left for dead; he was almost assassinated in Chile, when a maniac struck down his companion in the street. But incidents like these left him undismayed. With shrewd strategy, he began on a small scale by constructing a line from Copiapo, a copper mining center, down to the coast, where he actually formed the new city of Coldera. Formerly the ore had been brought down by mule back, at a waste of money and time. Wheelwright personally secured a government concession, organized a company, imported engineers from the United States, and in hardly more than a year the experiment was a success. The line was formally opened in 1852.

This test having been made, Wheelwright projected other railroads, but was frequently opposed by conservatives among South American legislators. Plans for a line between Valparaiso and Santiago over the mountains and for a transcontinental road across the Andes were blocked during his lifetime, although both were eventually completed along the scheme which he laid down. When Wheelwright discovered that the Chilean government was indisposed to undertake the thousand miles of construction from sea to sea, he moved his headquarters from Valparaiso to Buenos Ayres, which he had not visited since his shipwreck in 1823. After three years of persistent argument, he finally secured a concession from Argentina permitting him to start on his project. The route between the port of Rosario and Cordova in central Argentina was surveyed, and ten miles had been completed when a war which broke out with Paraguay compelled a delay; a terrible drought was followed by deluges of rain, and a plague of locusts preceded a tornado; the entire section of 247 miles was not finished until 1870, when it was named the great Central Railway. Wheelwright said that every yard of construction had been a battle.

One more important enterprise still remained to be accomplished in the interests of Buenos Ayres. The city itself is located on



THE WHEELWRIGHT GARDEN

the banks of the La Plata, at a point where the water is so shallow that vessels cannot approach within a distance of several miles. An excellent harbor, however, lies at Ensenada, thirty miles away, and it was Wheelwright's plan to link the city and its port by a railroad. Even this idea, obvious though it seems to be today, was opposed by reactionaries and skeptics, and it took eight years of persistent battling to complete the task. The first sod had been turned by Wheelwright himself on February 22, 1863; the formal inauguration of the road took place on December 31, 1872. Here Wheelwright made his last public address, pointing out the advantages which would accrue to Buenos Ayres from the opening of the railway.

With steamships and railroads went necessarily the telegraph; and Wheelwright introduced into South America the marvellous

instrument invented by his fellow Andover alumnus, Samuel F. B. Morse. While he was a resident of Valparaiso, he brought to that city the first transmitting and receiving apparatus ever seen there and set up an experimental line. In July, 1872, when the wires had been extended across the continent from Chile to Argentina, he sent the first congratulatory message from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso; and in return he received a message from John R. Clarke, in Valparaiso as follows:

"Not only steam navigation, railways, gas and water-works, coal mines, and a number of other works introduced by you have flourished in Chile, but the first electric telegraph erected in South America by you in Chile twenty-two years ago is today extended to Buenos Ayres, thus enabling the West Coast to

salute gracefully the illustrious promoter of progress on both sides of the Andes."

Wheelwright had not lost touch with his birthplace. In 1835, his wife, whose health had been undermined by the unaccustomed climate, made a voyage of sixty-five days "around the Horn" in a sailing vessel back to Newburyport, taking her two little girls with her. In 1841, he purchased for his father and mother a dwelling house on High Street, in Newburyport, which remained in the family for many years and is now the Old Ladies' Home. In 1853, he himself made a visit to Newburyport, just before his father's death; and in 1855, on the news of his mother's critical illness, he took the long journey north once more. He had three children: Maria Augusta, who married Paul Krell, of Mecklenburg, Germany; Marian, who died while in her childhood; and William, who died in London in 1862, at the age of twenty-three.

When he was seventy-five years old, Wheelwright, worn out by a lifetime of unremitting labor, was taken ill. He embarked, by the advice of his physician, for England, where, on September 26, 1873, he died, surrounded by his family. His body was brought back to Newburyport by his son-in-law, and funeral services were held in the Old South Church, — the church of his youth. Eulogistic addresses were delivered; flags were set at half-mast in the city; and a long procession followed him to his burial place among his kindred in Oak Hill Cemetery. After a career of amazing adventure, he came back at last to sleep on the quiet slopes of his native New England.

"Sleeps after toyle, port after stormie seas,

Ease after warre, death after life, does greatly please."

In personal appearance, Wheelwright was a man of only ordinary height, rather inclined to corpulence. In manner he was urbane and affable, and his frankness seldom failed to inspire confidence. His habits were temperate, and he was indefatigable in his industry. Although he was constantly facing opposition, he indulged in no personal quarrels and held the friendship of those who tried to block his projects. The difficulties which he had to surmount were often most annoying. It was the Latin-American tendency to move cautiously, and the Chileans were kept by sheer inertia from accepting new inventions. Wheelwright, whose inclination was to move speedily from one project to another, must often have been impatient; but he cultivated two essential qualities, — tact and patience, — and, when blocked in one direction, found an outlet for his boundless energy in another. When one studies conditions in South America as they were at that time, one is likely to admire more

and more the steadfastness with which Wheelwright pursued his aim and to wonder at his accomplishment.

Although Wheelwright made large amounts of money during his lifetime, he was by no means a rich man when he died. His inflexible honesty kept him from the corruption by which he was surrounded. He once said regarding money, — "Riches are only good in contributing to the wants of others, and, unless that be the first desire of the heart, they become a curse." He had no extravagant tastes or desires, and he always lived simply, even when he had the income of a prince. It has been estimated that he gave away during his lifetime more than \$600,000. He was most liberal to the members of his family, including even distant relatives, and his purse was at the disposal of every worthy cause. Certainly he was a completely unselfish person, a man of truly benevolent spirit.

The most conspicuous instance of his philanthropy became known shortly after his death. With the same far-sightedness which he had displayed in all his business relations, he determined to devote a considerable portion of his fortune to the education of young men in his native city of Newburyport. By the terms of his will, his property was to be divided into nine parts, two of which were to be set aside to establish a fund, the income of which "was to be applied to the assistance of such Protestant young men of the City of Newburyport as the Trustees shall consider deserving and meritorious, in obtaining a scientific education." The original Trustees were Caleb Cushing, Eben F. Stone, Charles G. Wood, and William B. Atkinson; and it was specified that the fifth should always be the Mayor of Newburyport for the time being. The language of the will allowed the Trustees either to erect and endow a separate scientific school in Newburyport or to defray the expenses of candidates at colleges in other places. The latter plan has wisely been chosen by the Trustees whose present officers are Lawrence B. Cushing, (President) William R. Johnson, (Secretary) and Edmund D. Codman, (Treasurer). During the past year the Wheelwright Fund, — which now amounts to nearly \$600,000, — assisted fifty-two Newburyport boys to secure an education, and fifteen different institutions were represented on the list, including Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Amherst, Brown, Wesleyan, and Dartmouth. It exceeds in amount the total sum of all other donations and bequests made to the city of Newburyport. Through this unique benefaction, the name of William Wheelwright is likely to go down through the

centuries, like that of John Harvard and Ephraim Williams and Samuel Phillips, Jr., as a benefactor of mankind.

Wheelwright's mind was thoroughly practical. Like Benjamin Franklin, he had creative power, but he always liked concrete results. There was in him a kind of Yankee shrewdness which made him want to get things done. But he could have accomplished nothing if other men had not recognized his splendid character. Because people had faith in his integrity and sincerity of purpose, he could count on their support. He was, moreover, a very modest personality, always shunning publicity and seeking to operate through his agents. He was a deeply religious man, who attributed his successes to a "kind and bountiful benefactor," and was working always for the greater glory of God.

Wheelwright represents the very best type of missionary, — the man who spreads the blessings of civilization. He went out from this country at a time when foreign missionaries were being sent out from Andover Hill to "heathen lands." Doubtless Wheelwright, who was always humble, never viewed himself in that capacity; yet in a profound sense he brought the best features of modern civilization to an entire continent. As a consequence of his having been among them, men and women in South America enjoyed more comforts, grew more intelligent, and had happier, healthier lives. Because of his sagacious benevolence many young Americans will have opportunities for an education which might otherwise have been denied them. As a chronicler of Wheelwright's achievements, I can do little except to admire and give thanks.

A FARM BOY AT THE ACADEMY FIFTY YEARS AGO

BY GEORGE H. CROSS, P. A. '72

My childhood and boyhood were lived on a small farm in the Merrimac valley midway between the cities of Lawrence and Haverhill, eight miles from Andover Hill. At the age of sixteen I had taught the winter term of a country district school, was imbued with an ambition for college, and by study at home was about half prepared for entrance examinations.

One beautiful October afternoon in the autumn of 1870 I went to Andover to consult the Principal in regard to a plan I had formed quite by myself of entering Phillips Academy in the spring and completing my preparation in four terms. Dr. Samuel H. Taylor taught the Senior Class in Greek and Latin and was the revered and beloved "Uncle Sam" of every senior. By the rest of the school and the outside world he was regarded as a stern and distant martinet with whom an interview was an ordeal to be dreaded.

As I stood upon Dr. Taylor's doorstep after ringing the bell I had an intense desire to run away, restrained only by the hope that I would be told that he was not at home. But I was shown at once into his study. The Doctor, a large, grave, truly awe-inspiring man, was seated in an armchair beside an open fire. Without rising or speaking he motioned me to a chair and, fixing upon me a keen gaze through his gold-bowed spectacles, waited for me to state my errand. In tones that I was conscious trembled, I told him of my hope to

enter the Middle class the following spring. By a few brief, keen questions he learned of my study by myself and just how much I had accomplished in Greek, Latin, and Mathematics. He assured me I had not covered as much ground as the class and probably had not done my work thoroughly; that if I wished to join that class I must enter the school at once. In vain I told him of my father's broken health and the absolute need of my work on the farm the coming winter.

At this point in the interview a boy was shown into the study. He was very manifestly a condemned culprit summoned to the bar for sentence. The trembling lad was given the Doctor's entire attention at once; I was evidently forgotten and allowed to depart without another word. I never saw Dr. Taylor again. A few weeks later one Sunday morning as he hurried up the stairs of the Academy building to meet his Bible class, the summons came and he fell ere he reached the door of his recitation room, a man but little past the prime of life, carrying a great and splendid responsibility, one of the grandest educators New England has ever had. It has been a lifelong regret with me that my one personal remembrance of the most inspiring of teachers, the kindest of men, should be such as it was.

As I stumbled away from Dr. Taylor's door in utter discouragement, I recalled that he had mentioned a book that he had recently pub-



THE DEEP SNOWS OF FEBRUARY

lished, *Method of Classical Study*, which might help me in my study alone. I went directly down town to the bookstore of Warren F. Draper and learned that the price of the book was exactly the sum I had in my pocket including the price of my railway ticket home. I bought the book and walked home to find father and mother alarmed at my long absence and the unfed and unmilked cows impatiently awaiting me.

The long winter of 1870-71 was a hard one for the boy on the farm. When evening came after a day of toil in the cold, I found myself too dead tired for study. I then adopted a plan which has served me at times ever since. I would go to bed immediately after supper, setting my mental dial at two o'clock, get up at that hour and build a warm fire in the kitchen. There were before me four hours of physically fit, mentally refreshed, joyous opportunity before lighting the lantern for the morning chores.

Method of Classical Study contained short selections from Greek and Latin texts studied in college preparation. On these selections were based innumerable questions on every conceivable phase of classical study. Questions I could not answer from my own few books, I carried to our pastor's extensive library. Not one ever escaped me. Dr. Taylor's curt words had spurred me to thoroughness, not always well directed, but remorseless thoroughness. Harkness's Latin and Kuhner's Greek Grammars I committed to memory, rules and exceptions, fine print and notes. Every page was fixed in memory by frequent rehearsals shouted to the cows as I milked them in the barn.

At our senior Virgil recitation in the Academy one morning the following winter we had a deeply interested visitor. At the close the teacher, an older brother of the beloved George T. Eaton of today, called me to the desk and introduced me to Professor Harkness as "the boy who knew his grammar from cover to cover." I am confident that was the only incorrect statement Mr. Eaton ever made in class room or out. During thirty years of my life work done in the school room I sought to attain in some little measure the ideal of a teacher set before me by William Eaton. But that morning I had not quite the courage to tell Professor Harkness how much of what I knew of his grammar I owed to the discipline of the milking stool.

In March 1871 I went to Andover to plead again for admission to the Middle Class of the Academy. The sense of the irreparable loss of the great Principal pervaded the school and the town. William G. Goldsmith, long at the

head of the Punchard High School, was acting as Principal and Mr. George Taylor was conducting Dr. Taylor's classes. In the presence of younger and less awe-inspiring teachers, I made a better showing than four months before and was tentatively assigned to a second and less advanced division of the Middle Class.

On the afternoon before the opening of the spring term, with a supply of dry wood and a few furnishings I had got together for my room loaded on the farm wagon, father and I set out for Andover Hill. On the way father told me that he and mother would help me to graduate at the Academy. After that I must relinquish my plan for college and come home and help on the farm.

As we drew up before the first house of Latin Commons I saw with burning cheeks that our queer turnout aroused an amused curiosity in the group of nattily dressed boys, lounging about the door. As we carried my possessions up to my room, I caught glimpses of bright carpets and prettily furnished rooms.

After bidding father goodbye, I arranged my household gods about the bare, hollow-sounding room as best I could and sat down to my books with a choking resolution to do my best.

It was with positive dread I responded to the summons of the Academy bell to the first recitation the following afternoon. The lesson assigned was the first four or five lines of the *Aeneid*. The Latin teacher of the Second Middlers was Dr. Hawkes, a brilliant, enthusiastic, short-tempered man and a splendid disciplinarian. Shortly after the beginning of the recitation I was called up. I think I made a correct translation. Dr. Hawkes then began asking questions on the text. Oh joy! the very questions I had met and answered in my early morning study at home. Encouraged by prompt answers the teacher fired at me a fusillade of questions which I met creditably. I trod on air as I went back to my room that afternoon. I had "rushed" my first recitation in the great Phillips Academy.

I soon found myself fitted into a comfortable and happy place in the great school. I soon saw that a meagerly furnished room and ill-fitting clothes did not count; that in Phillips Academy a boy was rated for what he really was, for what he was honestly trying to make of himself.

What Academy boy of forty or fifty years ago does not find joyous memories clustering thick about the "Commons," those little old wooden buildings that Oliver Wendell Holmes said were incorrectly called "Dormitories." The five "English Commons" fringed the old



ACROSS THE CAMPUS SHOWING ADAMS AND JOHNSON HALLS

school campus on the north, and six "Latin Commons" on the south side. They were all exactly alike, little three-story structures painted a sad drab, ugly in architecture, beautiful in summer in the shade of splendid maples and horse chestnuts, beautiful always in the associations of a jolly schoolboy life.

In the lower story a wide door with side lights opened into a tiny entry in the centre of each building; steep, winding stairs led to the two entries above. On either side of the entry on each floor was a living-room or study for two boys; back of the living-room two tiny bedrooms; under the stairs in the hall a large closet for fuel. Bathrooms there were none. We of the Latin Commons brought our water supply in pitchers from a pump at the east end of the row of buildings. We made our beds and swept our rooms with a thoroughness varying with the habits of the occupants. The entries and stairs for the most part cared for themselves.

Comfortless and unsanitary as all this sounds, we never knew that we were uncomfortable, and sickness was limited to rare cases of measles or mumps which were never isolated.

In a large room in a private house nearby we had our Commons eating club, which the boys managed in a democratic and efficient way without any manifest supervision by the Faculty. The officers of the club were a president, vice-president, and secretary, who constituted a board of administration. The secretary was also steward and purchased all the supplies. At the first meal of the term the board of administration submitted a menu for twenty-one meals which was usually accepted by the members but subject to future constant and vexatious revision. For the first term of Senior year I was elevated to the presidency.

Three long tables ran the length of the eating room; at the first sat the seniors, at the second the middlers; on the north side of the room were disposed the humble juniors. At the head of the middle table the president endeavoured to maintain order and dignity, in which effort he was generally sustained by the sentiment of the club. But painfully I recall the exasperating revisions of the menu. Hardly is the club seated at table and before the hungry president can secure a mouthful an irrepressible little fellow at the junior table is on his feet: "Mr. President, Mr. Winslow, I move that applesauce be substituted for stewed prunes for supper Thurs-

day evenings." The motion is seconded. Remarks are in order. We are quickly in the midst of a hot but orderly debate on the relative desirability of applesauce versus stewed prunes. Mr. Stiles, our steward, whose duty it is to keep expenses from soaring, makes an eloquent plea for the retention of prunes because apples are now scarce in the market. But all in vain. A large majority on a rising vote places applesauce on the menu.

The generous wedge of pie at each plate at dinner and the dish of sauce at supper were negotiable property at a fixed price of five cents. If a boy wished to convert his holding into cash he raised the plate above his head a moment as he seated himself at table. The offer would be instantly taken by some moneyed gourmand. Spot cash was always the terms of the deal.

At the end of the term I laid down the dinner knife gavel with much greater pleasure than I had assumed the honor and retired to private life at the senior table.

As I look back over the vanished years I realize that life in Commons at the Academy was an "Institution." The rude old dormitories taught us self-dependence and a fine comradeship; if table manners were simple, sentiment never allowed them to become unseemly. We knew nothing about a "balanced ration" or calories or vitamins. But some instinct taught us to provide for ourselves a bill of fare adapted to the needs of growing boys and at small expense.

Fifty years ago we knew nothing of school athletics. We had a diamond on the campus and resorted thither after the evening chapel service to pit our school scrub nines against each other. William Moody, who was later Attorney General in Roosevelt's Cabinet, was the inspiration of baseball, and Charles Sumner Bird, the Massachusetts statesman from Walpole, our best all-round player. Interscholastic games were as yet unknown and Exeter lay beyond our ken.

Unorganized play on the campus, life in Commons, enthusiastic support of the literary societies were efficient educative forces half a century ago, but, I am led to believe, not the equals of the organized athletics and carefully directed social life in the Academy today. But then as now desire for the sound training of the class room, respect for manliness, veneration for godliness, and loyalty to the ancient school were strong.

WILLIAM WALLACE CRAPO, '49

1830-1926

The late William Wallace Crapo, financier and statesman, was a link with a remote past. Known as the Grand Old Man of Massachusetts, he had been for some time the oldest living alumnus of Phillips Academy. In his ninety-sixth year, although almost blind and extremely deaf, he did not yield to physical infirmity, but drove daily from his New Bedford home to his office, in a carriage drawn by a white horse. A picturesque figure with full beard and long, silvered hair, he aroused attention wherever he went, and his native city was proud of his personality and achievements. Of late years he could have said of his contemporaries, in the words of Henry Vaughan:

"They are all gone into the world of light!
And I alone sit lingering here."

Yet he was always courageous and cheerful, and his friends found him an uncomplaining companion. When the end came, on February 28, 1926, he slipped peacefully into unconsciousness:

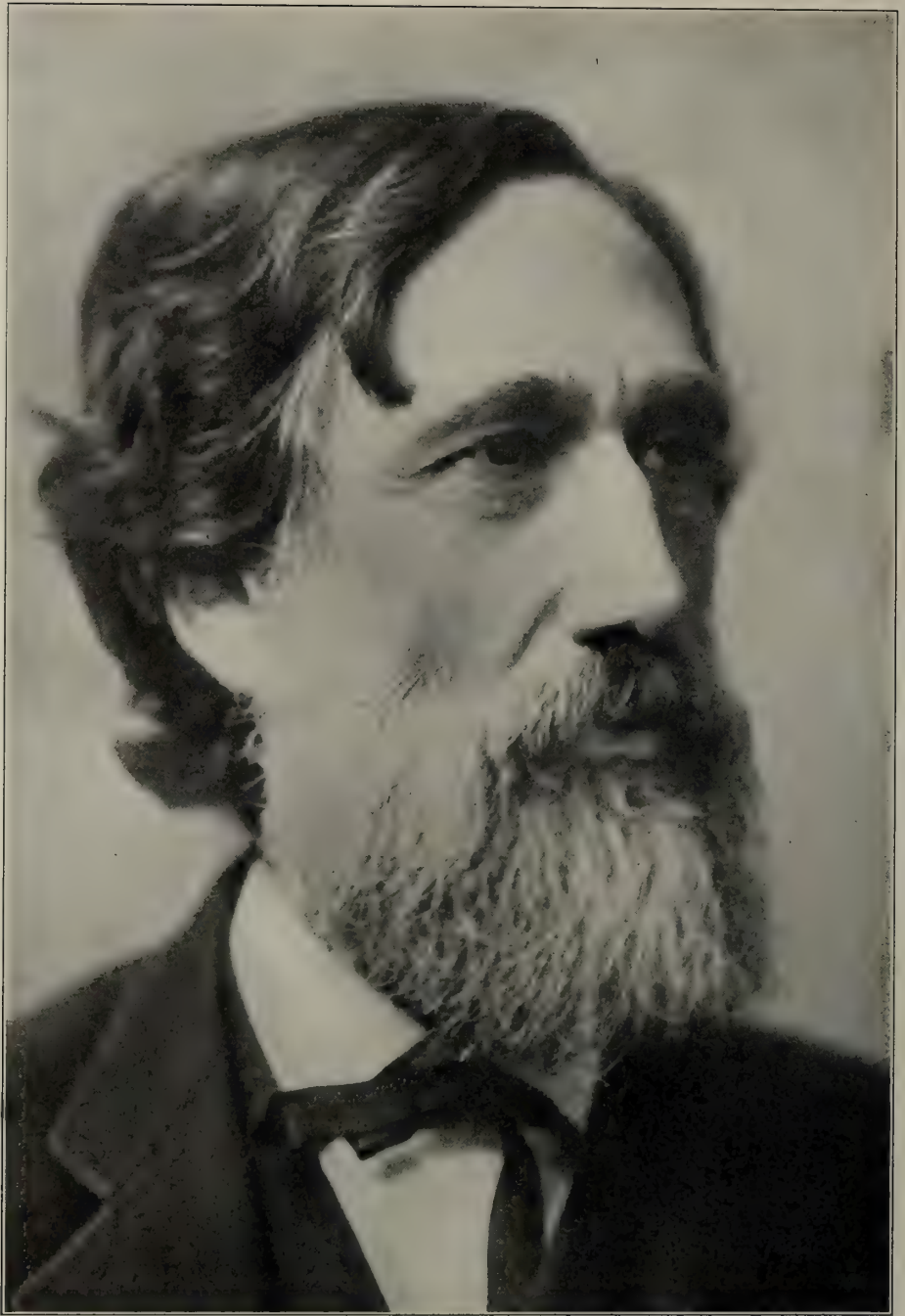
"Then with no fiery throbbing pain,
No cold gradations of decay,
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And freed his soul the nearest way."

When William Wallace Crapo entered Phillips Academy in the autumn of 1845, as a stripling of fifteen, the Mexican War had not begun and James Knox Polk was President of the United States. He came of a sturdy and long lived New England family, the ramifications of which have been described by his son, Henry H. Crapo, in a volume called *Certain Comeovers*, which makes genealogy as fascinating as a Sabatini romance. The boy was nominally under the guidance at Andover of the famous Principal Samuel H. Taylor; but his real teacher and friend was Abner J. Phipps, one of the sub-masters. When, in 1847, Mr. Phipps sent in his resignation to the Trustees because, after nine years of faithful service, he was not being paid a "living wage," Crapo went with him to a new position at the Friends' Academy, in New Bedford. Thus the boy did not receive a diploma from Phillips Academy, but the school seems to have made an impression upon him, and he never forgot it. He was proud to be numbered among its alumni, and the academy was equally glad to claim him as her own.

At Yale College, where Crapo graduated in 1852, he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi and Skull and Bones, as well as editor of the "Lit" and Class Poet. He then studied law under John H. Clifford, later Governor of Massachusetts, and afterwards was long enough at Harvard Law School to secure a degree. In 1855 he was admitted to the Bristol County Bar and joined the law firm with which, in spite of some changes in personnel, he was to be identified for the next seventy years and more. From this date on, as lawyer and business man, he was connected with New Bedford, watching its transformation from a whaling port to a manufacturing center and having himself a share in virtually every important new enterprise.

Mr. Crapo began his political career by accepting an appointment, in 1855, as City Solicitor, which office he held until 1867. In January, 1857, he took a seat in the Massachusetts General Court as an abolitionist and a member of the newly-formed Republican Party, but family matters forced his resignation at the termination of one term. In 1875, however, he was appointed to succeed James Buffington in the 44th Congress, and served for three successive additional periods. He was a member of the committee to investigate the returns from Louisiana in the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and also of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In the 47th Congress he was made Chairman of the important Committee on Banking, and drafted the National Bank Act of that session. He was one of the earliest authorities to advocate the single gold standard of currency.

In 1881 he declined a renomination in order to become a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. At the State Convention he used the famous phrase "A public office is a public trust," which, rightly or wrongly, is still ascribed to him. He was, however, opposed there by Robert R. Bishop, a graduate of Andover in the class of 1854 and a Trustee of Phillips Academy. Mr. Bishop, who had been President of the State Senate, was victorious in the contest within the party and was made the Republican nominee; but he was himself defeated in the election by Benjamin F. Butler, running on the Democratic ticket. Crapo never again aspired to public office.



WILLIAM WALLACE CRAFO
1830-1926

By this time Mr. Crapo was recognized as New Bedford's leading citizen, and his oratorical gifts made him the logical representative of the municipality at any important ceremony. In 1876, at the observance of the centennial of American Independence; in 1897, when the city celebrated its 250th anniversary; in 1913, when he presented to it the fine statue "The Harpooner," by Bela B. Pratt; and even as recently as 1914, at the dedication of the Bourne Whaling Museum, — on such occasions as these he was invariably the central figure.

Of two or three achievements Mr. Crapo was always especially proud. It was his perseverance, as representative of the whaling merchants of New Bedford, which led President Grant to urge Congress to take up the matter of the *Alabama* claims in 1870. He was also keenly interested in the preservation of material connected with local history and himself wrote extensively on this subject.

In 1857, Mr. Crapo married Sarah Tappan, by whom he had four children, only two of

whom survive: Henry Howland Crapo, of New Bedford, and Stanford Tappan Crapo, of Detroit. Both are men of large affairs in their respective communities.

It is impossible, in a brief space, to do justice to Mr. Crapo's benevolences. To Phillips Academy he was uniformly generous, being a liberal subscriber both to the Building and Endowment Fund and the Alumni Fund; and he bequeathed to the Trustees in his will the sum of five thousand dollars. He contributed substantially to the maintenance of other institutions, including churches, hospitals, and schools.

Mr. Crapo was a gentleman of many social graces, a delightful raconteur and an entertaining companion. As a man of affairs, he was in touch with many prominent people, and his manifold interests kept him very busy until the infirmities of age crept upon him. He served his city, his state, and his country with diligence and distinction; and he held the affection and respect of everyone who knew him. His was a blameless and a useful life.

JOHN CAMPBELL GREENWAY

1872-1926

BY M. LAURENCE SHIELDS

If each boy in Andover and each alumnus of this old school could read the soul-stirring accounts of John Campbell Greenway's life and personality which have come humbly from the lips and pens of eminent men in every corner of the United States, I am sure they would be deeply moved. It is an honor to Andover that she may claim as a son a man of such noble character and attainments. Mr. Greenway was a rare combination of athlete, soldier, captain of industry, and humanitarian whose life was distinguished by those qualities which appeal to the best in us. He was not half-way at any point; he was an inspiration at every turn.

In 1872 John Greenway was born to Gilbert Christian and Alice White Greenway at Huntsville, Alabama.

After his early education he spent a year at the University of Virginia and then came to Phillips Academy, where he was known as a quiet, unassuming lad whose qualities of leadership were apparent on the athletic fields. In the fall of 1891 he played as one of the ends on the football team, and in the spring of '92 he caught for the baseball nine.

While at Andover he was elected to membership in the K. O. A. Society.

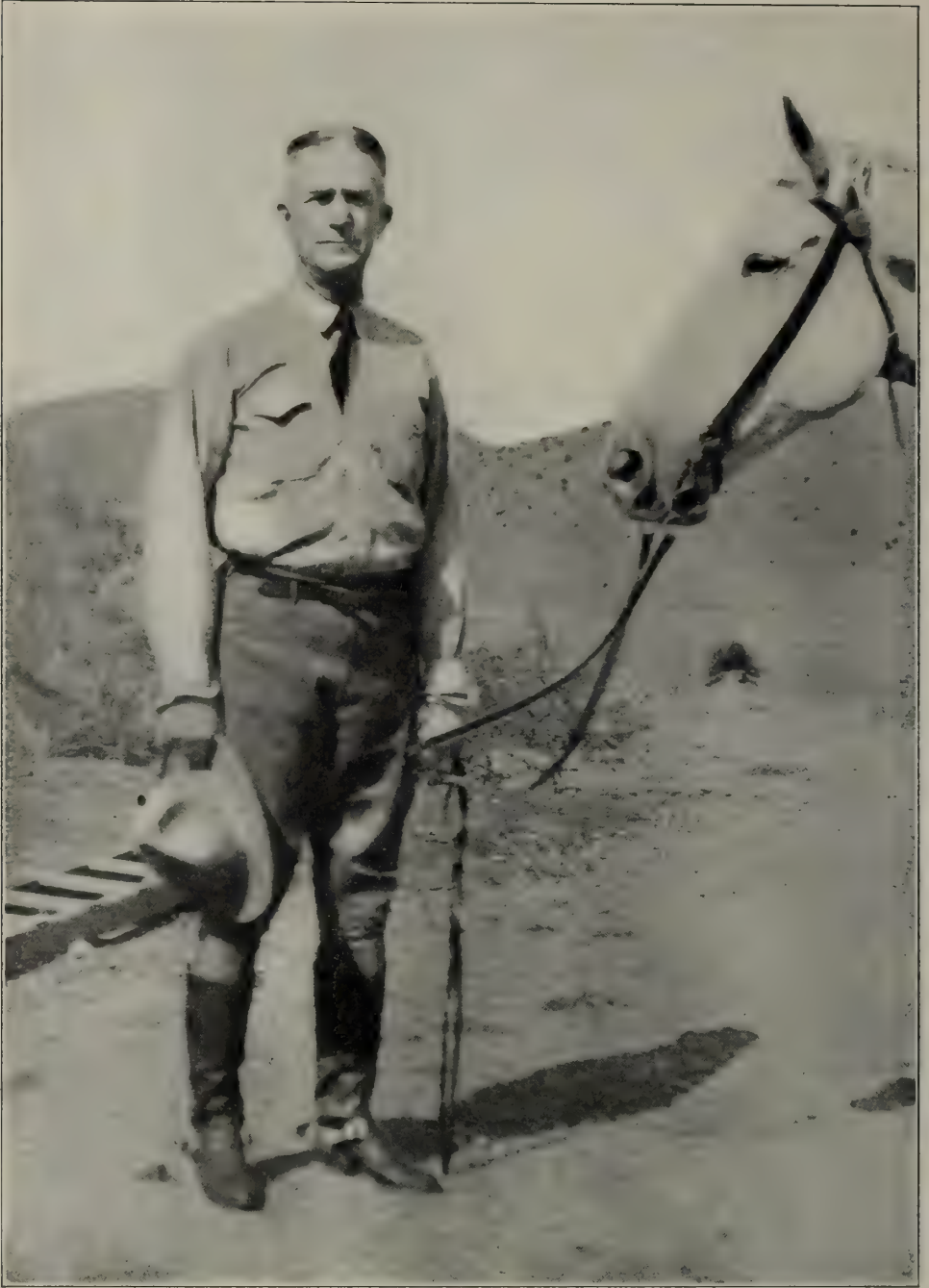
The next autumn found him at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he was graduated as president of his class in 1895. He made the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity and the Book and Snake Society.

In '92, '93, and '94 he played the end opposite the famous Frank Hinkey, P. A. '91, with whom the *Bulletin* deals in another section. He was the catcher on the noted Yale battery of Carter and Greenway. "Dutch" Carter is remembered as being one of the greatest pitchers of all time, and Greenway was unanimously selected by the sports writers as All-American catcher in his day. Both are listed among the greatest of Yale's athletes.

Mr. Carter says in a recent issue of the *Yale Alumni Weekly*:—

"It is generally known among Yale men of my time that John Greenway was more to me than my battery partner, and his recent sudden death following an operation was a terrible blow to me.

"He came to Yale from Andover with



JOHN CAMPBELL GREENWAY, '92

a great reputation as a catcher, which he more than lived up to, although he had the misfortune to have two fingers broken by a foul-tip the first game he caught and this injury laid him up the whole season of '93. It was typical of the man that he caught one inning with his hand in this condition and he wanted to continue. He was the unanimous choice of the sport writers as the leading college catcher of '94 and '95, and I was asked by more than one Big League team to try to sign him for them. In action Frank Snyder of the New York Giants reminds me of him. It was enough to inspire a pitcher to look at John Greenway's face, either in or out of the catcher's mask. His hand and foot work were perfect, his throw an overhand snap, his work on fouls could not have been improved, and his presence behind the bat meant everything to us all. He was a great catcher at all times, but in a Princeton or a Harvard game he simply rose to still greater heights. He was a constant helper and encourager, but when that ball came back to me faster than usual, I knew that I had made a mistake. His was the controlling mind in our partnership, and I did as I was signalled.

"His life work in peace and in war are so well known that no mention need be made of them by me. He was a brave soldier and a high-spirited friend, and America and Yale have lost one of their noblest sons. The only solace I get from his loss is that I had the privilege of knowing him well, and as Bishop Atwood wrote, 'He lived and died without fear and without reproach'."

The touch imparted by Mr. Carter's words is typical of the warmth and respect he created wherever he went.

Upon leaving Yale Mr. Greenway started as furnace helper in the mills of the Carnegie Steel Company at Duquesne, Pennsylvania. He became Assistant Superintendent of the United States Steel Corporation's iron mines at Ishpeming, Michigan. In 1906 he was elected Superintendent of the Oliver Mining Company, on the Iron Ridge, in Oliver, Minnesota. In 1910 he went to Arizona as General Manager of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company; the Vice President and Manager of the Tucson, Cornelia and Gila Bend Railroad; and President of the Ahumada Lead Company. He eventually built the town of Ajo, Arizona, where he developed a highly profitable copper mine in territory which engineers of the highest standing

throughout the country had pronounced impracticable for development.

His genius as an organizer and an executive was remarkable; a glimpse of his talent may be obtained from the fact that he founded and built five towns, three in Minnesota, one in Arizona, and one in Mexico.

His record as a soldier is on a parallel with his accomplishments in industry. In the Spanish-American War he served under Colonel Roosevelt as a First Lieutenant in the "Rough Riders" and was recommended by Roosevelt for a brevet of Captain for his bravery in the charge of San Juan Hill. Roosevelt held always for him a feeling of friendship and respect. When he addressed the graduating class at Andover in 1913, he referred to Greenway as a man gallant and worthy of the trust that he and his country had placed in him. Their friendship continued until the death of the ex-president. Greenway refused many official positions offered to him when Roosevelt was President.

He joined in the Great War as Lieutenant Colonel of the 101st Infantry, of the Twenty-Sixth Division, and served with distinction at Cantigny, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and on the Argonne and Meuse fronts. He was cited for particular bravery at Cambrai. It was here that he gathered men about him from a detachment which was not his own, which was also non-combative, and led them in an advance to an enemy trench, Colonel Greenway being the first man to enter it. For this and other services he received the Distinguished Service Cross from the United States Government, the Croix de Guerre with two Palms, the Legion of Honor, and the Croix de l'Etoile Noire from the Republic of France. When he came on the field of war or on the athletic field, confidence ran through the regiment or team. He was eventually made Commanding General of the 109th Infantry, U. S. A. Again he had reached the top.

On November 4, 1923, General Greenway married Isabella Slems Ferguson, at Santa Barbara, California.

He lived eternally in sunshine; he was old yet young with unbounded vitality and enthusiasm. He scorned bitterness and meanness and was a trifle impatient with weakness of any kind; yet he was simple and sincere, with no inconsistencies in his makeup. As head of a corporation which employed thousands of men he was not in the position to be loved, yet loved he was by all who knew or worked for him; he never forgot a needy worker or prospector, nor was he ever too busy to acknowledge their presence. Wealth came readily at his call, but he valued money

only as a factor in carrying out his philanthropic designs.

Judge E. S. Clarke, of Arizona, says of him, "He was Arizona's greatest executive, her most distinguished engineer and her most beloved citizen."

General Greenway died in New York City on January 19, following an operation. Funeral services were held at St. Bartholomew's Church on Fifth Avenue on the following day. From thence the body was shipped to Ajo, Arizona, where he was buried a hundred yards from his home on a little knoll overlooking the town he had created from the barren wastes of the Southwest into a prosperous community. Over three thousand attended the funeral at Ajo. Governor Hunt and ex-Governor Campbell, as well as seventy-five of the "Rough Riders," aided in the services. He was affectionately lowered into the grave; "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung by a male quartet, followed by a salute of three sharp volleys for the soldier dead, and as the last silver notes of "Taps" faded over the country he loved and the town which he had built, a huge army plane, from Fort Bliss, flew low scattering flowers on his resting place. More than one grizzled prospector who had sat with Greenway around the camp fires of Arizona, Nevada, and Mexico, stood with bowed head and moist eyes, knowing that he had lost a noble friend.

It surely can be said of him that his was the victory, and ours the defeat; that he set a star that will guide us high and long on our trail.

Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, February 16, 1926:

"In the death of John Campbell Greenway, the loss to the mining profession is overshadowed by the greater loss to humanity. While the industries, mining towns and railroads of his building are high monuments to his vision, his most enduring memorials are carved in the hearts and lives of men.

"He had an intellect which with sureness solved large problems and was also

able to attune itself to the viewpoint of the lowliest worker.

"He was at once an aristocrat and a democrat in that he not only realized the responsibility of leadership but also found in each and every one of his fellow-men qualities which he respected and loved.

"Honor was in his life a thing so natural that those around him were lifted toward his own high plane. Thus he created for himself an honorable world. He believed that no man was past redemption and under his friendly control the most hardened trouble-maker found a new vocation.

"The purity of his soul was reflected in the lives of all who knew him.

"Like a magnet he drew out the best qualities of those with whom he came in contact.

"When some fifteen years ago, he left the Mesabi Range for the Southwestern copper fields there was a migration of men who followed him as their star. They trusted him as did his soldiers on the battlefields of two wars.

"These men will carry on his work, still following the glowing light of the life and character of John C. Greenway.

"It is resolved, that this minute be entered upon the records of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers."

General Greenway is survived by Mrs. Greenway and their son, John Campbell Greenway, Jr., Gilbert C. Greenway, of New York City, and Dr. James Greenway, of New Haven, are surviving brothers.

General Greenway was a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Arizona, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Sons of the Revolution, and the American Legion. He was Chairman of the Defense Committee of the Council of Defense of Arizona and President of the Yale Club of Arizona.

FRANK A. HINKEY, P. A. '91

It is with great regret that we report the death of Frank Hinkey at Southern Pines on December 30, the sadness of which was accentuated when less than three weeks later his playing mate on the Yale football teams of '92, '93, and '94, John C. Greenway, passed

away in New York City. Hinkey, "Silent" Hinkey, as he was called, was listed as one of the greatest football players of all time. The combination of Hinkey on one end and Greenway on the other was as formidable as Yale has ever seen.

He was a quiet youth with very definite ideas of what he wanted. His playing showed that what he thought worth going after was worth going after hard. Weighing only about one hundred and fifty pounds, he was the hardest playing, scrappiest individual of his day. Opposing coaches planned their attack to eliminate him; always without avail. Hinkey "smelled the ball" and got his man. The old-timers still swear that they have never seen his equal.

At Andover, he played end at football and in the outfield on the baseball nine; he entered Yale in the autumn of '91, a year before John Greenway.

It was in the fall of 1892 when Loren F. Deland, a sagacious coach who had not been a player, was guiding the destinies of Harvard and Walter Camp was at New Haven. Harvard hardly knew what victory over Yale meant, but Deland was clever and rumors began to leak out that in the Yale game Harvard would open up with a hitherto unthought-of brand of play. The rumors were persistent and the Yale team was openly worried. Their best scouts brought back only the knowledge that "they were working on a checker board up there." It was the time when a "V" shaped attack was used from right behind the line. The day came and Harvard held true to her threats. In that game she inaugurated the flying wedge which revolutionized the sport. The game opened with a formation over which the Yale coaches shook their heads. The two sides of the wedge took a running start at the line, where they converged, and one of the Harvard players in the middle of the wedge was given the ball while the whole team was at top speed. It looked hopeless; it was impossible to break up that interference. But "Silent" Hinkey "smelled the ball." He let the wedge go by and got his man from behind while the whole Harvard team went galloping down the field, not even supposing that their most important article, the ball, was missing. They tried it over and over and gained much ground, but in every case the mighty Hinkey or Greenway would hold them from the goal. Yale finally won the game 6 to 0.

We quote from Grantland Rice's column "The Sport Light":

"Charon Is at the Landing"

Frank Hinkey still remains the most remarkable figure in all American football history.

There was no one else who came so close to typifying football as the "disembodied ghost."



FRANK HINKEY, '91

In which connection the following letter from George Ade is of deepest interest:

"Knowing your interest in Frank Hinkey, I give below two instances which happened just recently and which I thought might interest you.

"Frank always had been much interested in mythology. It goes without saying also that he was game to the last. Frank Butterworth and I went to Southern Pines to visit him three times last year, the last time being on November 10. When we left Frank, at 8.30 that night, to take a train to New York, Frank pretty well knew it probably was the last time he ever would see us. He was quite visibly affected and tears came into his eyes. He brushed them aside and said: 'Don't mind me; you see, they fill me up with cough medicine to stop my coughing. It is all full of dope. It makes your eyes water.' Frank died at 4:50 a.m. on December 30. He had a premonition two days before that he was going, and at 5 p.m. on December 29 he sent me a telegram reading: 'Charon is at the landing.'

PHILLIPS ACADEMY.

1. No person shall be admitted a member of PHILLIPS ACADEMY, unless he be nine years of age, and can, in common parlance, read English well; and shall have produced to the PRINCIPAL a certificate from the TREASURER, that he has paid into the Treasury, the sum of *five dollars* as entrance money. Nor shall any person enter the Academy but at the commencement of a term, unless he be qualified to join some existing class.

2. If any Scholar neglect to discharge his Term Bills, which are *six dollars* a Term, for more than six months, his seat in the Academy shall be forfeited.

3. Every Scholar shall be considered as a Member, and shall be charged accordingly, until he shall have taken up his connexion with the Academy, by notifying the PRINCIPAL of the same.

4. Every Scholar, sustaining a fair character, who shall have completed the regular course of studies preparatory to College, prescribed by the TRUSTEES, and shall have passed an examination satisfactory to them, or to a Committee of their appointment, and shall have discharged his bills due to the TREASURER—shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the PRINCIPAL of the Academy. But no scholar, whose Term Bills may have been remitted by the Committee appointed for that purpose, shall dissolve his connexion with the Academy, or be considered as honorably dismissed, without first obtaining the approbation of said Committee, for good and sufficient reasons, addressed to them in writing, nor without having paid into the Treasury a sum equal to the amount of his Term Bills so remitted, unless excused from such payment by the same Committee.

ADMITTATUR.

I hereby certify that *William G. Goldsmith* being qualified agreeably to the Constitution of the ACADEMY, and the regulations of the TRUSTEES, is admitted a Member of PHILLIPS ACADEMY.

Andover, Sept. 30 — 18 49. *S. H. Taylor, Principal.*

ANDOVER, September 22. 1849

I hereby certify that *William G. Goldsmith* has paid into the Treasury of Phillips Academy, the sum of five dollars as entrance money.

Samuel Fletcher Treasurer.

"I think Frank was perhaps the most abused and attacked man who ever played football. I knew that all the abuse and attacks heaped on him were unfounded and unjust. I played football on the same team with him at Yale for four years, as a substitute in '91 and '92, and as regular quarterback in '93 and '94. Frank was the captain of the '93 and '94 teams. I never saw him do a mean or a dirty thing during those four years, either on or off the football field. Frank always was a fair and square sport. The captain of Yale teams in those days had all the power that a head coach has today, and Hinkey's

influence on those teams was to make them feel that if they could not win by fair means they should not win at all. He made it clearly understood that any man who hit another, whether in a game or in practice, was sent from the field in disgrace. As I have said, I saw him play in every game and in almost every practice during his four years at Yale and I never saw him do a mean or a dirty trick, nor did he or any member of those Yale teams deliberately attempt to injure an opponent. Hinkey was one of my intimate friends and all of his intimate friends had for him an abiding affection and respect."



General School Interests

General School Progress

The Winter Term has been comparatively uneventful, except for an unexpectedly heavy fall of snow during February, which blocked traffic for some days and made walking rather difficult. Even during this period of severe weather, the students were fortunately free from dangerous diseases. A mild epidemic of influenza for a week or ten days kept a number of undergraduates confined to the Isham Infirmary, and there was some anxiety lest the contagion might become serious. Prompt measures, however, averted any catastrophe, and only a few students were out longer than a week.

Work on the new George Washington Hall has been steadily progressing, the roofing being completed before the first heavy storm came, early in February. It is now probable that the auditorium will be available for the Commencement exercises in June, and the offices will certainly be occupied by next September. Preparations are already being

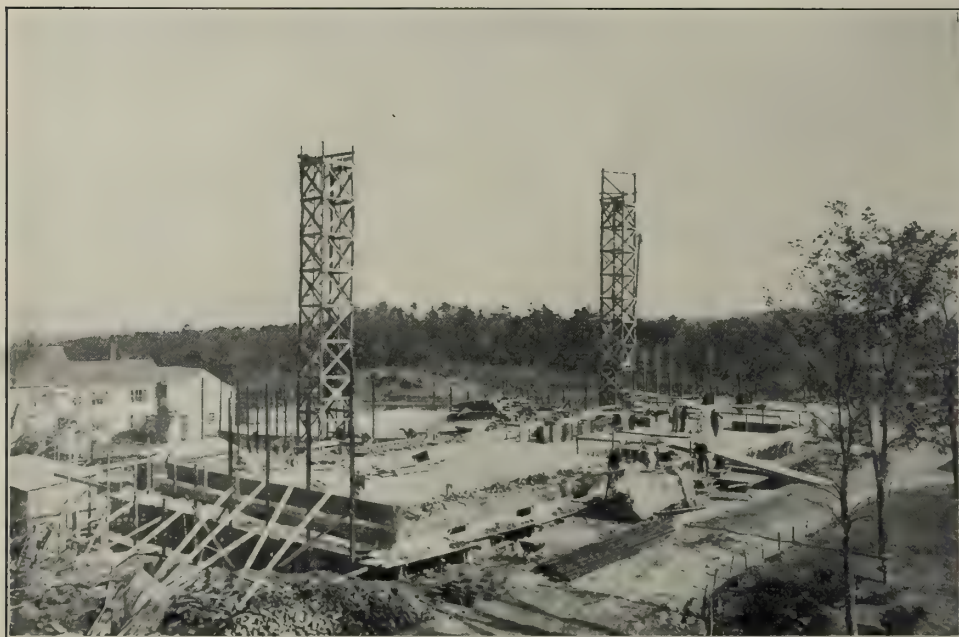
made for transferring during the coming summer all the files and archives connected with the offices of the Principal, the Treasurer, the Registrar, and the Alumni Secretary to their new quarters. The organ, however, will not be installed until at least a year from next June.

Gifts to the School

The Trustees have recently received from an anonymous donor the sum of \$20,000 for the establishment of two separate funds, of \$10,000 each. The income from the first, to be known as the Alfred Ernest Stearns Fund, is to be devoted each year to pay for a single lecture by some distinguished person in the auditorium of George Washington Hall. The second is to be called the James Cowan Sawyer Fund, the income from which is to be used annually to pay for some musical entertainment, also to be given in the auditorium of George Washington Hall. These two funds, one named for the Principal of Phillips



THE SITE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HALL BEFORE WORK STARTED



THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION

Academy and the other for the Treasurer, are certainly unique of their kind, and ought to bring to Andover over a period of years the finest lecturers and musicians which can be found in this country.

Alumni Fund Directors

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund, held at the City Midway Club in New York City on Friday, January 15, the following officers were re-elected: Chairman, Oliver G. Jennings, '83; Vice-Chairman, Frederick C. Walcott, '87; Treasurer, James C. Sawyer, '90; Secretary, Claude M. Fuess. The report of the Secretary for 1925 was presented and approved. It was agreed that the amount aimed at during 1926 should be \$25,000, as in the previous year, and that especial stress should be laid on securing a larger number of subscribers. The following Directors were present: Oliver G. Jennings, '83, Francis R. Appleton, '71, Samuel L. Fuller, '94, Frank H. Simmons, '94, Lansing Reed, '00, F. Abbot Goodhue, '02, Allan Ames, '14, Paul Abbott, '16, James C. Sawyer, '90, and Claude M. Fuess.

School Lectures

Several lectures have been held during the winter term in the Academy Chapel, mainly for the entertainment of the undergraduate body. On January 11, Mr. Edgar C. Raine gave an illustrated talk on Alaska, describing his experiences during twenty-six years of residence in that territory. On February 5, Mr. Alexander Woollcott, the dramatic critic, spoke on the subject *Behind the Scenes*, his lecture being one of the most diverting ever given in Andover. A talk scheduled by Mr. B. F. Baumgardt for February 26 was postponed indefinitely because of a mild epidemic of colds which affected a considerable number of the students. On March 8, Mr. Charles Sheldon, '87, of Washington, D. C., spoke on *Hunting Big Game in Alaska*. Besides these regular attractions the school heard Mr. Montagu Rendall, formerly Headmaster of Winchester College, England, speak informally on the English public schools; and late in the term Colonel Stopford of the United States Army talked briefly on the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

Faculty Notes

Principal Stearns has kept the following engagements during the winter term:

Preaching at Amherst College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Broadway Taber-

nacle, New York City, Rutgers University, Central Congregational Church, Providence, R. I., and Centre Church, New Haven, Conn.; speaking at The Taft School, The Lawrenceville School, The Hackley School, The Spence School, New York City, Culver Military Academy, The Friends' School, Brooklyn, N. Y., Chicago Sunday Evening Club, Chicago Congregational Club, Harvard Club of Boston, Christian Fraternity at Phillips Exeter Academy, and Parent-Teacher Associations in Greenfield and Manchester, Mass.

He has also attended Headmasters' Association meetings in New York City and Phillips Academy and an Alumni meeting in Chicago.

Mr. Laurence V. Roth, of the Department of History, has been appointed a member of the Council of the New England History Teachers' Association.

Mr. Roth lectured during the term before the Shawsheen Women's Club and the Women's Club of Lynnfield, Massachusetts.

Dr. Claude M. Fuess was Toastmaster at the annual dinner of the Boston Alumni Association of Amherst College, held in February. He spoke before the mid-winter gathering of the American Legion in Massachusetts on the subject *The Duties of Post Historians*. Dr. Fuess's new school story, *The Andover Way*, will be published by Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard early in April.

Mr. Herbert H. Vreeland, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 389th Field Artillery, a Reserve Officers' Regiment, has recently been elected as Vice-Commander of Andover Post, Number 8, American Legion.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Roy E. Spencer, Instructor in English, to Miss Marie Jeanrenaud, of Chateau du Montcel, Jouy en Josas, France, the daughter of M. Henri H. Jeanrenaud, of St. Blaise, Switzerland. Mr. Spencer will be married in France about July 15th, returning to Andover with his bride in late August.

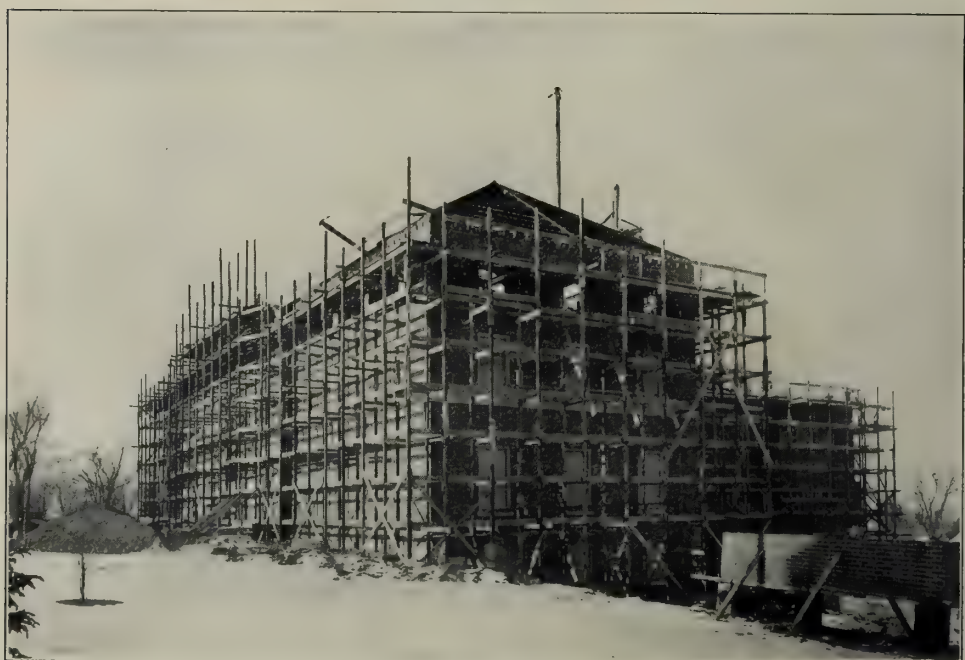
The engagement is announced of Mr. Roscoe E. Dake, Instructor in Mathematics and Chemistry, to Miss Ruth Cadmus, of New York City, at present a Senior in Middlebury College, Vermont.

At the recent Andover Town Meeting Professor Charles H. Forbes was elected a member of the newly-organized Town Planning Board for a term of five years.

Readers of the *Bulletin* will be glad to hear that Mr. George T. Eaton, after an illness which kept him confined to a hospital for some weeks, is now very much better, — so much so that he was quite able to prepare the



THE EARLY STAGES



LAYING THE ROOF

"Alumni Notes" for this issue of the publication.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mr. Alan Rogers Blackmer, Instructor in English, to Miss Josephine Bedford, of Oak Park, Illinois. Miss Bedford is now completing her Senior year at the University of Chicago. They plan to be married in August.

Music Notes

Perhaps the most greatly enjoyed concert ever presented in the chapel of Phillips Academy was that given in January by the Russian Symphonic choir under the direction of Basil Kibalehich, formerly choir-master at Petrograd, Geneva, and Paris. Despite most inclement weather the chapel was filled with an almost unprecedented audience. It is hoped that the choir may possibly sing in Andover again during the next season when the new auditorium will be finished and will furnish so much better facilities for such a performance. On the evening of March 3rd the Harvard glee club presented an interesting and varied program. On March 17th Mr. Albion Metcalfe of Reading, who has just returned from a year with Matthey in London, gave an excellent piano recital. At the Vesper recitals during the winter term the Director of Music played the organ works of Cesar Franck. For the spring term there are scheduled the concert by the joint musical clubs, the concert with Bradford Academy, and a recital by Mr. Percy Grainger, the distinguished Australian pianist.

The outstanding matters of interest, musically, on the hill are the new endowment fund for concerts, the new bells for the carillon, and the new organ for the auditorium. An unnamed donor has given the sum of \$10,000 to be known as the J. C. Sawyer Musical Foundation, the interest of which, amounting to about \$500 annually, is to be devoted to the presentation of one concert of a high standard of excellence. The first concert on the new foundation will be given in the new auditorium next year.

The second item of especial interest is the donation by Mr. Samuel Fuller of New York of seven new bells for the carillon in the Memorial tower. These seven bells, which are being cast at present in England in the foundry of the John Taylor Co. at Loughborough, and are expected to be installed in the tower by Commencement, will complete the three octaves of the present carillon. The new bells are the two lowest semi-tones and the five highest notes. The Andover carillon will thus consist of 37 bells, and will be the third in America with respect to number of

bells, being exceeded by the Rockefeller Carillon in New York and the one at Cohasset, Mass. The Sunday afternoon carillon recitals will be resumed during the spring term and it is planned to add to the programs the playing by a double quartette of trombones which has practiced with great diligence during the past winter. The quartette consists of residents of the town so that it is hoped it will become one of the permanent attractions of Andover Hill and a unique feature of the Andover carillon recitals.

Last, but by no means least, comes the signing of the contract for the splendid new organ for the new George Washington Auditorium. The contract has been awarded to Cassavant Bros. Ltd., of St. Hyacinthe, Canada, who built the organs in Emmanuel Church and Tremont Temple, Boston, and in Symphony Hall, Detroit. The instrument, which will cost approximately \$50,000, will doubtless be one of the finest in this vicinity. It will consist of four manuals with 17 stops on the Great organ, 19 on the Swell, 21 on the Choir, 14 in the Solo, and 25 in the Pedal, making a total of 96 stops. A few of the pedal stops are provided for in the console only, as are also the chimes and the celesta on all manuals. The mechanical devices will include releases on all manuals and pedal, a suitable pedal which will, when the stop is drawn, automatically give an appropriate pedal the instant the hands touch either the Swell or the Choir manual. There will also be an arrangement by which the swell boxes will close with the first depression of the Crescendo pedal. The reversible pistons from all manuals to pedal will be operative by foot as well as hand. One of the characteristics of the organ will be that each manual will be provided with ample Mixture ranks and with the complete family of reeds at 16, 8, and 4 ft. The Great contains 9 ranks of Mixtures, the Swell 9, the Solo 7, the Choir, which will be quite unusual, 7, which can be brought on separately at 4, 2 2-3, 2, 1 3-5, 1 1-3, 1 1-7, and 1 ft. The organ chambers are on both sides of the stage. The console will be movable.

The Phillips Club

Among the smoke talks held at the Phillips Club during the past term have been the following: Mr. Joseph C. Kimball, of Andover, on *The Haverhill Shoe Industry Viewed from Thirty Years of Experience*; Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard University Law School, on *Free Speech*; and Mr. Charles Sheldon, of Washington, D. C., on *Life among the Seri Indians*. The speaker at Ladies'

Night, on Monday, January 25, was Dr. Walter V. Bingham, of New York City, whose subject was *Psychology and Business*. The last talk of the winter was given, March 19, by Dr. Alfred Johnson, P. A., '90, of Brookline, on *Our Inland Waterways*. It was fully and interestingly illustrated by lantern slides.

The Chronicles of America

On Wednesday evenings during the winter term the "Chronicles of America," a series of moving picture films illustrating important events in American History prepared under the auspices of Yale University, were shown in the Gymnasium under the direction of Mr. Laurence V. Roth, Instructor in History in Phillips Academy, who gave a brief preliminary survey of the historical background before each picture was presented. The attendance has been gratifyingly large, both from the undergraduates and from the faculty, and the course has been well worth while.

Dr. Palmer's "Heretics, Saints, and Martyrs"

In *Heretics, Saints, and Martyrs*, published by the Harvard University Press, Dr. Frederic Palmer, P. A., '65, has assembled a group of essays, the fruit of his mature scholarship. The seven topics discussed are of various kinds, ranging from a brief historical study of the Anabaptists to an examination of the Persian philosopher Mani and his doctrine of Dualism. Some of the chapters will be of interest chiefly to the theologian, but there are others, like the sketch of the hymonologist, Isaac Watts, which will be read with pleasure by any one with a literary sense. To those who know the influence exerted in eighteenth century New England by the famous hymn book usually called *Watts and Select*, Dr. Palmer's

treatment of Watts will be particularly fascinating. Dr. Palmer, it need not be said, is a profound and painstaking scholar; but he also has a dry wit which lightens his pages, and he never loses his sense of proportion, even when his subject has absorbed his entire attention. The volume is a model of what such a collection should be.

Academy Preachers, Spring Term 1926

- April 4 — Rev. Samuel McComb, D.D., Cambridge, Mass. Vespers, Dr. McComb.
 April 11 — Robert E. Speer, D.D., New York City. Vespers, Dr. Speer.
 April 18 — Rev. John Timothy Stone, D.D., LL.D., Fourth Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Illinois. Vespers, Dr. Stone.
 April 25 — Bishop William Lawrence, D.D., LL.D., Boston, Mass. Vespers, Rev. Charles N. Arbuckle, First Baptist Church, Newton Centre.
 May 2 — President James A. Beebe, D.D., LL.D., Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. Vespers, President Beebe.
 May 9 — Dean Charles R. Brown, D.D., LL.D., Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Vespers, Dean Brown.
 May 16 — Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D., Newton Centre, Mass. Vespers, Dr. Boynton.
 May 23 — Rev. Boyd Edwards, D.D., Hill School, Pottstown, Pa. Vespers, Rev. Boyd Edwards.
 May 30 — Rev. Henry H. Tweedy, D.D., Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn. Vespers, Dr. Tweedy.
 June 6 — Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D.D., LL.D., Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, New York. Vespers, Dr. Barbour.
 June 13 — Open.

Undergraduate Interests

Award of the Brooks-Bryce Prize

Following out the policy pursued a year ago, the Brooks-Bryce essay prize was presented on the Sunday afternoon nearest Washington's Birthday, with appropriate ceremonies. This prize, — a large silver cup together with a small gold watch charm, — is awarded annually by Mrs. Brooks-Aten, of New York City, to that member of the undergraduate body writing the best essay on a subject treating of the relations between the United

States and Great Britain, the primary object being to strengthen the friendly bonds which link these two Anglo-Saxon countries. The assigned topic for 1926 was "The Historical Significance of the American Revolution on the Development of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The program for Sunday, February 21, at the vesper service, included a statement regarding the contest by Principal Alfred E. Stearns, an address by the Reverend Carroll

Perry, '86, of Ipswich, and the presentation of the prize to the winner, Charles Ruggles Langmuir, of Englewood, New Jersey, a member of the Senior Class. His essay will now be submitted as representing Phillips Academy in the national competition among some thirty schools, the winner of which will receive a still larger cup and a summer trip to Europe. This competition aroused much interest among the students and actually does stimulate a desire to become more familiar with international affairs. Those who have written essays have profited greatly by the experience.

Andover Student Group Wins Cup

Phillips Academy has recently received a large silver cup awarded by the management of the American Student Tours to the group of boys from any school which, during its trip abroad, represents best the ideals and aims of that school and carries them into practice throughout the holiday. The Andover group during the summer of 1925 comprised George K. Bradford, William M. Dow, Joseph C. Noyes, Fuller M. Rothchild, and Walter M. Swoope, with Mr. Guy H. Eaton, of the teaching staff, as their leader.

The Draper Contest in Public Speaking

The sixtieth annual competition for the Draper prizes in public speaking was held on the evening of Friday, March 5, in the Chapel. The contestants, who had been trained by Mr. Frederic W. H. Stott, Instructor in Public Speaking, showed unusual dramatic talent, and the selections chosen had wide variety. The judges, — Reverend Alfred C. Church, of Andover; Mr. Frank H. Hardy, of Andover, and Mr. Franklin H. Hoyt, of West Newton, — awarded the first prize of thirty dollars to John Philip Fox, of North Andover, and the second prize of twenty dollars to Thomas Conger Kennedy, of Omaha, Nebraska. The program follows:

Trial Scene from *Madame X*

Melvin I. Holstein, Springfield

The Barrel-Organ

Edward C. Carter, Jr., Briarcliff Manor, N. Y. *Alfred Noyes*

The Tell-Tale Heart

Joseph P. Fox, North Andover *Edgar Allan Poe*

Music

The Last Meeting of Arthur and Guinevere

Alfred, Lord Tennyson

William D. Carter, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

The Bear Story

James Whitcomb Riley

That Alex "ist maked up his-own-se'f"

Thomas C. Kennedy, Omaha, Neb.

Richelieu before Louis XIII, from *Richelieu*

Edward, Lord Lytton

John Marshall O'Connor, Salem

Elections to Cum Laude

The following men, on the basis of superior scholarship during the Upper Middle year and the fall term of the Senior year, have been made members of the Gamma Chapter of the *Cum Laude* Society, located at Phillips Academy:

William Draper Carter, of Briarcliff Manor, New York.

Atwood Hale Miller, of Meriden, Connecticut.

Lawrence Frederick Hope, of Newton Center.

Chester Rhodes de la Vergne, Jr., of Calgary Alberta, Canada.

Philip Corbin Kohn, of Farmington, Connecticut.

John Simonds Lobb, of Munising, Michigan.

Francis Beattie Thurber, III, of New York City.

William Henry Swift, III, of Montclair, New Jersey.

Officers of the Senior Class

Officers of the Senior class for the winter term were elected as follows: President, John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio; Vice-President, Caleb Rodney Layton, 3d, of Georgetown, Delaware; Secretary-Treasurer, Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., of Reading, Pennsylvania.

The Dramatic Club

The Dramatic Club of Phillips Academy was organized early this winter with the following officers: President, Harold Carl Sandberg, of Malden; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Clark Carter, Jr., of Briarcliff Manor, New York; Business Manager, Francis Valentine Keesling, Jr., of San Francisco, California; Stage Manager, David Crofoot, of Omaha, Nebraska; Property Manager, Frederick Ely Howe, of Boston. On the last Saturday evening of the term, under the direction of Mr. Allan V. Heely, of the teaching staff, the club presented three one-act plays, — Milne's *The Man in the Bowler Hat*, Kelly's *Finders-Keepers*, and *The Ghost of Jerry Bundler* by W. W. Jacobs and Charles Rock. The performance, — which was given before a large audience in the Andover Town Hall, — was exceedingly creditable both to Mr. Heely and to the actual participants. Especially noteworthy was the management of dialogue, which, instead of being languid and uncertain as in most amateur theatricals, was carried on in a brisk and convincing way. The outstanding feature of the evening was the work of Chapin and Clutia as the young



THE ELM ARCH IN JUNE

married couple in Kelly's comedy. Not the least attractive phase of the evening's program was the music furnished by the Academy orchestra, with Dr. Pfatteicher at the piano. The cast of the plays was as follows:

THE MAN IN THE BOWLER HAT

By A. A. MILNE

Mary	S. K. Merwin
John	J. M. O'Connor
Hero	F. B. Cooper, Jr.
Heroine	C. E. Payne
Chief Villain	H. C. Sandberg
Bad Man	C. M. Fisher
The Man in the Bowler Hat	R. L. Rideout

FINDERS-KEEPERS

By GEORGE KELLY

Mrs. Aldrid	T. C. Chapin
Eugene Aldrid	C. E. Clutia
Mrs. Hampton	J. Merwin

THE GHOST OF JERRY BUNDLER

By W. W. JACOBS AND CHARLES ROCK

Somers	M. I. Holstein
Malcolm	B. D. Gilbert
Hirst	T. C. Kennedy
Beldon	A. M. Hirsh, Jr.
Penfold	W. D. Carter
Dr. Leek	E. C. Carter, Jr.
George, a waiter	J. P. Fox

The Butler-Thwing Prize

The Butler-Thwing Prize of fifteen dollars, awarded annually to that member of the Junior class who receives the highest grades in his entrance examinations for Phillips Academy, has been won this year by Albert Hampton Barclay, Jr., of New Haven, Connecticut.

Means Contest

The fifty-ninth annual competition for the Means prizes in original composition was held in the Chapel of Phillips Academy on the evening of Friday, March 19. The program was as follows:

MUSIC

Gareth W. Speer	Bridgeport, Conn.
When Shall Free Speech Be Free?	
Homer M. Byington, Jr.	Naples, Italy
Is Prohibition a Failure?	
Amerst E. Huson	Derry, N. H.
What Does It Mean to Be Educated?	
Horatio G. Vester	Jerusalem, Palestine
Locarn, The Dawn of a New Era	
MUSIC	
Edmund A. Steimle	New York, N. Y.
What Are We Going to Do About it?	
Robert K. Chisholm	Buffalo, N. Y.
The American Indian	
Warner Marshall, Jr.	Larchmont, N. Y.
The Poetry of Carl Sandburg	
John S. Lobb	Monising, Mich.
What Does It Mean to Be Educated?	
MUSIC	

The judges — Rev. Raymond H. Kendrick, Mr. Irving Southworth, and Mr. Gerard Chapin, — awarded the first prize of twenty-five dollars to John Simonds Lobb, the second of fifteen dollars to Horatio Gates Vester, and the third of ten dollars to Edmund Augustus Steimle.

The Harvard Pi Eta Show

On the evening of Friday, January 15, the Harvard Pi Eta Society presented an original musical comedy, *A Fool for Scandal*, in the Andover Town Hall, under the auspices of the Andover Dramatic Club. A large audience of undergraduates and townspeople filled the hall.

Officers of the Lower Middle Class

Officers of the Lower Middle class were chosen for the winter term as follows: President, Richard Henry Kingston, Jr., of New York City; Vice-President, William Avery Gould, of Millerton, New York; Secretary-Treasurer, Brett Osborne, of Ravinia, Illinois.

The Society of Inquiry

The activities of the Society of Inquiry have, during the winter term, been confined largely to the work of discussion groups which were started in January. The leaders of these groups, — Mr. John Crocker, Mr. Allan V. Heely, and Mr. Herbert H. Vreeland, — have met their sections once a week to take up with them general topics of current interest, especially from the moral and ethical point of view. A considerable number of students signed up for these meetings, and the attendance has been reasonably good.

Senior Promenade

The annual Senior Promenade was held on the evening of Friday, February 19, in the Borden Gymnasium. The committee in charge consisted of Caleb Rodney Layton, 3d, of Georgetown, Delaware (Chairman), John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio, Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., of Reading, Pennsylvania, and Owen Osborne Freeman, of Melrose Park, Pennsylvania. The patronesses were Mrs. John L. Philips, Mrs. Claude M. Fuess, Miss Grace P. S. Clemons, Mrs. John S. Barss, and Mrs. John Crocker. Music was furnished by Boyle's Orchestra, of Boston. Although the attendance was not large, the dance was highly successful, and no criticism whatever could be made of the manner in which it was conducted.



THE ANDOVER-EXETER HOCKEY GAME

Athletics

Now that Old Sol is once more pledging that the snows of New England are not really eternal and is sending their whiteness rushing to the gutters, we turn our eyes toward spring. The glistening hockey rink no longer rings with the clashing of sticks. The sharp call of the referee's whistle and the splash of the natators have left the gymnasium haunted only with the memory of well-fought contests. With the threat of examinations and the promise of the glorious weather to come, the scantily clad hordes that daily captured the Case Memorial Building have, we hope, buried themselves among the mysteries of Caesar, Shakespeare, and Euclid.

A short review of our athletics of the winter term may be of interest. Each Saturday brought its battles, and on some of these days one was kept on the move in order that no sport would be missed. Probably the most serious setback of the term was that it became necessary, because of a scarlet fever epidemic at Exeter, to cancel both swimming and basketball. However, it gives us pleasure to report that we met and conquered our crimson

rivals in hockey and in the annual relay race. Of the forty-three contests held with outside schools throughout the term we won twenty-six, lost sixteen and tied one. Each team outscored the total of its opponents, and the combined totals show that Andover made 847 counts to 638 run up by the opposition. And, since we are on a statistical bent, we are forced to go on. We met teams representing Harvard as freshman or as second teams in six different branches with a victory in every case for the Blue. Yale Freshmen in part took us off our pedestal and administered defeats in three branches. In five contests with the M. I. T. Freshmen, Andover was defeated once. Dartmouth '29 broke even, with one defeat and one victory. Worcester Academy had a slight edge, winning two and losing one.

Swimming and Basketball

Coach R. E. Dake had a well balanced aggregation on the swimming team. Captain Fletcher Nyce is considered to be one of the best among the school boys of the country in the breast stroke. It is regretted that Mr.

Dake and his team did not get a chance to revenge the defeat at the hands of Exeter of last year. Mr. Alan R. Blackmer did remarkably well with material that was none too seasoned or promising. Under him the basketball team showed marked team play and, at times, flashes of genius which brought us victories in unexpected places; especially was this true when they defeated the strong Harvard Freshmen five with a basket caged from the middle of the floor as the final whistle blew. The score was 37 to 36.

Wrestling and Fencing

In wrestling Captain Capra, Reiter and Yamaguchi were the mainstays. Coach Carlson has been working with some of the grapplers of the lower classes to fill the places of the men who will be graduated this year. The fencing team, under Messrs. Barss and Peck, acquitted itself well with three victories and one defeat.

Hockey

To Captain Rideout's hockey team goes the credit of the first defeat of Exeter of the school year. It is sad that poor ice conditions after the first period made first rate hockey impossible; even as it was, it was a well contended contest: one of the most spirited we have seen in many a day. Luce, captain-elect for next year, lead the Andover attack; it was largely through his own efforts that he made two beautiful tallies in the second and third periods. MacGregor, of Exeter, was the outstanding star on the opposition and through him their only score came in the second period. The game ended a few seconds after Luce caged the puck for the second time, giving Andover a one-point advantage.

Track

The track team showed signs of strength here and there and it is thought that by June there will be a fairly well balanced collection of adherents of the cinder path. We took our usual defeat in the hands of the Dartmouth yearlings; the majority of our strength was not available at that time. We meet them again in the spring — this, of course, is merely a statement. It would have done your hearts good and wrecked your nerves too, as it did to most of the thousands at the Boston Arena on February 6, to see the struggle between the two relay teams. I quote Tom McCabe in the *Boston Herald*:

"Your heart would leap an extra beat if you could have looked at Exeter fighting Andover. See-saw, first Exeter, then

Andover, some tow-headed youngster bobbing his head up and down giving everything he had to get the lead, then losing a bit and putting his head down to dig up an extra something. Then with Exeter in the lead in the home stretch up came Andover. The Exeter anchor just flopped, run out, in front of the tape. If you were not keyed up in that climax you never will get a thrill out of anything."

The Interscholastics

The second annual indoor interscholastic meeting was held in the Case Memorial Building on February 20. It proved to be quite a successful and a well officiated affair. There were over two hundred and fifty boys on hand, representing seventeen public schools of eastern Massachusetts. Several of the existing records were broken; Lawrence High School carried home the trophy given to the school winning the greatest number of points.

The New Baseball Coach

Mr. Arthur Mereweather has been appointed to guide the destinies of the baseball team for the coming season. Already two weeks' practice has been held in the Cage. Mr. Mereweather is a graduate of Brown University and has taken a post-graduate course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There is little to choose from as far as seasoned material is concerned, since the ravages of graduation have taken most of the best. We wish him success.

Scores of Winter Competitions

BASKETBALL			
Andover	24	Lawrence High School	16
Andover	41	Boston University '29	24
Andover	28	Tufts '29	37
Andover	19	Dean Academy	34
Andover	37	Harvard '29	36
Andover	17	Yale '29	27
Andover	26	M. I. T. '29	24
Andover	24	Fitchburg Normal School	28
Andover	28	Dartmouth '29	24
Andover	15	Worcester Academy	28
Andover	49	Huntington School	11
308			289
FENCING			
Andover	3	M. I. T. '29	6
Andover	5	Boston H. S. of Com.	4
Andover	5	Boston English H. S.	4
Andover	7	Harvard '29	2
20			16

HOCKEY

Andover	4	Andover Town Team	1
Andover	2	Harvard 2nd	0
Andover	3	Browne and Nichols	2
Andover	6	Stone School	1
Andover	0	Newton High School	3
Andover	1	Melrose High School	4
Andover	3	M. I. T. '29	0
Andover	2	Exeter	1

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SWIMMING

Andover	56	M. I. T. '29	6
Andover	54	Boston English H. S.	8
Andover	24	Huntington School	38
Andover	25	Yale '29	37
Andover	22	Worcester Academy	40
Andover	50	Boston All-Scholastics	12

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TRACK

Relays: Andover defeated Exeter, Harvard '29 and Worcester Academy; meeting each separately, and was defeated by the varsity team of the University of New Hampshire.

Andover	48	Harvard '29	33
Andover	42	Dartmouth '29	57
Andover	45	Brown '29	18

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WRESTLING

Andover	18	Northeastern '29	10
Andover	8	Yale '29	16
Andover	9	Boston Y. M. C. A.	11
Andover	22	M. I. T. '29	0
Andover	11	Harvard '29	9
Andover	13	Springfield '29	13
Andover	11	Brown '29	13

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Spring Schedules

BASEBALL

Apr.	24	—	Wentworth
Apr.	28	—	Lawrence High
May	1	—	Dartmouth Freshmen
May	5	—	Huntington
May	8	—	Harvard 2nd
May	12	—	Dean
May	15	—	Boston University Freshmen
May	19	—	St. John's Prep
May	22	—	Harvard Freshmen
May	26	—	Holy Cross Freshmen
May	29	—	Worcester at Worcester
May	31	—	Yale Freshmen
June	2	—	Cushing
June	9	—	St. Anselm's
June	12	—	Exeter

TENNIS

Apr.	28	—	Malden High
May	1	—	St. Paul's at Concord, N. H.
May	5	—	Harvard Freshmen
May	8	—	Brown Freshmen at Providence
May	12	—	Harvard 2nd at Cambridge
May	15	—	M. I. T. Freshmen
May	19	—	M. V. C. C. (Tentative)
May	22	—	Harvard 2nd
May	24	—	Newton High
May	28	—	Dartmouth Freshmen
May	31	—	Harvard Interscholastics
June	7	—	North Andover Country Club
June	9	—	Exeter at Exeter

TRACK

May	1	—	Harvard Freshmen
May	1	—	Andover 2nd vs. Lawrence High
May	8	—	Yale Freshmen
May	8	—	Andover 2nd vs. Lowell High
May	15	—	Harvard Interscholastics at Cambridge
May	22	—	Worcester Academy
May	22	—	Andover 2nd vs. Medford High
May	28	—	Dartmouth Freshmen
June	5	—	Exeter at Exeter



Alumni Interests



FRANK I. PARADISE, '84

Alphonso Benjamin Bowers, 1830-1926

When one reaches his 96th year, it is always wise to ask, of what value has he been to the world. Mr. Bowers was a unique personality. He was the inventor of the centrifugal hydraulic pump and dredger which has saved millions of dollars to the United States Government. His genius showed itself early in that he had written for publication, made several political speeches and built his first dam when he was but sixteen years of age. His patents have been many but like most inventors, he has had to contest his rights in foreign and domestic suits. He early in life adopted as his motto, "Renew your Courage," which came down to him from his ancestors, tracing his lineage back to Alfred the Great and Charlemagne.

Such a man as Mr. Bowers deserves an honored place in the list of Phillips men of scientific attainments.

Frank Ilsley Paradise, 1859-1926

"The Safeguard of our Republic" and "The Student as a Reformer" published in the *Philo Mirror* foreshadows the literary excellence of the future rector. All his life through he was fond of writing and speaking in public. While in school he was an editor of the *Mirror*, vice-president of Philo, winner of prizes in both the Means and Draper contests, chosen to draw up resolutions



DANIEL B. WENTZ, '92

on the death of Professor George C. Merrill and also on the death of President Garfield. In the later years he was the author of numerous themes and spoke acceptably in English Communities on history, stressing the cordial relations that should exist between the mother country and the new world.

He had a wide outlook on life, as his work carried him from New England to Louisiana, to England, to Paris, to Switzerland. His interest in Phillips was shown in sending his three sons to the Academy.

Daniel Bertsch Wentz, 1872-1926

A very forceful and conspicuous figure in the coal mining industry of Pennsylvania passed away on February 8. Starting with a small property at Stonega, Va., he moved forward from one success to another, till he dominated the coal and coke business in Wise County and in sections of Pennsylvania. His career in the World War was one of marked ability under Dr. Garfield, Major-General Goethals, and General Pershing, leading to a colonelcy and the D. S. C. He was exceedingly fond of outdoor life and was making plans to spend a half year in Africa, hunting large game.

Obituaries

1847 — Francis Adams Abbott, son of Hugh Adams and Minerva Cragin Abbott, was born in Greenfield, N. H., December 9, 1831. He was a foreman in the Appleton Cotton Mills of Lowell and removed to Kansas in 1855 and engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1902 he went to Sapulpa, Okla., where he died at the extreme age of 94, January 25, 1926.

1849 — William Wallace Crapo, son of Henry Howland and Mary Ann Slocum Crapo, was born in Dartmouth, May 16, 1830, and graduated from Yale in 1852 and attended the Harvard Law School. He was city solicitor of New Bedford, member of the Massachusetts legislature, member of Congress, engaged in the lumber business in Michigan, president of the Acushnet Mill Corporation and was connected with many banking and industrial corporations. He died in New Bedford, February 28, 1926.

1852 — Alphonso Benjamin Bowers, son of Wilder and Sarah Hay Thompson Bowers, was born in West Baldwin, Me., September 25, 1830, and attended the Bridgewater Normal School. Before entering Phillips he had built a substantial dam at the age of 16 and in 1853 went to California and invented a method of cheap transportation of earth by means of a stream of water on a down grade. He also taught school in the San Francisco High School. He was an inventor of world-wide reputation, and litigation begun in 1864 over his patents was decided in his favor in 1897. He dredged the harbor of San Francisco, was deputy surveyor-general of California in 1863. He died in his 96th year in Lynn, January 24, 1926.

1853 — Thomas Cushing Stevens, son of Joseph Cushing and Margaret Ann Riddle Stevens, was born in Bangor, Me., November 8, 1835. He served in the United States Navy on Admiral Dahlgren's Despatch Steamer, Harvest Moon, as Captain's Secretary. He was in the active practice of law for more than fifty years as Judge of the Newport Municipal Court, Penobscot County, Me., Disclosure Commissioner for Penobscot County and Dedimus Justice for the State of Maine. He died February 8, 1926.

1856 — Francis Willard Webster, son of John and Mary Bent Allen Webster, was born in Bangor, Me., August 26, 1836, and graduated from Bowdoin in 1860. He was a corporal in Company D, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery, and Captain Co. G., 3d U. S. C. T. He was Surveyor-General of Florida, a manufacturer in Milwaukee, Wisc., and in Sherwood, Tenn. A brother, George, was in Phillips 1855. Mr.

Webster died in Priest River, Idaho, October 8, 1922.

1858 — Frederick William Mitchell, son of Alexander Coffin and Cornelia Helen Macy Mitchell, was born in Hudson, N. Y., October 31, 1841, and graduated from Williams in 1862. In the Civil War, he was in Co. G, 13th N. Y. State troops, in Co. I, 12th Ill. Cavalry, rising from corporal to captain. He was a druggist, in the lumber business, and from 1881 a clerk in the U. S. Pension Bureau in Washington, D. C. He died in Washington, December 4, 1925.

1860 — George Fisher, son of Willard and Betsey Richardson Wheeler Fisher, was born in Franklin, November 25, 1839, and was a member of the Amherst class of 1865. For three years he was a teacher in Troy, N. Y., was assistant rector in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., rector in Milford, Shelburne Falls, Ashfield, Woods Hole, and then retired to Cambridge, where he died January 12, 1926.

1863 — Francis Olney Winslow, son of George and Olive Covill Smith Winslow, was born in South Dedham, now Norwood, March 20, 1844. He was a leather manufacturer in the firm of Winslow Brothers and retired in 1895. He then devoted himself to the interests of the Y. M. C. A., the American Board of Missions, the trusteeship of the Peabody estate. He died in Brookline, January 22, 1926.

1868 — Edward Scott Bodwell, son of Henry Arnold and Myra Jane Day Bodwell, was born in Methuen, September 25, 1850. He was treasurer of the Keene, N. H., Granite Co., an officer in the Bodwell Granite Co. at Vinalhaven, Me., and in 1889 went into the clothing business in Brunswick, Me. He died in Brunswick, December 23, 1925.

1871 — William Newton Chapin, son of Newton and Caroline Barber Sawin Chapin, was born in Springfield, April 26, 1853, and graduated from Beloit in 1876. For many years he was manager of sales of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Co. and later was connected with the Poland Paper Co. with offices in New York City. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 13, 1926.

1871 — Richard Haines Halsted, son of William Mills and Mary Louise Haines Halsted, was born in New York City, January 25, 1854, and became a stock broker in New York City. A brother, William S. of the class of 1869, became an eminent surgeon in Baltimore, Md. Richard died in New York City, April 29, 1925.

1871 — George Gregory Shelton, son of George Wellington and Margaret Atwood

Shelton, was born in Birmingham (now Derby), Conn., August 24, 1853, and graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College. In this college he was professor of *Materia Medica* and he practiced his profession in Ridgefield, Conn. He died in Fort Myers, Fla., November 3, 1925.

1873 — Richard Lathers, son of Richard and Abby Pitman Thurston Lathers, was born in New Rochelle, N. Y., April 23, 1855, and was a member of the Williams class of 1877. He was Police and Sewer Commissioner of New Rochelle, chairman of the Board of Public Works, a dealer in real estate in New York City, and was a woolen manufacturer in Pittsfield. He lived the life of a worthy and respected citizen, full of wit and charm, and died in Pittsfield, December 28, 1925.

1874 — John Paul George, son of John Hatch and Susan Ann Brigham George, was born in Concord, N. H., January 21, 1856, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1878, and attended the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1883. He was a trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, a director of the Concord Gas Light Company. His classmates at Phillips will remember him as a sunny-faced boy, full of humor, traits which he kept through life. He died in Concord, December 19, 1925.

1877 — Benjamin Lincoln Osborn, son of David and Mary Porter Osborn, was born in Camden, N. Y., October 25, 1846. He was much older than his schoolmates, having taught six years before entering Phillips. While a Junior he won the First Means prize. He studied law but owing to his parents' failing health, he returned to the home farm and followed the work of a milk farmer the rest of his life, interspersed with writing, speaking and teaching. He died January 18, 1926.

1878 — Franklin Maynard Eaton, son of Henry Franklin and Anna Louisa Boardman Eaton, was born in St. Stephen, N. B., February 23, 1860, and graduated from Yale in 1882 and from the Harvard Medical School in 1885. For ten years he was a physician in Providence, R. I. He died after a long illness in Calais, Me., November 22, 1925.

1883 — Charles Nelson Coddington, son of Samuel Nelson and Fidelia Smith Pettibone Coddington, was born in Collinsville, Conn., December 21, 1861, and graduated from Yale in 1886 and received an LL.B. from Columbia in 1888. He practiced law in Westfield and Elizabeth, N. J. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the

State and Surrogate of Union County, N. J. He died in Westfield, N. J., January 21, 1926.

1884 — Frank Ilsley Paradise, son of William Thomas and Mary Jane Carnes Paradise, was born in Boston, December 5, 1859, and graduated from Yale in 1888 and from the Berkeley Divinity School in 1890. He was rector in Milford, Conn., East Greenwich, R. I., and Medford. Before coming to Medford, he was dean of Christ Church Cathedral in New Orleans, La. Since 1915, he has lived largely in England. He was the author of several books and many magazine articles. He died in Vevey, Switzerland, February 24, 1926. Three sons attended Phillips, Scott H., 1910, Nathaniel B., 1914 and Robert C., 1914.

1887 — Edward Smith Riley, son of James and Ann Hey Riley, was born in Lawrence, February 19, 1861, and graduated from Dartmouth in 1889. He attended the State normal school at Plymouth, N. H., and entered the Lawrence High School as sub-master, a position which he held at the time of his death in Lawrence, January 31, 1926.

1890 — Francis Phelps Dodge, son of David Stuart (1852) and Ellen Phelps Dodge, was born in Teaneck, N. J., September 20, 1871, and was a member of the Yale class of 1894. He was a broker in mining stocks in Colorado Springs, Colo., a member of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and of the Executive Board of the Girl Scouts, and was connected with many philanthropic movements. His last years were spent as an invalid in his New York City home where he died January 14, 1926. A brother, Clarence P., was in 1895.

1891 — Francis Augustus Hinkey, son of Lewis and Mary Ann Nice Hinkey, was born in Tonawanda, N. Y., December 23, 1870, and graduated from Yale in 1895. He was superintendent of the Zinc Smelting works of Iola, Kans., United Zinc and Chemical Co., at Springfield, Ill., was then connected with Harris, Latter & Co., stock brokers in New York City, and the DeWeese-Talbot Co. in Dayton, O. After a long illness with tuberculosis he died in Southern Pines, N. C., December 30, 1925. A brother, Louis, was in 1893.

1892 — John Campbell Greenway, son of Gilbert Christian and Alice White Greenway, was born in Huntsville, Ala., July 5, 1872, and graduated from Yale in 1895. He was with the Carnegie Steel Company at Duquesne, Pa., followed by his experiences with Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish War, in which he was commended for gallantry in action at San

Juan Hill. During the rest of his life he was connected with mining enterprises at Ishpeming, Mich., on the Messaba iron range in Minn., at Bisbee, Ariz., at Chihuahua, Mexico. He served in the world war as Lt. Col. of the 101st Infantry, 26th Div. He was awarded a D. S. C., the Croix de Guerre with two palms, the Croix de l'Etoile Noire and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He died in New York City January 19, 1926.

1892 — Ralph Dutton Hood, son of Salmon Dutton and Perthena Calista Pearson Hood, was born in Topsfield, August 28, 1874. He was employed on the Georgetown and Danvers Street railways, was general manager of the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway at the time of his death in Haverhill, January 9, 1926.

1892 — Daniel Bertsch Wentz, son of John Shriver and Mary Douglass Leisenring Wentz, was born in Jeddo, Pa., September 4, 1872, and was a member of the Harvard class of 1896. In the world war he was a colonel and was awarded D. S. C. for his services overseas with General Pershing and the French government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was president of the Wentz Coal company and was a director in several other coal corporations. He died in Wyncote, Pa., February 8, 1926.

1896 — Robert Edwin Ross, son of Miles and Margaretta Hoagland Ross, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., March 25, 1876, and graduated from Princeton in 1895 and from the Harvard Law School in 1899. He became a coal merchant in New Brunswick, where he died December 25, 1925.

1897 — Thomas Gwynne Whaling, son of John Arnold and Lauretta Gwynne Whaling, was born in Milwaukee, September 14, 1878, and was a member of the Yale class of 1900. He was secretary and treasurer of the Milwaukee Electric Co., connected with theatrical companies, vice-president of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., and died in New York City, March 1, 1926.

1918 — Joseph Cunha Perry, son of Joseph Cunha and Mary Francis Perry, was born in New Bedford, January 18, 1896, and was an assistant manager of an employment bureau. He died in New Bedford, March 31, 1925.

1920 — John Morrissey Paul Anderson, son of Walter Christopher and Catherine Murtagh Anderson, was born in Bridgeport, Conn., July 25, 1902, and graduated from Princeton in 1925 and was a student at Harvard at the time of his death in Boston, October 6, 1925.

1923 — Smith Lewis Multer, son of Smith Lewis and Beatrice Mary Smith Multer, was born in Orange, N. J., July 23, 1903, and entered Yale. At both the Academy and college he took an active part in athletics. He was stricken with scarlet fever and died in New Haven, March 9, 1926.

Personals

1853 — On March 3, 1926, George Morris Woodruff, of Litchfield, Conn., became 90 years of age, and was remembered most bountifully by letters, telegrams and flowers. Two sons have attended Phillips, George C., 1881, and James P., 1887.

1865 — Rev. Dr. Frederic Palmer has written *Heretics, Saints, and Martyrs* which the Harvard University Press publish.

1870 — Rev. Edward W. Babcock in February completed thirty years as rector of the Church of the Holy Cross in Troy, N. Y. In the entire eighty-one years of the church there have been only two rectors. In the last fifty-four years only two organists, father and son, and in sixty-three years only two sextons, father and son, a truly remarkable history.

1871 — Jarvis Dinsmoor has written *Statutory Proceedings in Illinois* published by Burette J. Smith & Co. of Chicago.

1875 — Dr. Frederick M. Warren, for twenty-five years professor at Yale, will become emeritus next July.

1882 — Rev. Allen E. Cross has resigned his pastorate at Milford.

1888 — Pierrepont Fuller is practicing law at 741 Equitable Building, Denver, Colo.

1891 — In the January number of the *National Geographic Magazine* is an article *Measuring the Sun's Heat and Forecasting the Weather* by Charles G. Abbott of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

1891 — William DeWitt Tyndall has removed his law offices; in New York to 154 Nassau street and in New Jersey to Waldwick.

1892 — *Yale in the World War* has been recently edited by Professor George H. Nettleton.

1894 — Burr C. Chamberlin is president of the Larox Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1896 — Hamilton G. Merrill is postmaster at Paso Robles, Calif.

1896 — Henry Parmelee Wickes and Miss Lavina Jessica Heindorf were married in Syracuse, N. Y., November 28, 1925.

1898 — Floyd H. Evans is manager of the Evans Investment Company, St. Paul, Minn.

1898 — John F. Tenney is with the New York Life Insurance Co.

1900 — Walter B. Jordan is at Mayo Brothers, Rochester, Minn., for observation and surgical treatment.

1902 — William T. Bacon announces an opening of offices at 105 South LaSalle street, Chicago, to deal in investment securities.

1903 — Edward T. Hall, vice-president of the Ralston Purina Co., is president of the Association of National Advertisers.

1904 — Commander John N. Jordan, U. S. N., has gone to Lima, Peru, on government orders for a term of two years.

1906 — Charles P. Franchot is vice-president and general counsel of the Rand Kardex Bureau of Tonawanda, N. Y., and may be addressed at 53 Tudor Place, Buffalo, N. Y.

1907 — Carroll Clark Hincks and Mrs. Edith Walker Ney were married in New Haven, Conn., January 9, 1926.

1908 — Walter Scott Leeds and Miss Margaret Kohl were married in Palm Beach, Fla., February 22, 1926.

1911 — Clement M. Gile is assistant to the sales manager of the Gulf Refining Co., at Pittsburgh, Pa.

1911 — Alexander B. Royce is head of the Anti-Trust Bureau of the U. S. Attorney's office in New York.

1912 — Paul Colman Cutler and Miss Frances Shirley Boxhorn were married in Buffalo, N. Y., January 1, 1926.

1912 — Professor Arthur B. Darling has prepared *Political Changes in Massachusetts, 1824-1848*, issued by the Yale University Press.

1913 — Frank Montgomery Dunbaugh and Miss Laura Lane were married in Mount Vernon, N. Y., February 17, 1926.

1913 — Nicholson J. Eastman is on the staff of the Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

1914 — George Johnstone Dunbaugh and Miss Mildred Erma Farrar were married in Los Angeles, Calif., September 7, 1925.

1914 — Robert Campbell Paradise and Miss Elizabeth Janeway Scudder were married in New Brunswick, N. J., February 18, 1926.

1914 — Raymond F. Snell is with Thomas Roberts, Jr., at 30 Broad street, New York City, engaged in investment service.

1914 — Thomas N. St. Hill is assistant secretary and treasurer of the Pacific Gasoline Co., Los Angeles, Calif.

1915 — John E. Emerson is with the Prairie Oil and Gas Company, Tulsa, Okla.

1915 — George Darley Randall and Miss Grace Helen Talbot were married in New York City, February 16, 1926.

1915 — Herbert Franklin Young and Miss Elsie Wallace MacDonald were married in Hinsdale, Ill., January 19, 1926.

1916 — Thomas Woodbury Ashley and Miss Mary E. Kelley were married in Somerville, September 6, 1924. He is with T. C. Ashley & Co., importers of dyestuffs, chemicals and oils, Boston.

1916 — David Robert Englund and Miss May Belle Miner were married in Detroit, Mich., October 31, 1925.

1916 — Paul K. Phillips is with the Ritter Lumber Co., Maben, W. Va.

1916 — Carleton Hart Talcott and Miss Ruth Thurston Herrick were married in Philadelphia, Pa., January 23, 1926.

1916 — Charles Otis Wood and Miss Ethel Proctor Brasier were married in Jackson Heights, N. Y., February 26, 1926.

1918 — Bromwell Ault is general manager of the varnish works of the Ault & Wiborg Company in Cincinnati, and may be addressed at Albion Ave., Glendale, O.

1918 — William Edwards Stevenson and Miss Eleanor Bumstead were married in New Haven, Conn., January 9, 1926. Mr. Stevenson had a remarkable career in England, receiving "a second" in Jurisprudence, was admitted to British Bar, was elected president of the Junior Common Room at Balliol, the greatest honor the undergraduates can give a man and one which no other American has yet attained.

1918 — Ellis C. Vander Pyl is manager of Quad Hall, a club residence in Cleveland, O.

1919 — Phillips Barnard Bergstrom and Miss Ruth Ellen Lee were married in Worcester, March 20, 1926.

1920 — Denzil Sidney Bush and Miss Lillian Ardys Gerard were married in New Haven, Conn., December 26, 1925.

1921 — James R. Brewster is teaching biology and general science in the Adirondack-Florida School.

1921 — Kempton Clark is with Hollingsworth & Vose Co. at East Walpole, manufacturers of rope and jute manilla papers.

1921 — Oliver C. Thornton is with Hettinger Brothers, surgical and dental supply company, Kansas City, Mo.

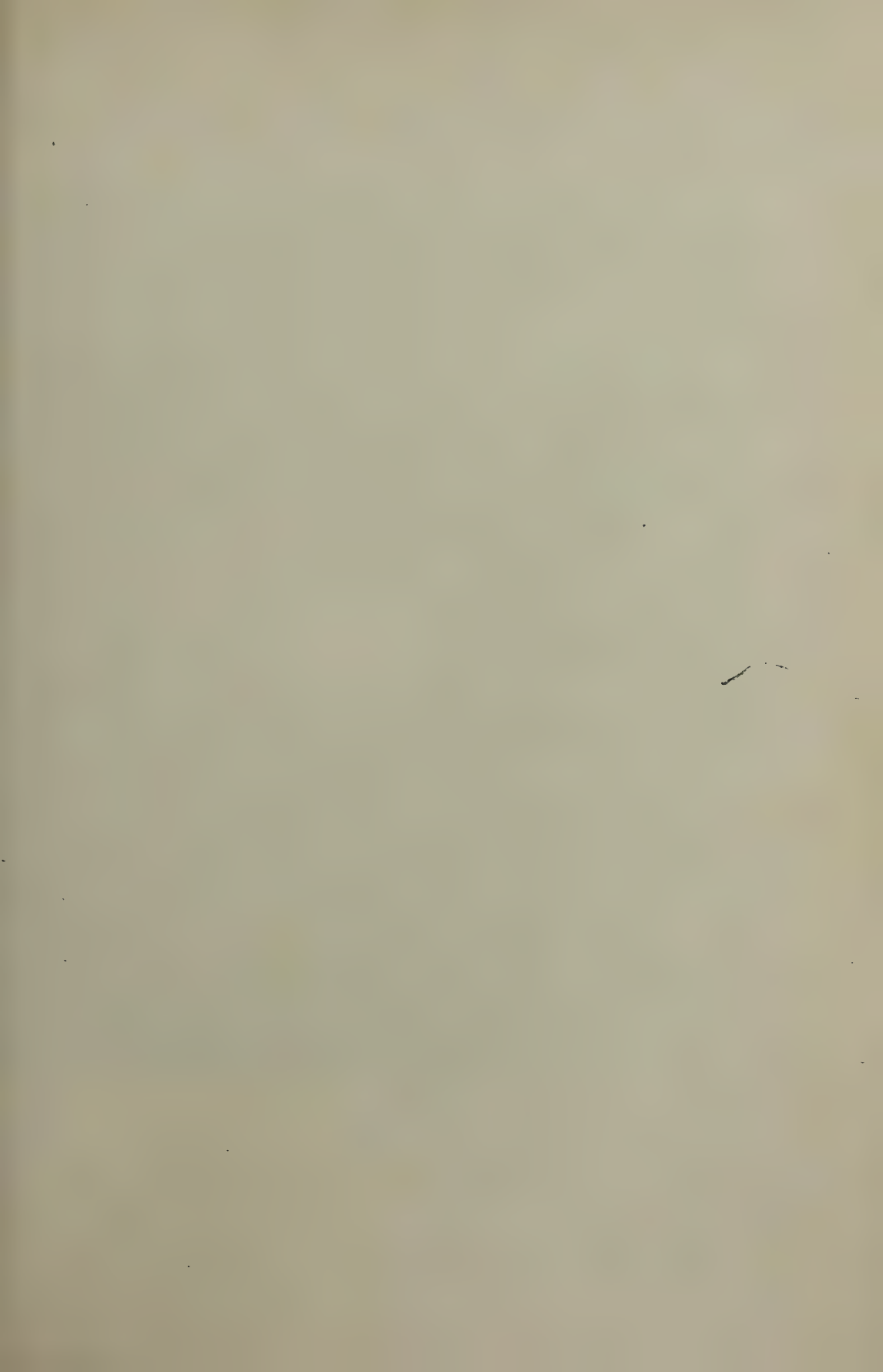
1921 — Daniel E. Wight is with Knight, Dysart & Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.

1922 — Theodore DeLuca in June 1924 secured his first degree at Tufts, a year later was awarded S. T. B. at Tufts Divinity School, and this coming June is a candidate for the A.M. at Harvard. During this year he was appointed instructor in Romance Languages at Tufts.

1922 — Charles B. Collins and Everett S. Noble have been chosen to contest for the Bond Prize at Amherst. Mr. Noble has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

1924 — Gerald Clark Holbrook and Miss Helen Marjorie Linton were married in Red Bank, N. J., January 21, 1926.

1924 — Owing to the death of his father, Frederik H. van Peski, has been forced to leave Harvard and return home where he may be addressed at 28 Vyverlaan, Rotterdam, Holland.





GEORGE THOMAS EATON
INSTRUCTOR AT PHILLIPS ACADEMY SINCE 1880
From the portrait by William Henry Walker

THE PHILLIPS BULLETIN

ISSUED FIVE TIMES A YEAR, IN JANUARY, MARCH, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER

PHILLIPS ACADEMY

ANDOVER

MASSACHUSETTS

CLAUDE M. FUESS
EDITOR

GEORGE T. EATON
HORACE M. POYNTER
M. LAWRENCE SHIELDS
ASSOCIATE EDITORS

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No. 4

EDITORIALS

Although Commencement Week this year was without spectacular features, it was peculiarly pleasant and satisfying. The Senior Class was of unusually high quality, not merely in scholastic attainment but also in the various virtues which make for manhood, and its members quite unconsciously created a most favorable impression. There seemed to be a spirit of friendliness and good feeling abroad, shown in many ways, but especially in the warmth of emotion displayed by the alumni. The addresses were good, — and mercifully brief! The program was never so long as to be tedious. Here and there in homes and fraternity houses there were gatherings to keep the restless entertained. Even the undergraduates, who might have been forgiven for brooding over the baseball defeat of the previous Saturday, cast aside those troubled memories and turned their faces towards the future. It should be added, moreover, that the foliage, the shrubbery, and the lawns were never more beautiful, drawing

enthusiastic praise from the guests as they strolled from one point of vantage to another. The new George Washington Hall, with scaffolding down and façade complete, was the center of admiring attention. We who remain on the Hill from month to month like to believe that Commencement is to our graduates a sort of family reunion and that they know themselves to be even now a part of the school, returning where they once belonged and do still belong.

It was a well-merited tribute which was paid so gracefully at the Commencement Luncheon to Professor George Thomas Eaton, one of the editors of the *Bulletin*. Forty-six years of continuous service to an institution should be sufficient in itself to entitle any teacher to the respect of his colleagues and pupils. But Mr. Eaton has given lavishly of himself and his ability to the school which he has loved, and on the faculty of which his father and brother were also enrolled. Naturally modest and

self-sacrificing, he has never sought publicity; yet he has labored without stint for the welfare of Phillips Academy. Indeed no one not actually on the ground can realize how patiently he has toiled at uninspiring tasks in order that others might benefit. Furthermore he is known to thousands of Phillips boys not only as instructor and statistician, but as friend, one whom they have always sought out on their return to Andover and whom they have affectionately remembered as "Pap." It is particularly pleasing that the artist, Mr. Walker, has made a portrait both lifelike and artistic, one of which the Trustees may be proud. Mr. Edward F. Ryman, the sponsor and donor of this gift to the school, deserves the gratitude of us all.

Of the awards announced by the Principal on Commencement morning, no one is awaited more expectantly than the Fuller prize, which is presented to that member of the graduating class "who has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover, the ideals and traditions of the school." Although the vote of the faculty, which determines the result, may not invariably coincide with the undergraduate viewpoint, there is seldom any real clash of opinion. Somehow the discussion usually narrows to a unanimous decision. The factors which determine the ultimate choice, however, cannot always be definitely appraised. It is not material that the winner should be an athlete, — although we like to think that representative Andover men have strong and efficient bodies. Nor is the highest scholarship essential, — although we believe that there is, for our graduates, "a moral

obligation to be intelligent." Social standing also is never considered, — although the right type of Senior seldom lacks his share of social honors. Even personal magnetism and charm may be ignored by the judges. What is important is a sane attitude towards life, coupled with high moral standards, fair-mindedness, unselfishness, and the power of guiding others, — all the elements of that intangible but very significant thing called character. It is the fellow of all-round ability, the good citizen in his scholastic community, that we like to think of as exemplifying the ideals and traditions of the academy. Some day the *Bulletin* plans to publish a list of those who have won this prize from year to year, with some mention of what they have accomplished in life; and this will demonstrate conclusively that the boy is father to the man.

Reference to prizes naturally leads to mention of the fact that the audience at the Exhibition seemed especially stirred to applause by the awards made to representatives of other races, — to Yamaguchi, the Japanese, to Sundown, the Indian, and to Rizzo, the lad of Italian ancestry. These young men had earned in honest and open competition the distinctions which came to them; and it is pleasant to think that, in a school once so completely dominated by Puritan traditions, so thoroughly New England in its spirit, there should be now this atmosphere of cosmopolitanism. The descendants of Mayflower immigrants and of the colonial judiciary will have to be on their guard if they expect to maintain leadership against the force of this active new blood.

There are still some cobwebbed old fogeys who shudder fearfully at any manifestation of liberalism in our schools, shrinking from it as a fore-runner of anarchy, nihilism, Bolshevism or other similar vague but terrifying evils. To our faculty in general, however, the progressive spirit so evident in this year's Senior Class is indicative of healthy and healthful activity. Rarely in recent times has a group of undergraduates seemed so eager to debate and settle important problems, from the tariff to transubstantiation. Often these youngsters profess doctrines which shock our conservatives, as, for instance, when they announce calmly that they are atheists or communists. Often, too, they argue crudely and on inadequate information. The point is that they are thinking for themselves. A teacher can usually accomplish something when he can produce a reaction in his pupils, even though it may not be the one which he is looking for. It is the jelly-fish mind, placid and soft, which is the despair of the instructor. We have noticed this year the consequences of an inquiring attitude on the part of our students. They have been a trifle critical, even courteously abusive, of existing conditions, but their caviling has been without malice. These alert lads, who reject so much of the conventional code and accept so many of our current "isms," are not going to perish of dry-rot, and they are unmistakably alive!

One of the most notable changes which have taken place in modern education is the gradual disappearance of the teacher-bully, the instructor who treated his pupils brutally, in the name of disci-

pline. Safe in his secure location behind his desk, with all the mighty weight of school authority behind him, this type of pedagogue roared abusive epithets and hurled insulting remarks; if the victim protested, could not the instructor have him "fired"? Thus carefully guarded, he wielded his almost unlimited power, indulging all his little mean-nesses and prejudices, with no apprehension that the trembling student would talk back. The teacher-bully was rarely a man among men; he could not hold his own among his equals; it was only among those who could not return his blows that he cared to move. Even at Andover there were, in by-gone days, masters of this sort, and tales of their roughness have been handed down even to our generation. We do not have to go to Dickens or to England to find a Squeers. Fortunately modern psychology has long recognized the menace of this kind of teacher, who so often made miserable the lives of fastidious, sensitive youngsters and destroyed in ambitious youths all craving to learn. In his stead we now have, except in rare cases, teachers who are gentlemen, possessing sympathy, fair-mindedness, and a perception of the rights of other human beings, even when those others happen to be younger. "The successful teacher," once said Dr. Osler, "is no longer on a height, pumping knowledge at high pressure into passive receptacles." Instead he is more likely to be a man whose chief desire it is to preserve the native enthusiasm of those under his instruction, realizing, as he does, that only through this interest can he accomplish good results. Instead of trying to pound facts into resisting skulls, he attempts, patiently and persistently,

even pathetically, to lead his boys to become eager hunters after truth. And always he is working with his students, following out the Golden Rule and remembering that cruelty, either of the body or of the mind, destroys hope. Corporal punishment has become more and more abhorrent as civilization has advanced; and mental punishment, as administered by a coward on a platform, will, we trust, soon meet with similar condemnation. The brutal teacher, whenever he exists to-day, is an anachronism, whose peculiarities will not much longer be tolerated by a respectable society.

To Professor Charles Henry Forbes, a frequent and welcome contributor to these pages, the *Bulletin* extends its congratulations on his latest distinction, — an honorary degree from Yale University. No Andover man needs to be reminded of the leading position which Professor Forbes occupies to-day in American education; and, unlike most prophets, he is recognized even in his own community for his ability and attainment. Men of his quality add immensely to the prestige of any school and help in winning for teaching the position

which it rightly deserves. With such an example as Professor Forbes before him, no young instructor need feel that his profession does not offer alluring rewards both in fame and opportunity.

Not the most sensational of boys' stories has ever described a game so fraught with thrills and strange reverses as the annual baseball contest between the two ancient rivals, Exeter and Andover. The simple truth is stranger than the wildest fiction. Andover leads, six to four. Two of the Exeter men are out in the final inning. The spectators are leaving their seats, convinced that the battle is over. The Andover band is getting ready to play the "Royal Blue" and looking forward to a rest before the evening's parade and celebration. Suddenly, as if some fatal sister were functioning, everything changes. One Exeter man reaches first base, then another, and still another! And then, — glorious climax for the Exeter rooters, — comes the traditional three-base hit, and three New Hampshire runners cross home plate. It is such features that make baseball the most nerve-racking, the most heart-breaking sport on the schedule of games.

SOME EMINENT ANDOVER ALUMNI

11. John Phillips (1770-1823)

BY CLAUDE M. FUESS

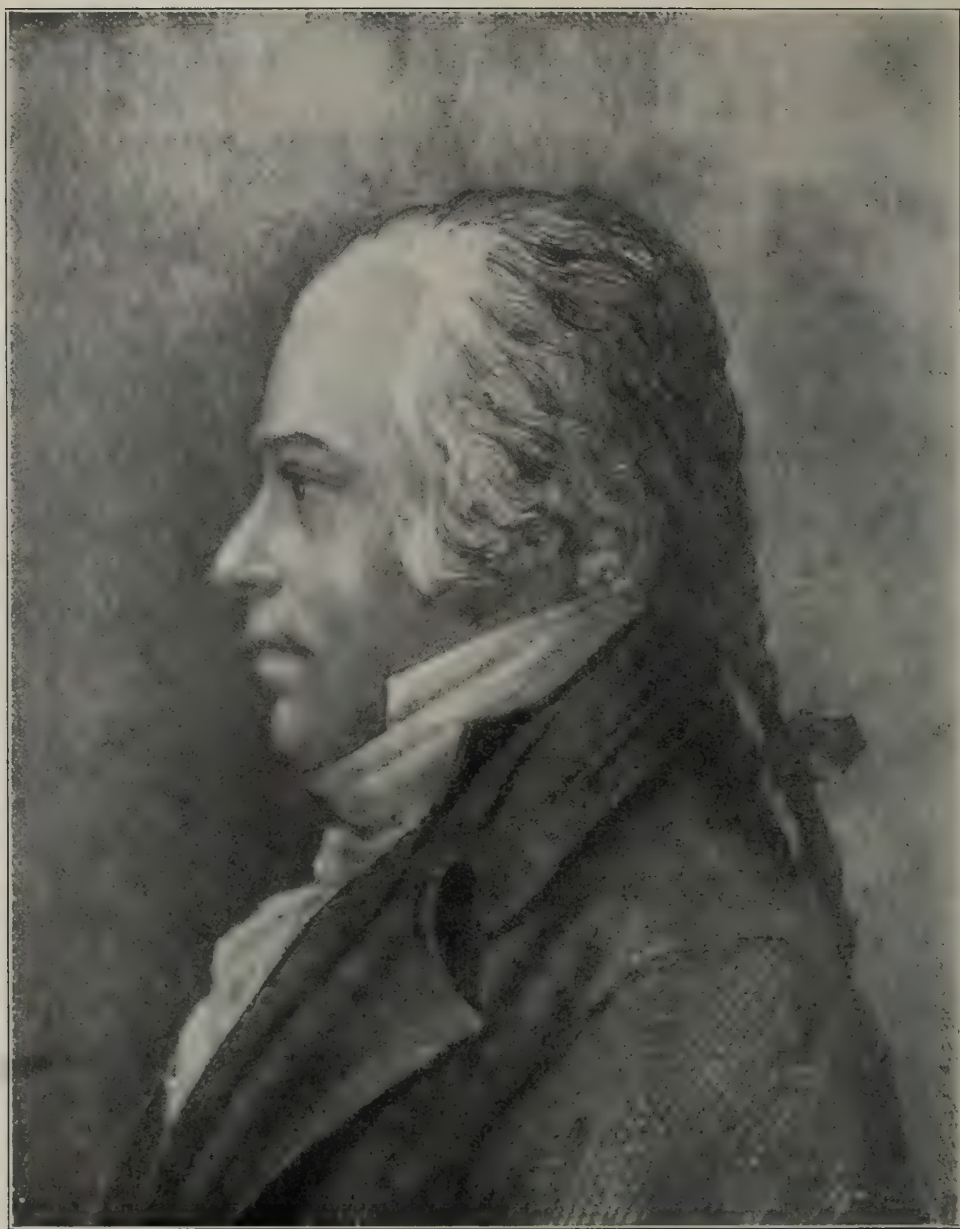
"And thus he bore without reproach
The grand old name of gentleman."

In its formative period, before railroads and automobiles had broadened its scope, Phillips Academy was naturally connected rather closely with Boston, and a considerable proportion of its students came from that town, — for town it was, both in fact and name, in those far-off days. By way of reciprocity, moreover, Andover men, in their turn, had much to do with the administration and development of the Massachusetts capital. It is significant that the first two mayors of Boston, — John Phillips and Josiah Quincy, — were Phillips Academy graduates. Unfortunately Andover has never, since the time of their incumbency, had an alumnus in that high office. The Honorable Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston from 1918 to 1922, did, it is true, marry Martha Phillips, the great-granddaughter of Mayor John Phillips, thus carrying the Phillips tradition into the City Hall; but Mr. Peters is not a graduate of Phillips Academy, and the school can claim no share in the distinction which he brought to his position.

Mayor John Phillips, — who must be kept distinct from several other noteworthy gentlemen of the same name at the end of the eighteenth century — belonged by birth and point of view to a small class now gradually becoming extinct, even on Beacon Hill, — a group of aristocrats, endowed with hereditary wealth, possessing a high degree of culture and influential family ties, and living in intimate daily companionship. Blest in nearly every respect by auspicious fortune, they nevertheless recognized the force of *noblesse oblige* and gave themselves accordingly to the public service. Rather narrow, perhaps, in their outlook, they were scrupulously honest. They abhorred radicalism of every kind, especially the type of liberalism which Thomas Jefferson, the Virginian statesman, was making popular, even in New England. Like the haughty nobility of the *ancien regime* in France, they fought democracy, and eventually went down to defeat like Stoics, with incredulous smiles upon their faces.

It is essential, first of all, to review some dry genealogical facts. Samuel Phillips (1657-1722), a prosperous goldsmith of Salem, had two sons: the elder became the Reverend Samuel Phillips (1689-1771), of Andover, the progenitor of the long line of Andover Phillipses and the grandfather of Judge Samuel Phillips, Founder of Phillips Academy; the younger was John Phillips (1701-1768), who became a stationer and merchant in Boston, was a Deacon in the Brattle Street Church, and was elected Colonel of the Boston Regiment, — a man of influence in his community, who was buried with military honors. His son, William Phillips (1737-1772), also a merchant, married Margaret Wendell, eleventh and youngest child of Colonel Jacob Wendell, a member of the Governor's Council and a substantial citizen. Incidentally she was a direct descendant of Governor Bradstreet. This William Phillips died, June 4, 1772, at the early age of thirty-five, leaving a two-year-old son and two daughters: Margaret, who married Judge Samuel Cooper, and Sarah, who, when she seemed likely to remain a lonely spinster, suddenly accepted the hand and heart of Mark Newman, third Principal of Phillips Academy.

This son, John Phillips, the subject of our sketch, was born, November 26, 1770, in a house on Washington Street, near Court Street, in Boston. There he was brought up by his mother, who is described as a woman "of uncommon energy of mind as well as of ardent piety." When Phillips School opened in 1778, it seems to have been felt by members of the Phillips family that it was their manifest duty, as a clan, to support the new institution, and Phillips mothers unhesitatingly sent away their offspring to Andover Hill at an age which would be regarded to-day as very tender indeed. Little John Phillips, although he was only seven, was driven by stagecoach to Andover and placed in the home of his second cousin, Judge Samuel Phillips, where he was to spend most of the next six years.



JOHN PHILLIPS, 1770-1823

FIRST MAYOR OF BOSTON

From a portrait in possession of the Honorable Andrew J. Peters

The boy found other members of the family in the school with him when it formally opened on April 30, 1778. William Phillips, a lad of eleven, was the nephew of Judge Phillips, and was, therefore, John Phillips's second cousin once removed. Then there was also Josiah Quincy, a youngster of six, — also a second cousin once removed, — who came down, like John Phillips, from the Salem goldsmith. John Phillips and Josiah Quincy had in their lives some striking similarities. In each case the father died young, and the boy was trained by a widowed mother, a woman of strong personality and noble character. Quincy, who was more than a year younger, followed Phillips at Harvard, graduating two years after him. Both men studied law, settled as neighbors in Boston, and entered political life, where they were associated with each other almost daily. When Quincy's mother died in 1798, it was John Phillips whom he asked to accompany him, after the funeral, to the tomb in which she desired to rest, and who helped to lay her away reverently by the side of the husband of her girlhood. Edmund Quincy once said, — "Mr. Phillips was strictly my father's contemporary and perhaps his most intimate and valued friend since boyhood." The two were so much alike in their tastes, their prejudices, and their ideals that there was always a close bond between them.

At Phillips Academy, John Phillips spent nearly seven years under the rigid discipline of Master Eliphalet Pearson, who, we may be sure, did not relax his habitual severity even for scions of the Phillips family. He was on Andover Hill through the darkest days of the Revolution, the "times that tried men's souls." Josiah Quincy used to recall that the boys had a principle that every hoop or sled should have thirteen marks on it, as evidence of the owner's patriotic sentiments, — and that any article without this decoration was fair prey for confiscation. In school with Phillips, in one class or another, were several Revolutionary soldiers, who must have had stories to relate of their experiences in battle. When Phillips graduated in the summer of 1784, however, the war was over, and his chance to win fame as a soldier had gone irrevocably.

Among those who went from Andover to Harvard with Phillips was Benjamin Abbot, later Principal of The Phillips Exeter Academy, who was then twenty-six years old and who was to become the ranking scholar of the class of 1788. Phillips himself won the honor of salutatorian. He has been commended by

a eulogist for showing at Harvard "an honorable submission to authority," but, aside from this not very lavish praise, we can gather little regarding his college career, except that he was awarded a degree in the regular course. The curriculum was then built around Latin and Greek, in which Phillips's Andover training had made him proficient. The President was Dr. Joseph Willard, and, in 1786, Eliphalet Pearson, Phillips's old master at Phillips Academy, was called to Harvard as Hancock Professor of Hebrew and the Oriental Languages. The class of 1788, which was unusually small, included only twenty-eight men, and the college itself was not much larger than the preparatory school. Of his classmates, only two or three later attained distinction, but John Quincy Adams was a graduate in 1778, and Phillips knew him well.

The generosity of his mother, who had been left in affluent circumstances, gave Phillips complete freedom in his choice of an occupation, — indeed made it possible for him, if he so desired, to become a gentleman of leisure. He did, however, decide to enter the legal profession, in preparation for which he spent some time in the office of the Honorable Thomas Dawes, — this being before the days of organized law schools. Once having opened an office of his own, he was married, on December 18, 1794, to a lovely girl with a musical name, — Miss Sally Walley, — by whom he had nine children, six sons and three daughters.

An address which Phillips delivered on Independence Day, 1794, at the celebration on Boston Common, brought him fame as an orator, and this enabled him to make his way into political life. At the establishment of the Municipal Court in 1800, he was appointed as the first Town Advocate. Four years later he was elected to the State Senate, and served in that body uninterruptedly for almost two decades, being President of that body from 1813 to 1823. In 1809 he was appointed a Judge of the Probate Court. Like most prosperous and well-born Bostonians of that generation, he was a Federalist, and, with Josiah Quincy, George Cabot, Harrison Gray Otis, and others of the Beacon Hill aristocracy, deplored the spread of Jeffersonian principles. In 1787, as an undergraduate, he had watched Thomas Jefferson receive a degree from Harvard College, — oddly enough, on the occasion when Principal Ebenezer Pemberton, of Phillips Academy, was also thus honored, — and had then openly admired the author of the Declaration of Independence. But times had changed since those days before the adoption of the Constitution. Now Jefferson was a

fierce and dangerous radical, and Phillips was his uncompromising opponent. Phillips, indeed, was a member of the inner circle of Federalists and belonged to the Federalist Central Committee, of which Harrison Gray Otis was Chairman; and, although he did not participate in the notorious Hartford Convention, he sympathized with its aims.

Meanwhile, to provide commodious quarters for his rapidly growing family, he erected, in 1804, a large residence on the lower corner of Beacon and Walnut Streets, — the first brick house on Beacon Street. At the time it seemed very remote and suburban, and Judge Oliver Wendell, Phillips's uncle, was once asked what it was that had induced his nephew to "remove out of town." To-day, occupied by the Misses Mason, it might be considered as almost in the heart of the city. Those were the golden days of old Boston, when solemn dinner parties were held, animated by exquisite Madeiras and polite conversation, among an exclusive society of stately gentlemen and ladies. One record shows that Phillips purchased the best Madeira at forty-six pounds per pipe, or double hogshead, containing 126 gallons. The streets were winding and so narrow that often two vehicles could hardly pass, and they were roughly paved with pebbles. The overhanging stories of the houses and shops made the town look medieval; and indeed the people walked in the middle of the streets as Englishmen had done in the London of Elizabeth. The broad aisle of the Brattle Street Church was filled on Sunday with gentlemen in wigs and knee breeches, silk stockings and scarlet coats; and Senator John Phillips, with some of his older children, was usually there grasping his gold headed cane in the pew which his father had once occupied.

Across the Common, on the corner of Hamilton Place and Tremont Street, dwelt Phillips's unswerving friend and ally, Josiah Quincy. The two men had been elected Trustees of Phillips Academy in the same year, — 1802, — and now and then they would drive together over the road back to the school of their boyhood, whose destinies it was now their duty to guide. Together they deliberated over the foundation of Andover Theological Seminary, with Eliphalet Pearson, now an imposing personage who was to be almost President of Harvard College. Later they were both to subscribe to the fund for erecting the Brick Academy in 1818, — the building for which Phillips's mother was, in 1819, to provide a beautiful clock.

The two men met constantly on other

errands than those concerning Phillips Academy. They sat together at meetings of the Board of Overseers at Cambridge or at gatherings of the American Academy, of which they were both Fellows. They were active delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1820; and in 1821, when Phillips was President of the Massachusetts Senate, Quincy was Speaker of the House. So the two friends labored side by side for the public welfare. Rarely has there been in the Commonwealth an intimacy of a closer nature or one more productive of good. It must be added that Phillips had also time to attend to his business affairs, for he was President of the Manufacturers and Mechanicks Bank and Vice President of the Provident Institution for Savings. In financial matters it was said that he was "trusted because he was known to be trustworthy."

In 1821, Boston, with a population of 45,000 souls and with at least 7000 qualified voters, was still under a town government, and a Town Meeting of the traditional New England sort was held annually in Faneuil Hall, — obviously with only a fraction of the electorate present. Several attempts had been made during the preceding forty years to alter the system of administration, but conservative sentiment had blocked all such plans; indeed Josiah Quincy himself had been one of the most vigorous defenders of the old order. At last, at a Town Meeting held on October 22, 1821, a Committee of Thirteen was designated to consider the advisability of framing a municipal charter. On this committee, of which John Phillips was named as Chairman, were such eminent Bostonians as Josiah Quincy, Daniel Webster, William Tudor, William Prescott, and Lemuel Shaw, the leading elements in the community being represented.

This committee, meeting frequently for discussion, had a report ready on December 31, proposing a municipal form of government. After a noisy and rather irrelevant discussion in Town Meeting, the plan was accepted, and, when presented to the entire electorate, was approved by a majority of 916 votes in a total of 4678. The last Town Meeting under the old arrangement was held on March 28, Josiah Quincy being most appropriately the Moderator.

The Federalist Caucus held on April 4 to name a candidate for Mayor disclosed a contest, in which Harrison Gray Otis, who was the machine nominee, received 175 votes to 170 for Josiah Quincy, the representative of the "Middling Interest," composed chiefly of



A LANDSCAPE NEAR ANDOVER

Photograph by Edward F. Ryman, '99

small shopkeepers and mechanics. Otis, who was on the verge of resigning as United States Senator, was the favorite of the oldtime Federalists and would doubtless have been elected almost unanimously but for the fact that Quincy was persuaded by his friends to "bolt" the regular ticket and run independently. The contest which ensued was short but bitter, and, when the ballots had been counted, it was found that there had been no choice, Quincy having 1736, Otis 1384, with about 580 scattering.

The leading Federalists, including the two contestants themselves, had no further desire to have their grievances aired in public; accordingly each withdrew his name, and, with a commendable unanimity, everyone concerned agreed upon John Phillips as a compromise candidate, — possibly, as Mary C. Crawford says, because of "his charm of manner and pliable disposition." Everybody seems to have liked Phillips. All disputes were forgotten for the moment, and, at a second polling on April 16, he was elected almost without a dissenting vote. It should be added that the two succeeding mayors, singularly enough, were Quincy and Otis, in that order.

The new government was formally and ceremoniously inaugurated on May 1, in historic Faneuil Hall, on which occasion the Chairman of the Selectmen, Eliphalet Williams, delivered to the Mayor a silver casket containing, among other interesting articles, the new charter and also "the antient act incorporating the town of Boston." The hall, we are told, was filled to the doors, and Phillips's address was tremendously applauded. When this ordeal was over, the Mayor spoke to the Common Council of forty-eight, some of them among Boston's leading citizens and most of them among his own personal friends.

Although he had accepted gladly the responsibility of this new position, Phillips still retained his place as Presiding Officer of the Massachusetts Senate, and no one thought of criticising him for a plurality of offices. Unfortunately he was not in good health. For some months he had suffered from heart attacks of a disturbing kind, and he did not feel strong enough to institute any reforms. During his tenure of office he was justly praised for his "suavity and dignity of manner," and he made no enemies. His semi-invalidism, however, inclined him to leave matters as they were, and he carried on the direction of affairs as if there had been no change whatever in the transition from town to city. When his term of one year closed, he declined a re-election and was pleased to see

his life-long comrade, Josiah Quincy, chosen as his successor.

On May 28, 1823, shortly after his withdrawal from the City Hall, he attended as usual to his routine duties as President of the Senate, where he was commended as a fair and courteous presiding officer. After the daily session, he walked for the last time down the great stone steps to Beacon Street and then to his house only a few hundred yards away. On that evening he was indisposed, and during the night he had an alarming seizure. Just before nine o'clock on the next morning he passed quietly away, at the age of fifty-three, and the city was thrown into mourning for one of its most gifted sons.

The funeral was, of course, a state affair, at which the highest officials of the Commonwealth were present. In a sermon preached by the Reverend John G. Palfrey, Pastor of the Church in Brattle Square, the clergyman said of Phillips:

"He shrank from no task because it was unpleasant, embarrassing, or hazardous; and he deserted none because it was discouraging."

Edmund Quincy said of him in eulogy:

"He had been in the public service of Massachusetts, in one station or another, for almost the whole of his mature life, and the State had no more trusted or respected citizen."

John Phillips was one of those fortunate men against whom no one could bear animosity. He was a devoted son, visiting his mother in her old age three or four times a day until her death, at eighty-four, on February 27, 1823. He was an affectionate husband and a patient father. To all forms of deserving philanthropy he subscribed with liberality, and he was a loyal member of the church. It need hardly be added that, in his private life, he exemplified and embodied the finer virtues. His manners were courtly and urbane, and he was seldom ruffled in a discussion. His portraits show a face

"Filled with a fine, old-fashioned grace,
Fresh-colored, frank, with ne'er a trace
Of trouble shaded."

He was indeed a splendid product of the cultured society of that age, — a gentleman of the type of John Quincy Adams, John Marshall, and George Washington, who would have been at home with Joseph Addison and Henry Esmond.

Of his nine children, the most distinguished was undoubtedly Wendell Phillips (1811-1884),

the brilliant orator and reformer. A daughter, Miriam, married Dr. Blagden, for years the Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston. Two sons, George William Phillips and Greenville Tudor Phillips, became well-known Boston lawyers. Another son, John Charles Phillips (1807-1878), graduated from Harvard and Andover Theological Seminary, became a clergyman, and was a pastor in Weymouth and Methuen. By his wife, Harriet Welch, he had six daughters and one son, John Charles Phillips (1838-1885), a member of the class of 1854 at Phillips Academy. After his graduation from Harvard, he took up the brokerage and commission business and accumulated a

large fortune. It was he who, in 1878, at the Centennial of Phillips Academy, established the John C. Phillips Foundation of \$25,000, for a Professorship of Latin. His three children, — Dr. John C. Phillips, Honorable William Phillips, and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters, — gave to the school in 1914 the Phillips Gateway, now the principal entrance on Main Street to the grounds of Phillips Academy. Thus have the great-grandchildren of Mayor John Phillips maintained the tradition which links their family to the old Academy of which he was one of the first pupils nearly a century and a half ago.

EXCERPTS FROM AN OLD DIARY

A Phillips Boy in 1847-48

The following excerpts are taken from a Diary kept by John B. Smith, of the class of 1850, at Phillips Academy, while he was a student. Mr. Smith, who lived in Mont Vernon, New Hampshire, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1854 and afterwards became a clergyman, dying prematurely in 1858. It is interesting to note that the book in which he kept his Diary was given to him by the Reverend Timothy Kittredge, father of Mrs. Cecil F. P. Bancroft and grandfather of Cecil P. Bancroft, now Registrar of Phillips Academy.

THE DIARY OF AN OLD PHILLIPS BOY

1847

May 6th — Thursday. Today started for Andover with Father. Arrived here 7 P.M.

May 7th — Began to attend school here at the Philips Acad. Board in Commons. Am in the Classical Department.

May 27th — Thursday. Still enjoy myself attending school. Had exercise enough for a week past in Prof. Park's garden. Like to work for him very much.

June 1st — Tuesday. Commenced studying the Greek language today. Recited the alphabet. Like it pretty well, but guess it will be pretty hard.

June 2nd — Wednesday. There has been no school today on account of the inauguration of Prof. Park. Attended the exercises of the inauguration this forenoon. This afternoon went down to Stoneham in company with the

Willey boys, Mr. French and William Conant. William and myself went to Uncle Haven's and took tea. Started for Andover about 7½ o'clock. Stopped at West Reading about half an hour, had some lemonade, sung two or three songs, started on again, arrived at Andover about 10 o'clock. Had a very pleasant time. Went with a double team.

July 3d — Saturday. Today started for Stoneham on foot about 12 o'clock. Arrived there about 4.

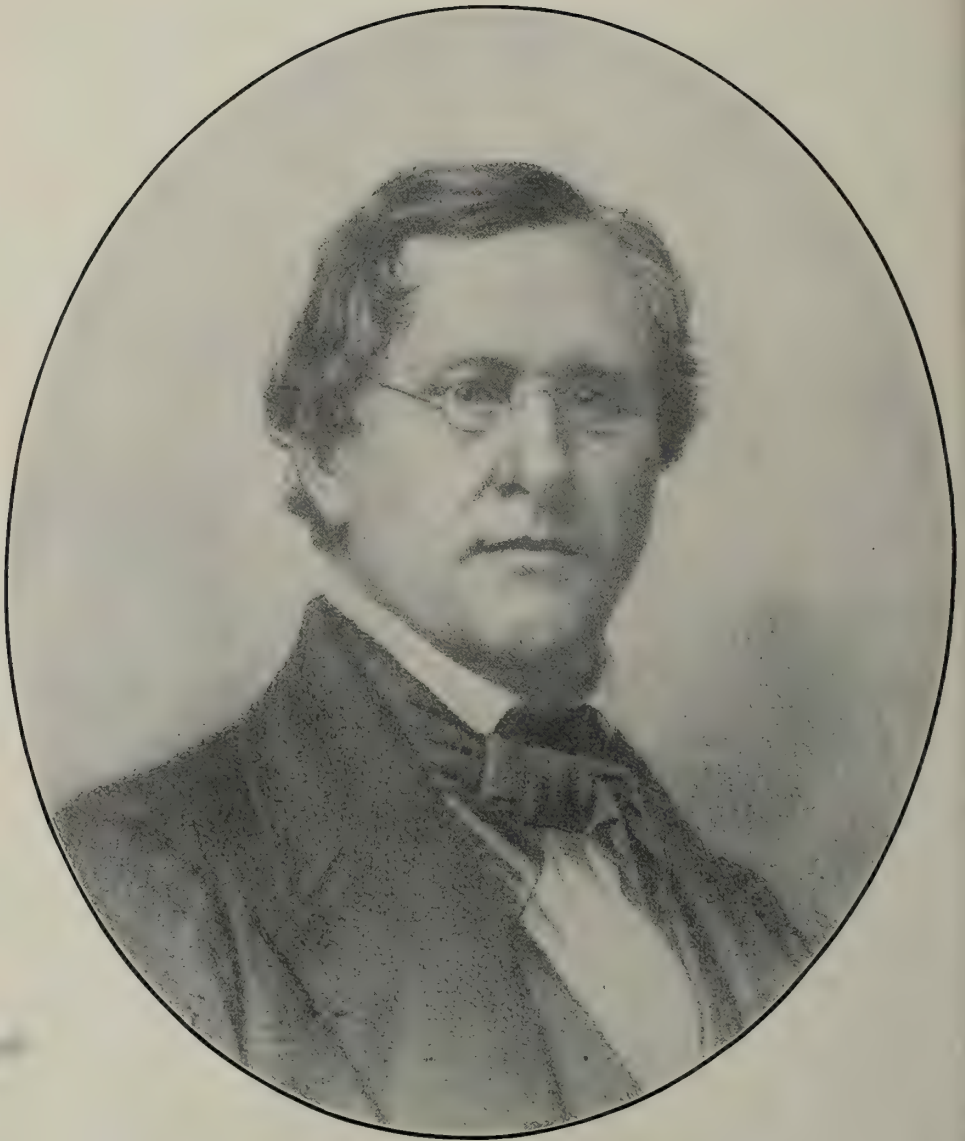
July 5th — Monday. Today went to Boston in the cars in company with Uncle Haven and Edward. Did not enjoy myself so well as if it had not been so warm and so many people together.

July 6th — Tuesday. Came to Andover this morning on foot. Started 3½ o'clock.

July 13th — Tuesday. This afternoon attended an exhibition at the Female Seminary in this place.

July 19th — Monday. Today there was no school as one of the members of the Theol. Sem. was missing. The whole school went in search of him but he was not found. It is supposed he has committed suicide, or has lost himself in the woods.

August 2d — Monday. Was examined this forenoon as the school closes tomorrow. This afternoon father came here. We started towards home about 4 o'clock. Was going along slowly and had got about 4 miles from Andover when we broke down. Found on examination that the axletree of the forward wheels was broken. Father went to a house,



SAMUEL HARVEY TAYLOR
PRINCIPAL OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY, 1837-71
Known familiarly as "Uncle Sam"
(From a Rare Print)

got a piece of wood, lashed it on, went on two miles, made it more secure, went on to Lowell. Stopped over night at Mr. Stickney's.

August 3d — Tuesday. Started from Lowell this morning about 8 o'clock, for home. Arrived about 6 o'clock. Today there has been an exhibition at Andover. I am sorry I could not attend. A vacation of four weeks now commences.

August 30th — Monday. Started for Andover today. Father carried me to Thornton's Ferry to take the cars down. While waiting there, went over the river to Mr. Porter's. He was glad to see me although he hardly knew me at first I have grown so much within a few years. Started in cars for Andover about 1 o'clock P.M. Arrived here at 3½ clk. P.M. Found my things safe that I left. Have had a pleasant ride in the cars today.

August 31st — Tuesday. Went into Commons today to board. I have now been home about four weeks. I have had a very pleasant time. I have worked some of the time for father, read some, and visited some. This evening attended a meeting in the South Church. Five of members of Sen. Class in the Theol. Seminary gave addresses. The anniversaries of the Seminary are today and tomorrow.

September 1st — Wednesday. Attended the 39th anniversary of the Theological Seminary in the Old South church today.

September 2nd — Thursday. Today the school commenced. Commenced studying Cicero's orations. My first lesson is rather hard.

September 5th — Sunday. Attended meeting today at the Old South Church. We shall be obliged to attend here during the vacation at the Theological Seminary in the Chapel of which usually attend.

September 6th — Monday. This evening went up to Mr. Lamson's. While there he asked me if I would like to work for him for my board. I accepted his offer with pleasure. Stopped at the Mansion House tonight for the first time.

September 10th — Friday. Like to work for my board very much. Do not have to work very hard. I get my lessons just as well as I did while in Commons. Live great deal better here than in Commons. Cousins Horace, Morrison and Mary Esther have been here this week. Went away yesterday. Had a very pleasant time while they were here.

September 22nd — Wednesday. Joined the Philo. Mathean society by the payment of 50 cts.

October 2d — Received a letter from Father. This afternoon visited Prospect Hill in com-

pany with some 50 or 60 of my fellow-students. Mr. Wells was with us with his telescope. Got a chance to look through it once or twice. Saw a vessel very distinctly on the water perhaps 30 or 40 miles distant.

October 24th — Sunday. Commenced attending church at the Chapel.

October 31st — Sunday. This afternoon had a discourse from a missionary in Turkey in the Chapel.

November 17th — Wednesday. Spoke on the stage. I selected a piece from Shakespeare — "Othello's address to the Senate." Mr. Drummond thought it was not very appropriate for speaking. Mr. Keler spoke this afternoon. As usual he made the students all laugh.

November 22nd — Monday. Well! Examination day has come at last. It is a most beautiful day. It is now 11 o'clock. I am not examined yet. I dread it some, but hope I shall get off well. 3 o'clock P.M. — Examination is over. It went off pretty well. I am pronounced the 2d best scholar in my class. This past term in Latin our class has advanced as far as the bottom of 30th page Cicero's Orations. In Greek to verbs. In Algebra, to "Solution of Problems." School is done for this term!!! This evening after waiting an hour at the depot took the cars at 7½ o'clock and went to S. Reading. From here went on foot to Stoneham to visit Uncle Haven. Arrived here about 9 o'clock. Uncle had gone to bed. Soon routed him. Only Edward and himself were at home. After a pleasant chat of an hour, went to bed, glad to rest after examination, and that I am away from Andover.

December 9th — Thursday. Started this morning for Nashua to take the cars to Andover with Horace as driver to N. So ends my vacation at home. I have enjoyed myself very much during this vacation and it seems hard to go back. But I cannot expect to stay at home always, neither do I wish to. Feel rather dull. I am very much pleased with my new mother, more so than I ever thought I should be with a step-mother. I think I have enjoyed this vacation more because I have had a mother. Came down in the cars from Nashua. Did not enjoy my ride as I usually do when riding in the cars. Got here at 3½ o'clock.

December 10th — Friday. Commenced in the old track again at Mr. Lamson's. Of course, thought a good deal about home. Feel glad to think my brothers and sisters will have a mother's care. Have worked pretty hard today.

December 12th — Sunday. Attended meet-

ing at the Chapel today. Don't seem as though I had been gone a fortnight.

December 15th — Wednesday. School commenced this morning. The scholars generally do not look so cheerful and happy as they did three weeks since when the last term closed. I feel rather dull, but presume I shall get over it in a week or two. We have a very short lesson this afternoon. There were only 5 in the class this morning. Hope the rest of the class will be back soon.

December 31st — In May I came to this place (Andover). Entered the Classical Department. Have been here ever since excepting in vacations. I am fitting for college! How long I shall continue at school I do not know, as I have not the means of getting an education, though I have the ability.

And now farewell to 1847, with its joys and sorrows. What will happen to me in 1848 should I live is not for me to know.

1848

January 16th — Sunday. My former teacher, Mr. Foster, preached this forenoon in the Chapel. This evening attended an anti-slavery lecture at the Old South church. Henry Bibb, a runaway slave, gave a narrative of his sufferings in slavery, etc., very interesting.

January 26th — This afternoon attended the funeral services of Mrs. Farrar. Dr. Woods preached the sermon.

February 20th — Tuesday. Started for Andover this morning. Arrived here at 3½ o'clock this aft.

February 22nd — Thursday. Commenced in school today. Mr. Aiken is my teacher. Don't like him quite as well as Mr. Drummond for a teacher, but think he is a very pleasant man.

February 2nd — Wednesday. Spoke on the stage this afternoon in the Academy. This evening delivered an oration before the Philo Mathean Society.

February 3rd — Thursday. Uncle Haven, Grandmother, and Edward were here today. Had a very pleasant time. Went over to the "New City" in company with Uncle Haven and Edward.

February 13th — Sunday. Was sitting in the Chapel listening to a sermon from Mr. Bennett of Woburn when "Mr. Taylor's

house is on fire" was the cry. It took fire in Mr. Drummond's room but did not do much damage.

March 17th — Friday. Was at recitation about 9½ o'clock, when we were surprised to hear the classes in the rooms about all hurrying out of the academy as fast as possible. Our class still kept on with the recitation till 10 o'clock, when there was so much uneasiness manifested that one of our number was sent out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, and came back, informing us that a building near us was on fire. Proved to be the Book Bindery in the neighborhood, which was almost entirely consumed.

March 19th — Sunday. Listened today to three most excellent discourses from Rev. Mr. Calhoun, a missionary from Syria.

March 22nd — Wednesday. Election of officers of Philo Mathean Soc. I was elected Librarian for next term. Today have thought a great deal on the subject of religion. O that I could have a deeper sense of my sinfulness! that I might become a Christian.

March 24th — There has been a revival in this Academy for two or three weeks past. I feel today as though I could indulge some faint hope that my sins are forgiven through the blood of Christ. Called on Mr. Drummond this evening, had a very pleasant call.

March 27th — Monday. Today closes the school for this term. The examination of my class went off very well. I am pronounced one of the best scholars in the class. We have advanced in Latin, in Cicero's orations as far as the oration for "Rex Deiotarus." In Greek, in the grammar as far as Syntax. I expect to go home in a day or two. May I have strength to resist temptation and sin.

April 6th — Prof. Edwards preached all day on the subject of Roman Catholicism. In the morning he told us why the Roman Catholic religion had extended so far over the world, and had taken such deep root in society. In the afternoon, spoke of its evils, hostility to the Bible, etc.

April 9th — Sunday. A day of rest to my body and soul. Worked very hard Friday and Saturday. Rev. Mr. Liddell, secretary of the American Education Society, presented the claims of that Society today in the Chapel. Very interesting.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH COMMENCEMENT

The 1926 Commencement at Phillips Academy was not one which requires superlatives. The graduating class was of only average size, there being 142 names after the final sifting process. The alumni did not return in unprecedented numbers, and there was but one notable reunion, — that of the class of 1886, forty years out. There were no dramatic events to catch the imagination of the visitors. It was simply a comfortable, friendly Commencement, with little to disturb the peace of mind of those who came back. It is true that George Washington Hall was ready for inspection, but its actual dedication will take place at a later date, when details are more complete.

The catastrophic baseball game on Saturday, June 12, left the undergraduates in a chastened mood for the Baccalaureate Sermon, which was preached on the following afternoon by the Reverend Samuel McComb, D.D., of Cambridge. The musical part of the program consisted of singing by the choir, done in a spirited fashion under Dr. Pfatteicher's direction. The Senior Class, in spite of some careful drilling, showed an inability to keep step which was occasionally painful to watch; but their defects in this respect were, perhaps, less obvious to the guests of the day than to their marshals.

Three hectic examination days followed: and then, on Wednesday evening came the Potter prize speaking, held in the Stone Chapel, — probably for the last time, for the new auditorium will be ready in 1927. The first prize of thirty dollars was given to John Marshall O'Connor, of Salem, and the second, of twenty dollars, to Edmund Augustus Steimle, of New York City. During the evening also the contest for the Charles Cutter prizes for excellence in playing stringed instruments was held, the winners being Richard Vernon Bennett, of Plymouth (first), Theodore Bryce Spruill, of North Adams (second), and Charles Thomas Rhodes, of Middletown, Pennsylvania (third). The complete program follows:

POTTER PRIZE SPEAKING

Music: Thou Art Repose — *Schubert*

Lewis Metcalfe Walling Woonsocket, Rhode Island
The Rise of the Spirit of Democracy in Poetry

Edmund Augustus Steimle New York, New York
Dancing

Francis Beattie Thurber, Jr. New York, New York
Our Modern Age
Music: Ave Maria — *Schubert*

William Draper Carter Briarcliff Manor, New York
War — Its Cause and a Remedy

John Simonds Lobb Munising, Michigan
Our Acceptance of Traditions

John Marshall O'Connor Salem
Do We Progress?

CUTTER PRIZE COMPETITION

The Old Refrain *Kreisler*
(Charles Rhodes — violin)

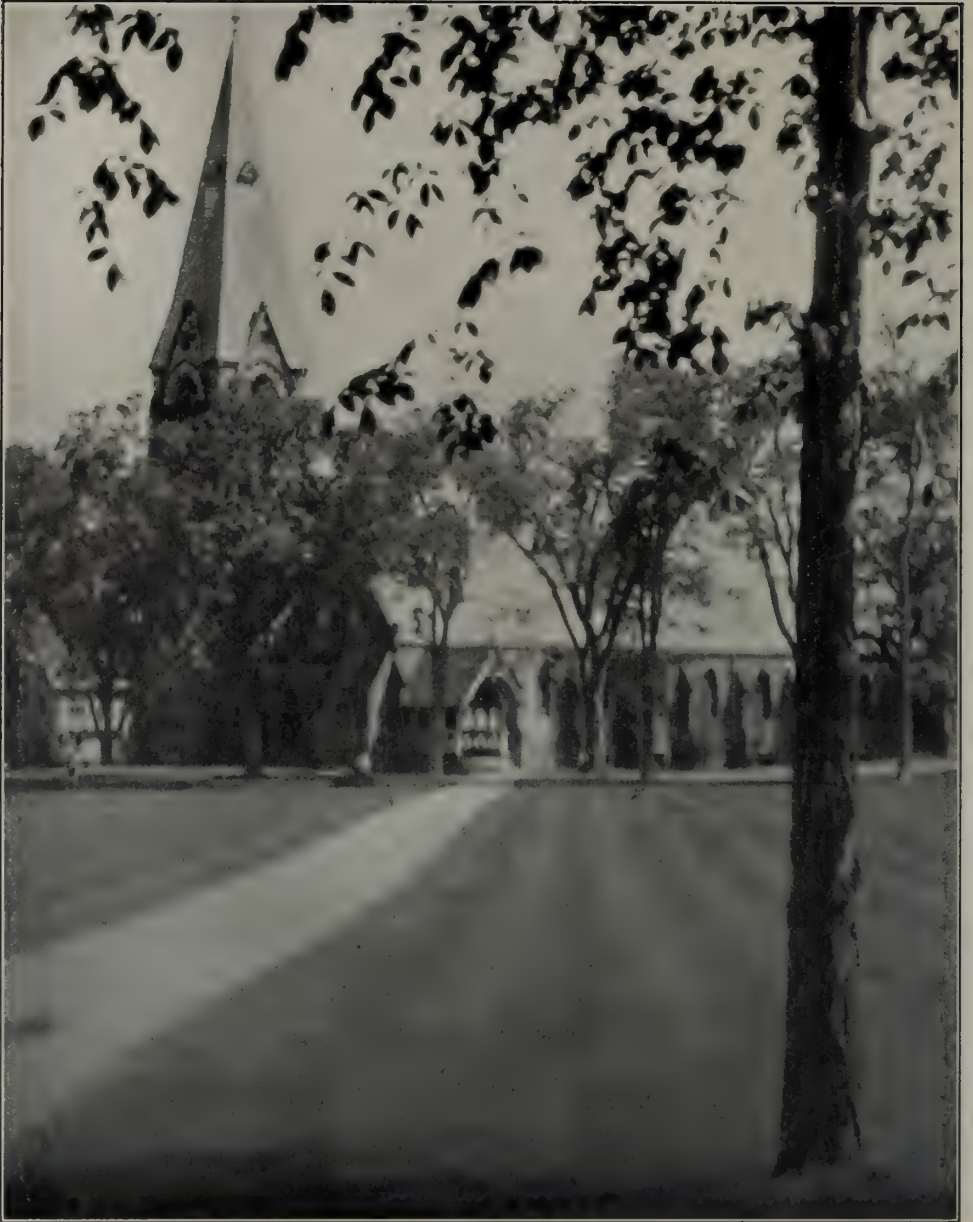
Aria: Tre Giorni *Pergolesi*
(Robert Crowell — violin)

Serenade *Drdla*
(John Spruill — violin)

Hungarian Rhapsody *Popper*
(John Bennett — violoncello)

The Class Day exercises, held on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, under the elms in front of the Borden Gymnasium, did not deviate in any marked degree from tradition. The Class Historian, William Henry Swift, 3d, of Montclair, New Jersey, followed in the steps of innumerable predecessors by ignoring everything except athletics. The Orator, John Simonds Lobb, of Munising, Michigan, explained, with gracious candor, the attitude which his generation had assumed towards the past. The Poet, John Marshall O'Connor, of Salem, read some verse which was not without distinction, and the Prophet, Benjamin Davis Gilbert, of New Hartford, New York, displayed some originality in his predictions. The Presiding Officer was the Class President, John McMahon Sprigg, of Dayton, Ohio, who, when the ceremonies of Class Day were over, planted the ivy and handed the trowel to the President of the Upper Middle Class, Walter Moore Swoope, of Merion, Pennsylvania.

From these exercises most of the guests strolled down the Elm Arch to the Principal's House, where, on the spacious lawn, they were



Photograph by W. D. Brodhun

THE STONE CHAPEL

received by Dr. Stearns and spent an hour of pleasant talk, the fathers and mothers of the graduating class getting acquainted with faculty and alumni. There was dancing for the young and middle-aged on stretched canvas, and it seemed a very gay affair.

Early in the evening the reunion classes met for their dinners, full accounts of which will be found on other pages of this issue of the *Bulletin*. The class of 1886 sat until midnight, while members told the stories of their lives since leaving school. Most of the others, however, left the table in time to go to the Andover Town Hall, where the Glee Club and the Dramatic Club gave a joint performance, the latter organization presenting Shaw's *The Devil's Disciple*. Next year, with the completion of George Washington Hall, it will be possible to stage plays in the new auditorium, where conditions will be more favorable. Both clubs, however, did exceedingly well under rather trying circumstances.

Friday morning opened in a drizzly mist, varied by showers, which completely discouraged early risers. The rain, however, did not deter Dr. Pfatteicher from playing the carillon for the delectation of the visitors, and even the band, taking shelter on the broad porch of Samuel Phillips Hall, managed to

give its scheduled concert. The procession, formed in a kind of fog, was, however, started promptly, and, when the downpour ceased for a few moments, the Seniors somewhat melodramatically threw off their oilskins, eventually marching down the Elm Arch resplendent in white flannels, to the delight of spectators and photographers. The martial music of "Onward, Christian Soldiers!" seemed to inspire the young graduates, who stepped with a precision and rhythm indicating a great improvement over the previous Sunday.

Inside the Stone Chapel, Principal Stearns offered the invocation, which was followed by the initiation into the *Cum Laude* or Honorary Scholarship Society, of the following Seniors, chosen on the basis of their high standing: Philip Parker Brownrigg, William Draper Carter, Charles Van Inwegen Cuddeback, Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Lawrence Frederick Hope, Philip Corbin Kohn, John Simonds Lobb, Paul Maloney, Atwood Hale Miller, Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., John Marshall O'Connor, Allen Quimby, Jr., Gareth Wright Speer, Paul Frederick Steketee, Jr., William Henry Swift, 3d, Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d.

The address to the initiates was then delivered by President Kenneth C. M. Sills, of Bowdoin College, who spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT SILLS'S ADDRESS

Mr. Principal, members of the *Cum Laude* Society, members and friends of Phillips Academy. To be asked to address the honor pupils of an honor school is an honor of which I am deeply sensible, and one must, I think, find himself sadly lacking in imagination if under the circumstances he is not able to say a word or two in behalf of scholarship and of the scholarly life. I realize of course that nothing new can be said. In the vast flood of baccalaureate and commencement addresses with which we are being inundated at the present time, necessarily the same things are presented and the same thoughts given.

I remember on one occasion when Rudyard Kipling was living in Vermont, he was asked to go down to Yale and address the undergraduates there, and he said he did not think he would go, for, "After all," he said, "there is only one thing I could say, and it would be this, 'Hang it, boys, be good!'" I sometimes fancy that every graduation address may be compressed into those words. And yet commencement is a time of assessment, a looking

back and looking forward, and I want you to think with me for a few moments this morning, especially those of you who have been honored with an election to the *Cum Laude* Society, of yourselves.

I am going to take for my theme the American schoolboy of the present time, with all his imperfections on his head and all his glories, too. What I say is based very largely on hearsay and reading, and also on personal experience and knowledge of some hundreds of boys who have entered some of our leading universities and one of our less well known colleges in the last twenty-five years. I am perfectly well aware that there are many exceptions to the general type. Human nature is a pretty constant factor; and some of you, when you come to read Horace, will remember he said that if you pitch it out of the window it comes in again through the door. If the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts, their defects and virtues are pretty constant, too, although the environment in which we are placed does have its influence. Sometimes it has a pretty deep influence, not only on the

formation of our individual lives, but on the formation of our character.

I think anyone who is acquainted with American youth at the present time from one end of the country to the other, will agree upon this,—that never has youth been so sophisticated as it is today. It knows very much more about a great number of things that were sealed books to people of previous generations. It has less provincialism, more knowledge of the world. On all of our college compuses the old hayseed freshman with the carpet bag, for weal or for woe, has disappeared probably never to return. The new baby, the automobile, has brought the remotest center into more or less contact with the general stream of American life, and we are by that more standardized, and we all know more of the world in general. That I think is the starting point when we are trying to assess the American boy as he is allowed to leave school and enter college at the present time. I am inclined to agree with President Eliot that, if the manners of the rising generation sometimes seem to be queer, their morals are fundamentally all right, and if they are not all right, it is the fault, not of the boys themselves but of their elders.

But when we pass from this field to the individual, I do not think quite so much good can be said. I want to point out to you what seem to be some of the defects and some of the good points about the American schoolboy at the present time. Chief among their defects I will place a lack of thoroughness in training and a lack of ability to stick to a hard intellectual task. The older members of our faculty tell us that whereas boys in general coming before them are perhaps even more receptive than they have been in the past and know a great deal more about things in general, if they are confronted with difficult problems they are much more inclined to give in altogether or to lean on their teacher, or to ask their mates for advice, than used to be the case.

Now, along with that there goes a certain weakening of intellectual stamina that we should look out for, all of us,—those of us who are older and those of us who are younger. Of course, as Sir James Barrie said one day in addressing students at St. Andrew University, one reason why the older generation is so much more interested in the younger generation than the younger generation is interested in the older generation is that we see boys coming along making the same old mistakes and going through the same struggles and preparing for the same kind of life, and that after

all is said and done the youngsters have more real hope and more real interest than have their elders.

When one concedes the fact that with these boys in college, and in school too, there is a certain shrinking before an unusual or difficult task, one wonders where the fault lies. It lies partly on a definition of education, partly in our forgetting that after all the best kind of education, the only kind that really counts, is self-education. Parents sometimes say, "I am going to give my boy the best school, the best college education in my power," but no parents can give a boy an education. No school can give a boy an education. Parents and schools can only offer an opportunity for education, to be taken or left; and when a parent sometimes thinks that he can give a boy a college education, as if it were some kind of a magical cloak which would transform him into another kind of a creature, he is making a very sad mistake because it must be worked out by ourselves. *Per ardua ad astra* is not a very popular motto. Nor do we sufficiently in school, college or university have in mind that honorable phrase *noctes vigilare serenes*, — to keep working through the still night.

And yet this intellectual inability to stick to a hard task, which I think is a common vice of us all, is not the only defect that we have to contend with. I think sometimes along with that goes a failure to put enough emphasis upon intellectual integrity. That is not entirely the fault of the boys; that is the fault of the American people as well. We do not set enough store to sticking absolutely by the truth. We do not put enough emphasis on all kinds of education as a search for truth. In school, college and university too often the pupils give the teacher what they think the teacher wants, not what they themselves really believe. We have far better standards of honor and integrity on the athletic field, on the tennis court, on the golf links, around the card table, than we do in our intellectual, scholarly life. Cheating, cribbing, of course is a vice of immaturity. It is known practically in all institutions of learning in some form or other, though in every school or college I have known of there are certain codes which are very interesting if one tries to assess these things on the ethical side, and these codes make it absolutely impossible for a boy who is doing honor work to do anything but his own task. Sometimes if we could only have impressed on the whole school the fact that after all there is no reason except certain immaturity why we should be less careful about doing our own work than we should be about



THE PROCESSION GETTING UNDER WAY

playing our own game, we would gain a good deal.

I think that one of the reasons for this is that we are still, as compared with the English boys of our own age, somewhat immature. I do not know what the reason for this is. It may be, as President Lowell has pointed out recently, that we get started late. It may be that we are trying to educate so many people that we do not give enough pains to the better brains amongst us. It may be for this reason or for that, but I think there can hardly be any doubt that even the best boys in our best American schools, compared with the boys of equal age in European or English schools, are not their equal intellectually. In my college there have been within the last few years several Swedish boys, sent to us by the American-Scandinavian foundation. They had never been out of Sweden before, having learned all their English in Swedish schools and gymnasiums, and their English has been adequate. In talking with these boys and asking them to compare the American boy with the boy they have known at home, they have all agreed that, while the American boy is more, in general, adaptable, intellectually he is two or

three years at least behind his European brother.

I think as we sum the thing up along this line of immaturity, a good many of the defects which we meet in our schools may be found. Immaturity leads to the things that I have been speaking about. It leads to a lack of ability to handle difficult tasks, and a lack of sound integrity, and a lack of being able to do the thing one wants to do by and for himself alone, and also a lack that is sometimes very prevalent among American boys, and one reason is, I think, that we do not have the same kind of companionship with our elders as is the case abroad, a lack of interest in larger topics. If some of you boys just graduating today found yourselves suddenly in Paris or Berlin or London or Rome and were asked to give an account of American conditions, of our theories and forms of government, of our foreign policy or lack of it, or of anything to do with our social, economic and political life, — not those things which you learn from textbooks but the things which you pick up in ordinary conversation, — I wonder how much of a fist of it you would be able to make. Yet these are the things which boys from European

homes have acquaintance with, and these are the things in which they often set us an example.

Now, there is of course another side to the shield of which I want to speak just for a very few moments. If American schoolboys have their weaknesses and defects, they have also very great virtues, and chief among these I place the adaptability and the quality of being at home under very different circumstances and in very different places. Perhaps I can illustrate this just by one incident. A friend of mine, who was in London shortly after the War, found there in a draper's shop a young man, an Englishman who had been through the War, who was serving as a clerk, and he entered into conversation with him and asked him if he wanted to stand there behind the counter all his life selling linen. The boy said, of course he did not, that he wanted to be a doctor. "Well," said my friend, "why don't you go about being a doctor?" "Well, you see, sir, there is only one person in our family that could get a university education, and he already has it." That was the end of it. There was no thought in his mind that he could possibly do something for himself. But you know very well, any of us who has to do with schools and colleges knows well, that if a boy like that in America started out with the same ambition, in a very few years he would find himself through school and in a medical school, if he had to earn every penny of the way himself. There is that quality which our American boys have, that quality which is nurtured very possibly by our extra curricula and methods, which makes them such excellent business men when they get through school, or makes them at home and able to look after themselves in all practical ways.

I think there is another very fine quality that American boys have. It is idealism, if you will. A lot of people hate to hear that word, but it is still a good word to hear occasionally. And it is unselfishness. Boys nurtured in a school like Andover, where they have gone on a team and given it their support, and it has been for the good of the school or for the good of the team, have learned their lessons there splendidly as other boys of course mostly have learned them, but I do not believe on this side that one would ever have to make any excuses for an American boy.

I remember reading on the walls of the school at Eton not long ago an epitaph of a young Eton boy who was killed in the War. It said that:

"He knew that he went as his soul bade him go,
He knew that he died as he chose to die,
On the soil of France and in sight of the foe.
Glory points where, but God whispers why."

That epitaph, I am sure, would be true of a good many boys in the battle of life from all our schools.

And so with these good qualities to build on, my one point in closing is this: that if it could only be possible to graft upon the fine qualities of the American schoolboy, upon his adaptability, upon his ability to get on by himself and to help others, upon his unfailing unselfishness, the qualities that come from the keen use of the brain, the qualities that come from an understanding of what the intellectual life really and truly means, the qualities that come when we consider scholarship, not as some selfish attainment but as the highest kind of life that can be lived by making the best of those qualities of the brains that we have,—if we could graft on the student body, with all its interests in so many manifold things a little more of thoroughness, a little more fondness for intellectual integrity and for truth, a little more desire to be the equal intellectually of our European and English brothers, we should perhaps turn out a still finer product than we do at the present time.

In the current number of the *Atlantic* there is a very interesting article by Miss Agnes Repplier on the *Condescension of Americans*. She says that James Russell Lowell some years ago, in his famous essay on the *Condescension of Foreigners*, thought that the people from abroad looked down upon us, and that now we are more or less reversing that process. To check any such tendency has been one of the objects of my few remarks this morning. I think it is salutary for us all to realize, so far as the intellectual life of America is concerned, there is still a great deal to learn, and that none of us is infallible, not even the youngest. And yet so splendid is the quality of American youth that there is great reason for being hopeful if we faint not, and if we realize that scholarship, which you who have just been initiated into the *Cum Laude* Society may not now understand but some day will understand, is of still greater moment if it can add to the whole life of the nation and raise our standards by a little.

Dr. Stearns then read the long and impressive list of prize winners, each recipient coming forward to the platform with the applause of the audience ringing in his ears. By a well-conceived innovation a full list of the



THE PROCESSION PASSING BRECHIN HALL

various prizes and scholarships had been printed in a separate pamphlet and distributed to the guests so that they could follow the awards more carefully. Through this device, also, the Principal was relieved of the necessity of reading the conditions of each contest, and the program was agreeably shortened. The list of awards follows:

IN ENGLISH

The Draper Prizes, selected declamations, \$30, \$20 (already awarded); founded by the late W. F. Draper of the Class of 1843. First, Joseph Philip Fox, North Andover; second, Thomas Conger Kennedy, Omaha, Nebraska.

The Means Prizes, original declamations, \$25, \$15, \$10 (already awarded); founded by the late William G. Means of Boston. First, John Simonds Lobb, Munising, Michigan; second, Horatio Gates Vester, Jerusalem, Palestine; third, Edmond Augustus Steimle, New York City.

The Robinson Prizes, extemporaneous debate, \$10, \$10, \$10 (already awarded); founded by the late Henry S. Robinson of Andover. Charles Andrew Graham, Denver, Colorado; Lewis Metcalfe Walling, Woonsocket, Rhode

Island; Melvin Richard Jones, Portland, Oregon.

The Andrew Potter Prizes, best essays on assigned subjects (already awarded), \$30, \$20; sustained by James Tracy Potter of the Class of 1890. First, John Marshall O'Connor, Salem; second, Edward Augustus Steimle, New York City.

The Schweppe Prizes, for excellence in English \$20, \$20; sustained by Charles H. Schweppe of the Class of 1898. First, Lewis Metcalfe Walling, Woonsocket, R. I.; second, Frank Oakman Spinney, Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Goodhue Prizes, for excellence in English Literature and Composition, including the more practical topics of Elementary Rhetoric, \$15, \$10; sustained by the family of the late Francis A. Goodhue of Andover. First, Gareth Wright Speer, Bridgeport, Conn.; second, Frederick Randolph Grace, New York City.

The Charles C. Clough Memorial Prize, awarded to that member of the Senior Class who writes the best original essay on an assigned literary subject, \$25; founded in 1923 by friends of Charles C. Clough of the Class

of 1906, in memory of his interest in literary studies and of his devotion to Phillips Academy. Joseph Bardwell Lyman, Jr., Sharon.

The Brooks-Bryce Prize, awarded annually to that member of the undergraduate body writing the best essay on an assigned subject treating of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, the primary object being to strengthen the friendly bonds which link these two Anglo-Saxon countries, a gold watch charm (already awarded); established by Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten in Phillips Academy and several other schools in memory of her great-grandfather, David Brooks, a clergyman and soldier of the American Revolution. Charles Ruggles Langmuir, Englewood, N. J.

IN GREEK

The Joseph Cook Prizes, for excellence in Greek, \$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late Joseph Cook, D.D., Class of 1857. First, Francis Beattie Thurber, III, New York City; second, Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; third, Philip Corbin Kohn, Farmington, Conn.

IN LATIN

The Dove Prizes, for excellence in Latin, \$20, \$15, \$10; sustained by the family of the late George W. W. Dove of Andover, Class of 1853. First, Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Centre; second, Philip Corbin Kohn, Farmington, Conn.; third, Paul Maloney, Philadelphia, Pa.

IN THE CLASSICS

The Valpey Classical Prizes, for excellence in Latin and Greek Composition, \$20, \$20; founded by the late Rev. Thomas G. Valpey, Class of 1854. (Through the gift of \$10, by Alfred Johnson, Class of 1890, it has been possible to make both prizes \$20 again this year.) Latin: Frederic Pearson Bartlett, New York City; honorable mention: Charles Henry Gallwey Kimball, Hinsdale, Ill., John Alden Thayer, Sea Gate, L. I., N. Y. Greek: Atwood Hale Miller, Meriden, Conn.

IN MATHEMATICS

The Convers Prizes, for excellence in Mathematics as determined by an examination in the original work of Plane Geometry, \$20, \$15, \$10; founded by the late E. B. Convers of Englewood, N. J., Class of 1857. First, Joseph Warner Fobes, Peace Dale, R. I.; second, Bennett Fisher, Greenwich, Conn.; third, Oliver Russell Grace, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. Tied for fourth place: Owen

Craven Jones, Pleasantville, N. Y.; Allen Quimby, Jr., Portland, Maine.

The Harvard Prizes, for excellence in Trigonometry and Solid Geometry as determined by the term grades and by a special examination \$50, \$30, \$20; sustained by the Andover-Harvard Club of Harvard University. First, Horace Warren Allyn, Montreal, Canada; second, Percy Hall Jennings, Jr., New York City; third, Philip Parker Brownrigg, East Orange, N. J.

IN PHYSICS

The William S. Wadsworth Prize, 10; sustained by Dr. W. S. Wadsworth of Philadelphia, Class of 1887; awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year. Frederic Pearson Bartlett, New York City.

IN GERMAN

The Robert Stevenson Prize, for excellence in German Composition, \$12; founded by Robert Stevenson, Jr., Class of 1896. Anthony Dey Eastman, Amherst; honorable mention, Frederick Vrooman Hoogland, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The John Aiken Prizes, for excellence in German Prose, \$20, \$10; sustained by a member of the Class of 1873 in memory of John Aiken, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1845 to 1863. First, Frederick Vrooman Hoogland, Brooklyn, N. Y.; second, Anthony Dey Eastman, Amherst.

IN PHILOSOPHY

Awarded to the successful contestant in a prize examination covering the work of the year, \$10. Melvin Richard Jones, Portland, Oregon.

IN FRENCH

The Frederic Holkins Taylor Prize, for excellence in French Conversation or French Composition, \$8; founded in 1903 by an anonymous friend of the Class of 1868. Frederick Davenport Cowles, Brookline.

IN CHEMISTRY

The Dalton Prize, for excellence in Chemistry, \$50, awarded for the highest grade of work for the entire year; founded in 1916 by the late Frederick G. Crane, Class of 1884. John Merwin, Concord.

IN HISTORY

The George Lauder Prize, for excellence in English History, in memory of George Lauder of the Class of 1897, \$50. Lewis Metcalfe Walling, Woonsocket, R. I.

The American History Prize, for excellence in American History, sustained by Lloyd W. Smith of New York City, Class of 1892, \$50. Emilio Gabriel Collado, Englewood, N. J.

Also the Washington and Franklin Medal, presented by the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution for excellence in American History; also the gold-bronze medal, presented by the National Society Colonial Daughters for excellence in American History.

The Ancient History Prize, sustained by Prof. Albert Perry Brigham of Hamilton, N. Y., \$50; to be awarded in books — for excellence in Ancient History; 1849 edition of *The History of England*, by Thomas B. Macaulay; 5 volumes; 1903 edition of *The Life of Geoffrey Chaucer*, by William Godwin; 2 volumes. Hulbert Stratton Aldrich, Fall River; honorable mention, Philip Parker Brownrigg, East Orange, N. J.

IN MUSIC

The Charles Cutter Prizes, for excellence in playing stringed instruments, \$35, \$15, \$10; established by Charles Forrest Cutter of Low Fell, England, Class of 1871, in memory of his father, Charles Cutter, Class of 1840 (already awarded). First, Richard Vernon Bennett, Plymouth; second, Theodore Bryce Spruill, North Adams; third, Charles Thomas Rhodes, Middletown, Pa.

FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

The Butler-Thwing Prize, awarded to that member of the Junior Class who has secured the highest average on the examinations for entrance to the Academy, \$15; sustained by Francis Wendell Butler-Thwing, Class of 1908 (already awarded). Albert Hampton Barclay, Jr., New Haven, Conn.

FOR HIGH SCHOLARSHIP

The Faculty Prize, awarded to that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest general average in scholarship, \$50; founded by Sanford H. E. Freund of the Class of 1897. Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Centre.

FOR ATTENDANCE

The John P. Hopkins Prize, founded in 1921 by Boetius H. Sullivan, Class of 1905. To be awarded annually to that member of the student body whose record for the school year is free from demerit, absence, and tardy marks, \$300. Francis Valentine Keesling, Jr., San Francisco, Cal. (Perfect attendance for four years.)

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE

The Fuller Prize; awarded to that member of the senior class who has best exemplified and upheld in his life and work at Andover the ideals and traditions of the school, \$50; sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller, Class of 1894; Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., Reading, Pa.

The Otis Prize, awarded to that member of the senior class who having been a member of the school for at least three years has in the judgment of the faculty shown the greatest general improvement, \$50; sustained by Joseph Edward Otis, Class of 1888. John Simonds Lobb, Munising, Mich.

The Boston Yale Club Cup, awarded to that member of the senior class who attains the highest proficiency in scholarship and athletics. Given by the Yale Club of Boston. Allen Quimby, Jr., Portland, Maine.

The New England Federation of Harvard Club Prize. Awarded to that member of the upper middle class who is preparing for college and whom the Principal and Faculty shall deem most worthy by reason of high scholarship and character. A Book, *Barrett Wendell and His Letters*, by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. Frederic Pearson Bartlett, New York City.

SCHOLARSHIPS

The James Greenleaf Fuller Memorial Scholarship; sustained by Samuel Lester Fuller of the Class of 1894 in memory of his brother, \$200; available during his senior year for a student of limited means who in the judgment of the Principal embodies in scholarship, character, and influence the best ideals of school life. Koyoshi Yamaguchi, Kobe, Japan.

The Andover-Harvard Scholarship; sustained by Henry S. Van Duzer, Class of 1871, \$300; awarded on the basis of high scholarship, to a member of the incoming senior class who is preparing for Harvard, the award to be announced at the close of the student's upper middle year on the basis of his record up to that time. Frederic Pearson Bartlett, New York City.

The Harvard-Andover Scholarship, also sustained by Henry S. Van Duzer, \$300; available for a graduate of Phillips Academy, during his freshman year in Harvard College, the award based on high scholarship, to be announced at the close of the recipient's senior year in the school. Francis Beattie Thurber III, New York City.

The Henry P. Wright Scholarship; sustained by an alumnus of the Academy in memory of Henry P. Wright, P. A. 1863, late Dean of

Yale College, \$300; awarded on the basis of high scholarship and character to a member of the senior class who is preparing for Yale, the award to be announced at the close of the student's upper middle year and on the basis of his record up to that time. Howard Bertrand Bowser, Lawrence.

The Winston Trowbridge Townsend Scholarship; sustained by John A. Keppelman of the Class of 1897 in memory of his classmate and friend, Winston Trowbridge Townsend, \$300; awarded at graduation to that member of the senior class preparing for Yale who in the judgment of the Principal is entitled through scholarship, character, and influence to special commendation. Homer Morrison Byington, Jr., Naples, Italy.

The Robert Henry Coleman Memorial Scholarship, established in 1919 by Mrs. John Coleman in memory of her son, Robert Henry Coleman, of the Class of 1913, who died in the Great War, \$200; awarded at the end of his junior year to a student of limited means, who in the judgment of the Principal has displayed the most promise of maintaining the highest standard of worth, measured by character, scholarship and general influence in the school. Thomas Lasater, Falfurrias, Texas.

The George Webster Otis Scholarship; sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edward Otis in memory of their son, George Webster Otis of the Class of 1914, \$250; awarded to a student who in the judgment of the Principal combines the qualities of sound character and high ambition. William Fessenden Merrill, 3d, Warwick, N. Y.

The George Xavier McLanahan Memorial Fund; established by the mother and sister of George Xavier McLanahan of the Class of 1892, the income to be used for the assistance of a worthy student, or students, of limited means \$500. Divided between Benjamin Reynolds Reiter, Bethlehem, Pa., and Harold Carl Sandberg, Malden.

The Gordon Ferguson Allen Memorial Scholarship; established in 1920 by friends of the school, to be used for a deserving student of character and promise and of limited means, \$250. Frank John Rizzo, Andover.

The LeRoy Martin Scholarship; sustained by a brother; available for a Phillips Academy graduate of limited means during his freshman year in Yale University, the award to be made by the Principal at the close of the recipient's senior year in the school and on the basis of character and ability, \$500. Hulbert Stratton Aldrich, Fall River.

The Rev. William Henry and Ellen Cary Haskell Scholarship; established in 1920

through the contributions of the Rev. William Henry Haskell of the Class of 1856 and his sons. To be used in aiding a needy and deserving student to meet the regular expenses of the school, \$200. Roland Burnet Sundown, Akron, N. Y.

The Bradley M. Sawyer Scholarship; sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic R. Sawyer, in memory of their son, Bradley M. Sawyer of the Class of 1923, \$350; awarded to a student of good character, high ambition and limited means. Thomas Townsend Hollister, Milton.

The Charles C. Clough Memorial Scholarship, \$250; awarded on recommendation of the senior class to that member of the upper middle class who is of limited means and who most embodies those qualities of manliness, loyalty, cheerfulness, high purpose and clean living which were conspicuous in the character of him in whose memory this scholarship was established by his Princeton classmates and friends. Walter Scott Calahan, Glendale, Calif.

Two Henry Augustus Stearns Scholarships, \$100 each; sustained by Philip Morris Stearns, Class of 1919, in memory of Henry Augustus Stearns, Class of 1840. Awarded by the Principal at the end of the fall term to students of limited means in their first year at the school. Benton Newill Dearborn, Antrim, N. H.; John Nathan LeVine, Jr., Framingham.

The Frank Dale Warren Scholarship, \$50; founded in 1925 by Frank Dale Warren, Jr., of the Class of 1915, in memory of his father, Frank Dale Warren of the Class of 1879. Given annually to that member of the senior Class preparing to enter Amherst College who, on the basis of character and scholarship, is deemed most deserving of the award by the Faculty. Anthony Dey Eastman, Amherst.

The Principal next called the attention of the audience to the Senior Honors, given to members of the graduating class for distinction in various subjects of the curriculum. The complete list follows:

Biology — Robert Kerr Chisholm.

Chemistry — Gareth Wright Speer.

English — John Marshall O'Connor, Thomas Christy Chapin, Melvin Richard Jones.

French, Advanced — Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr.

German, Elementary — Paul Maloney.

German, Advanced — Anthony Dey Eastman.

Greek, Elementary — John Simonds Lobb, Atwood Hale Miller.

Greek, Advanced — Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Philip Corbin Kohn, Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d.

History, American — Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., Francis James O'Hara, Jr.

History, Ancient — Hulbert Stratton Aldrich, John Marshall O'Connor, Henry Forsythe Robinson, Gareth Wright Speer.

History, English — Lewis Metcalf Walling.

History, Modern European — Atwood Hale Miller.

Latin — Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Philip Corbin Kohn, John Simonds Lobb, Paul Maloney, Atwood Hale Miller, William Henry Swift, 3d.

Latin Composition — Lawrence Frederick Hope, Charles Farrington Gill, William Henry Swift, 3d.

Mathematics, Advanced Algebra — John Alexander Begg.

Mathematics, Plane Geometry — Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d, Allen Quimby, Jr.

Mathematics, Solid Geometry — Philip Parker Brownrigg, Percy Hall Jennings, Jr.

Mathematics, Trigonometry — Horace Warren Allyn, John Alexander Begg, Philip Parker Brownrigg, Charles Van Inwegen Cuddeback, Percy Hall Jennings, Jr., George Van Velsor Wolf.

Mechanical Drawing — Philip Parker Brownrigg, Allen Quimby, Jr.

Philosophy — Melvin Richard Jones, Frank Oakman Spinney.

Physics — Melvin Richard Jones, Charles Clarkson Stelle.

Public Speaking — John Marshall O'Connor.

Spanish — Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr.

Principal Stearns then presented diplomas to the members of the graduating class, addressing them as follows:

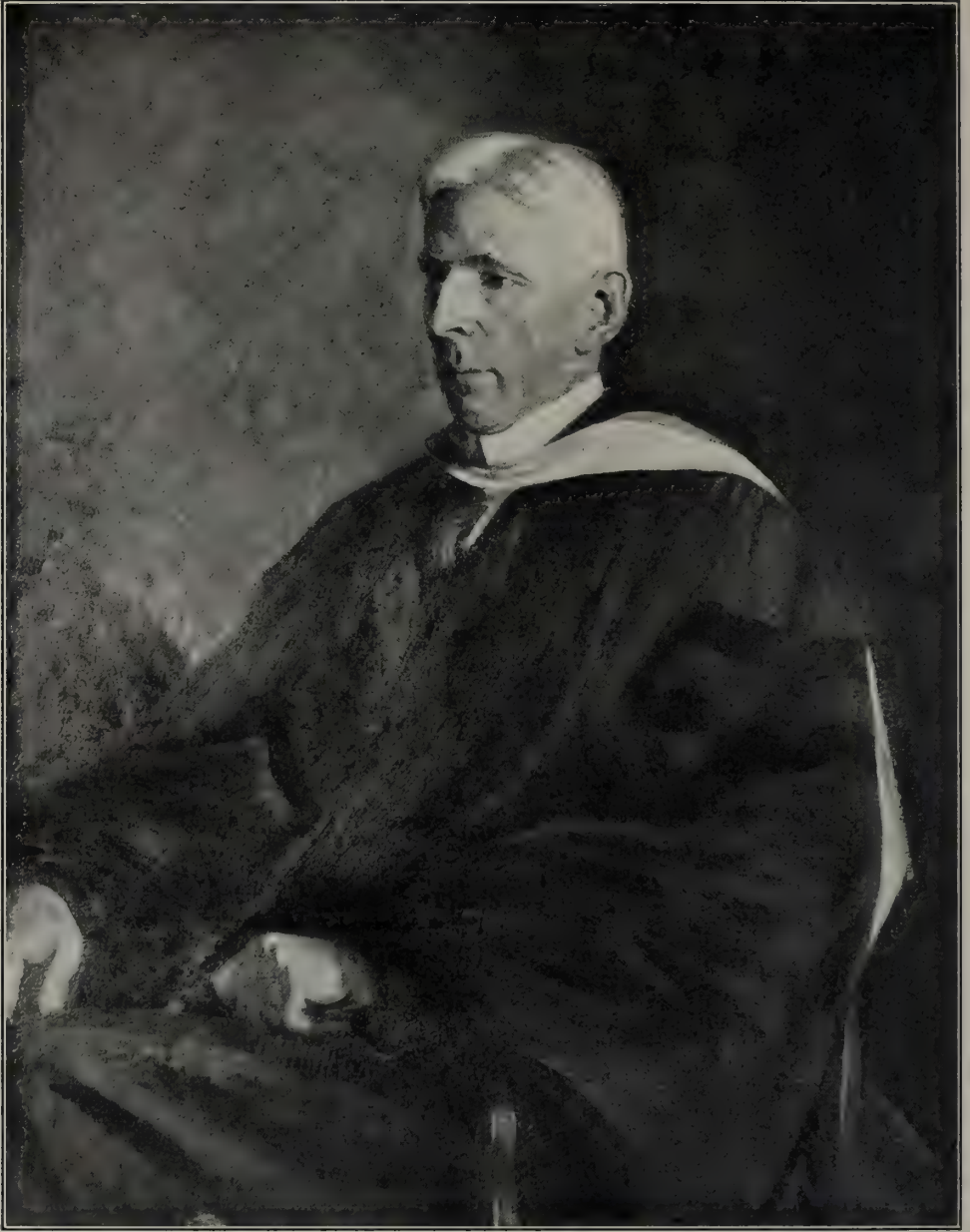
DR. STEARNS'S ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS

Young gentlemen of the graduating class, it becomes my pleasure and privilege at this time and on this occasion, by the authority vested in me by the Board of Trustees of this school, to present to you, in their behalf, the diplomas of Phillips Academy. We all know in a general way what a diploma stands for. Some of you know in a very general way what it has required. I just want you to keep in mind as you go out from here what a diploma may mean in your life in its true significance and the call which it will make to you through the passing years, to remember that significance and be true to what it stands for and the inspiration that its possession may supply you.

There is not a year goes by that I do not have letters from members who have been at the School, some of them five, ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five or even thirty years before, asking if it is not possible for us to replace diplomas which were lost, or to grant diplomas which for some cause or another were not received at graduation. The value of this symbol of your achievement becomes greater with the passing years as the memory of your school days tends to strengthen and throw new light upon the high spots in your life and work at Andover.

When we grant you this diploma we do it in the consciousness that you have met the test of the School, that you have realized your ambition and ours, that you have played, so far as it may possibly be said to be true of any individual in life, fair with us and your responsibility here, and have finally attained the goal which you have cherished and which your parents and others before you have cherished for years.

What does the Andover diploma signify, or what will it signify in your life and in college? A few years ago an officer of one of our largest universities, to which we are accustomed to send many of our boys year after year, was commenting upon the standing of the men from schools that came to that institution. He made the comment before the faculty of a well known school that, while boys were prepared splendidly to pass the examinations and were given admission, the schools did not prepare them for college and college life and responsibilities. One instructor spoke up and said, "Well, is there any school in the country that does that?" That college officer, who, by the way, is not an Andover man, answered by saying, "Yes, there is one; Andover does it."



ALFRED ERNEST STEARNS
PRINCIPAL OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY SINCE 1903
From the portrait by Alexander James

If you will look back on your life here and see the strain and stress I think you will understand what that man had in mind. The tradition of this School is against coddling. We have not treated you as kids, we have not coddled you or nursed you. We have allowed you a certain amount of responsibility and freedom, and I regret to say at this time that not all have proved worthy of it for the moment. We have felt that in granting you that freedom you would develop those powers of poise and self-initiative and sense of responsibility and balance and manhood which would enable you successfully to meet the larger and heavier tests of college and those of the world beyond. When unsolicited testimony comes to us from such a source as that we believe that those traditions are right and those ideals sound. It is always true of men as they come into college, as it is true of men who come from the Junior to the Lower Middle, or who go from the Freshman to the Sophomore year, that there are some who, in losing the old restraints, show their weakness in conspicuous ways. There are others who accept the new freedom in the strength of their growing manhood and prove themselves leaders of men.

We count on you, as you go on now to college, remembering the training that you have had here, standing for the traditions and ideals of this School, not to be swayed by the superficial in the college life but to prove by your actions and your standards and your characters themselves that you have been prepared, not merely to enter college, but for college life and responsibilities.

Gentlemen, that means just simply these few things: it means that you will rate scholarship where it properly belongs — high — and that you will never despise it. It means that you will stand strong against the superficialities of college life which often tend to the weakening, if not the actual immoral, in the strength of your developed manhood; it means that you will use your influence and give your strength to those who, weaker than yourselves, find the first test and the first plunge too strong for their undeveloped natures; it means that in all college life and in all its demands, in all its sports, in all its friendships and all its fun you will stand for clean manhood, for high ideals, for truth and honesty and righteousness, and all the things which make life worth living, and that you will, while you take from the college the best that it has to offer you, give to it in return the best that has been granted to you and that it is your privilege to give.

In the confidence that you will play that game hard and fair, and that you will realize in your life and work the ideals and the ambitions, the hopes, that we and your parents and your friends cherish for you, we grant you your diplomas this morning, confident that you, like the thousands who have gone before you through these halls, will stand true to the ideals of this School, will cherish it and love it and honor it by your lives, by your work and by your character.

A complete list of members of the class is here given:

Hulbert Stratton Aldrich, Fall River; Edward Ralph Anderson, Methuen; Jere Wright Annis, Minneapolis, Minn.; David Bright Atkins, Pottsville, Pa.; Richard Emerson Bacon, Beirut, Syria; William Joseph Bain, Jr., Lawrence; John Alexander Begg, West Roxbury; David Ferguson Black, Olean, N. Y.; Charles Argalis Bovey, Minneapolis, Minn.; Philip Parker Brownrigg, East Orange, N. J.; Frederick Guion Bull, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Homer Morrison Byington Jr., Naples, Italy; Spencer Greenwood Carlton, Gardner; Edward Clark Carter, Jr., Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; William Draper Carter, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.; Thomas Christy Chapin, Stafford Springs, Conn.; Robert Kerr Chisholm, Buffalo, N. Y.; Charles Agnew Cooper, 2d, Coraopolis, Pa.; Malcolm Lyle Copley, Summit, N. J.; Charles Van Inwegen Cuddeback, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Charles Donald Davidson, Coraopolis, Pa.; Chester Rhoades de la Vergne, Jr., Calgary, Alberta, Canada; Chester Wesley Dudley, Jr., Boston; Horace Nichols Durston, Fort Worth, Texas; Anthony Dey Eastman, Amherst; Charles Weil Eiseman, Boston; James Joseph Eiseman, Boston; Valentine Luther Fine, Scranton, Pa.; Carlton Mark Fishel, New York, N. Y.; Benjamin Davis Gilbert, New Hartford, N. Y.; Charles Farrington Gill, Hartland, Vt.; Frederick Randolph Grace, New York, N. Y.; John Eden Grace, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Oliver Russell Grace, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Charles Andrew Graham, Denver, Colo.; Daniel Bailey Hardenbergh, Jr., Middletown, N. Y.; Edward Lewis Hill, New York, N. Y.; Thomas Townsend Hollister, Milton; Melvin Irving Holstein, Springfield; Lawrence Frederick Hope, Newton Center; Howard Bancroft Huntress, Andover; Amerst Edward Huson, Derry, N. H.; Charles Salem Hyde, Jr., Syracuse, N. Y.; Percy Hall Jennings, Jr., New York, N. Y.; Talbot Johns, Bayside, L. I., N. Y.; Melvin Richard Jones, Portland, Ore.; Francis Valentine Keesling, Jr., San Francisco, Calif.; Thomas Conger Kennedy,

Omaha, Neb.; Sidney Barnes Kieselhorst, St. Louis, Mo.; Eugene Chester Kitendaugh, Oneida, N. Y.; Philip Corbin Kohn, Farmington, Conn.; Charles Ruggles Langmuir, Englewood, N. J.; David Ainsworth Latham, Lowell; Ernest Hargreaves Latham, Lowell; Denison Howels Lawrence, Portland, Ore.; George Tyrol LeBoutillier, Andover; Dudley Cushman Lewis, Honolulu, Hawaii; John Simonds Lobb, Munising, Mich.; John Alden McClellan, Andover; William Emmons McKinlay, Yonkers, N. Y.; William McKinley, Jr., Montclair, N. J.; Paul Maloney, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edgar Atwater Manning, Jr., Montclair, N. J.; Euclid Martin, South Pasadena, Calif.; Atwood Hale Miller, Meriden, Conn.; Charles Averill Miller, Jr., Martinsburg, W. Va.; Franklin Harkness Moore, St. Clair, Mich.; Beaumont Newhall, Lynn; Monroe Kimball Nichols, Andover; Fletcher Ellis Nyce, Jr., Reading, Pa.; John Marshall O'Connor, Salem; Francis James O'Hara, Jr., North Adams; Warren Morrison Poland, Wakefield; Robert Lyman Popper, New York, N. Y.; Edward Henry Powell, Burlington, Vt.; Allen Quimby, Jr., Portland, Me.; Willard Reed, Jr., Cambridge; Henry Christian Reiner, St. Louis, Mo.; Benjamin Reynolds Reiter, Bethlehem, Pa.; Stuart Blackinton Riley, North Attleboro; Monroe Seiberling, Detroit, Mich.; Sherwood Winslow Smith, Rochester, N. Y.; Gareth Wright Speer, Bridgeport, Conn.; Frank Oakman Spinney, Upper Montclair, N. J.; John McMahon Sprigg, Dayton, Ohio; Edmund Augustus Steimle, New York, N. Y.; Paul Frederick Steketee, Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles Donald Sullivan, Lawrence; William Henry Swift, 3d, Montclair, N. J.; Wendell Bassett Thompson, Fall River; Francis Beattie Thurber, 3d, New York, N. Y.; Henry Howe Tweed, Duxbury; Lewis Metcalfe Walling, Woonsocket, R. I.; Jack Meyer Weil, Cleveland, Ohio; Daniel Lennox Wells, Detroit, Mich.; Noyes Salvador Wilmot, Naugatuck, Conn.; George Van Velsor Wolf, Baltimore, Md.

Chester Boice Allen, Jr., Melrose; Horace Warren Allen, Montreal, Canada; William David Anderson, Hinsdale, Ill.; Newhall Douglas, Fargo, N. D.; George Dove, Andover; Donald Carl Dunham, Cleveland, Ohio; Cameron Eddy, Evanston, Ill.; Ezekiel John Ellis, Covington, La.; Benjamin Finch, Jr., Duluth, Minn.; Thomas Coffin Ford, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Owen Osborne Freeman, Melrose Park, Pa.; Robert Auel Goodwin, Hewlett, L. I., N. Y.; John Henry Hills, Northampton; Douglas Turnbull Hopkins, New York, N. Y.; Franklin Knibloe Hoyt, West Newton; Arthur

Clair Jack, Cambridge; William Henry Keller, Lawrence; Robert Scott Kimball, Jr., Ipswich; Caleb Rodney Layton, 3d, Georgetown, Del.; Joseph Bardwell Lyman, Jr., Sharon; Henry Lyne, Jr., Denver, Colo.; Walsh McDermott, New Haven, Conn.; Marshall William McDuffie, Jr., New York, N. Y.; David Wendell Mitchell, Andover; Andrew Joseph Moynihan, Lawrence; Wyllys Stetson Newcomb, Arlington, N. Y.; Frank Green Osborne, Evanston, Ill.; Reginald Bemis Parsons, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Edwin Payne, Punta Gorda, Fla.; Abram Standish Pigeon, East Boston; George Capron Poore, Lawrence; Philip James Riley, Lawrence; Henry Forsythe Robinson, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.; Harold Carl Sandberg, Malden; William Wingate Snell, Helena, Mont.; Norman Welles Spencer, West Hartford, Conn.; Theodore Byrce Spruill, North Adams; Charles Clarkson Stelle, Tung Hsien, China; Bernard Leo Thompson, Kansas City, Mo.; DeWolf Cook Thompson, Vineyard Haven; Robert Campau Thrall, Detroit, Mich.; Francis William Tully, Jr., Chestnut Hill; Chester Wright Turner, Melrose; Howard Talbot Walden, Jr., Larchmont, N. Y.; John Harris Ward, Kansas City, Mo.

After the singing of Holmes's famous hymn "O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King," the prayer and the benediction, the audience filed out to find that the clouds had been dispersed and that they were to have a real "sunshine holiday." The ladies went to Williams Hall, where luncheon was served with Mr. and Mrs. John L. Phillips as hosts. The men made their way to the Borden Gymnasium, where, after photographs and been taken and reminiscences exchanged, Mr. George T. Eaton called out the names of the distinguished guests, who marched two by two up the stone steps into the hall. Those seated at the head table were the Reverend Carroll Perry, '86, Principal Stearns, President A. Lawrence Lowell, Professor James Hardy Ropes, Professor Clifford H. Moore, Professor Forbes, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, '63, Mr. Samuel Horowitz, Mr. Edward C. Carter, '96, President Sills, Mr. Edward F. Ryman, '99, and Dr. Fuess. The new-pledged alumni kept things stirred up with their songs and cheers, and the band played songs like "Annie Rooney" and "After the Ball" which carried some of the older graduates back to their childhood in the "Mauve Decade."

After an excellent luncheon, the Toastmaster, Dr. Perry, called upon Mr. Walter B. Binian, '04, for the report of the nominating committee, which was presented as follows:

President, Henry J. Fisher, 1892, of Green-



Photograph by Edward F. Ryman, '99

THE ENTRANCE TO THE OLD RAILROAD TRACK
A spot familiar to all Phillips Men

wich, Conn.; vice-presidents, Frederick I. Allen, 1876, of New York, James A. Atwood, 1887, of Wauregan, Conn., Darragh de Lancey, 1886, of Waterbury, Conn., Charles G. Abbot, 1891, of Washington, D. C., Edward C. Carter, 1896, of Briarcliffe Manor, N. Y., Chester R. de la Vergne, 1901, of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, C. Paschal Franchot, 1906, of Buffalo, N. Y.; statistical secretary, George T. Eaton, 1873, of Andover; secretary, Frederick E. Newton, 1893, of Andover, and treasurer, George F. French, 1897, of Andover.

This report having been accepted with the customary unanimity, the Seniors sang the latest school song, "Andover's Royal Blue." Dr. Fuess, Secretary of the Alumni Fund, was then called upon for his report, which he presented briefly, pointing out that all records for number of subscribers had been broken, the total being 1764, as against 1748 for 1925. The amount contributed at that date was slightly over \$24,000. The four classes sub-

scribing the largest amounts were, in their order, 1892, with \$1908 (James B. Neale, Class Agent); 1883, with \$1,421 (Oliver G. Jennings, Class Agent); 1886, with \$1065 (Darragh de Lancey, Class Agent); and 1900, with \$1010 (Charles D. Rafferty, Class Agent). The classes with the largest number of contributors were 1910, represented by Seth Eames, with the unprecedented number of 130; 1892, with 95; 1918, represented by Albert H. Crosby, with 76; and 1902, represented by Philip L. Reed, with 67. The classes with the largest percentage of contributors were, in order of merit, 1892, 1879, 1910, and 1872, the class of 1892 reporting subscriptions from 66% of its members. The final report on the Alumni Fund will not be completed until after July 1, the close of the fiscal year. Dr. Fuess took occasion to thank the Class Agents and the generous alumni who had made this remarkable record possible.

Dr. Perry then spoke as follows:

DR. PERRY'S REMARKS

I never come back to this hall — I suppose it is the experience of many of you here present — without thinking of the cleansing power of a great and beautiful institution. A boy graduating today would do well to listen to me and to believe that I am right when I say that the finest thing he has ever had or ever can have is a deep attachment to something outside of himself, — a great, beautiful lasting institution.

You may come back, you boys who are graduating here today, with great successes, and you won't find the Alma Mater of this beautiful hall particularly interested; you may come with bitter defeats, but you won't find her either contemptuous or indifferent. Her life is long, her life is beautiful and it is cleansing. It is a bad place to bring our egoism; it is a good place to come and get renewed.

I am reminded of an old gentleman whose name was Tom McMahan, who lived in Williamstown, Massachusetts, — the seat of the famous college of which I am an alumnus. Tom McMahan was a character in that college and in that town. I went to see him one day not long before he died, and he told me a story of one of our most eminent benefactors, and I am tempted to repeat that story to you because it is an illustration of what I am trying to impress upon these young men.

There was a gentleman in the class of 1863 who did not graduate because he burned down

the college buildings. Any sanitary commission today would have given him a gold medal for doing that, but in those days it was thought worthy of expulsion, so that Mr. Frederick F. Thompson, an eminent banker of New York, was expelled from Williams College.

I sat with Tom in his office at the livery stable, surrounded by horse collars and horse blankets redolent of that very wholesome but very pervasive odor which you find in the New England stable — this was years ago, before gasoline — and he said to me, "The last time Fred Thompson was in the office he says to me — he was sitting right where you are sitting now; he is dead now, poor fellow — he said, 'Tom, I would a good deal rather sit here and talk over with you old times than to go down and sit on the stage of the Congregational Church with the trustees and the big bugs, and God knows what — I would a good deal rather sit here with you, but they want my money, and they will get it too, because I love the college — because I love it.'"

An eminent English statesman had a sincere biographer who said that he had two desires. His chief desire was that England should prosper under him; his second desire was that England should prosper. A very eminent man who has done us the honor to come to us today has reversed these two very human desires. His chief desire has been that Harvard College should prosper, and we re-

joyce with him, because we know it is true, in the fact that it has prospered under him.

I had a nephew in Cambridge who used to play with the grandson of President Eliot. They were both about ten years of age. This boy said to my little nephew one time, "What would you like to be when you grow up?" "Well," this little nephew of mine said, "I think I would like to be president of Harvard College." "One moment, one moment," young Eliot said; "it is practically impossible for

anybody to be president of Harvard University."

Now, gentlemen, I take great pleasure in introducing to you a man who is the "practically impossible," who has made Harvard College prosper, and I am sure that we are all very glad that it has prospered under him. President Abbot Lawrence Lowell.

President Lowell, who was cheered by the Senior Class, then made the following address.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

Mr. President and Alumni. It is a great pleasure to me to be here and speak to the alumni of Phillips-Andover Academy, but at the same time there is a touch of sadness about it when I look over to the corner yonder and see those young men who leave here today. It is not merely the leaving of this place with all its beauty and all its association, but it is chiefly thinking of their future. They will mostly go to colleges, and whatever college they go to they will be met by the statement, "They have stiffened up things a good deal here lately," and one wonders almost why they want to go.

I feel about them like the man who said to his friend, "My ancestors, as far as I am aware, have all lived to ninety years of age; I hope to live to that age and I wonder whether I shall." His friend said, "Do you smoke?" He said "No." "Do you drink?" "No." "Do you do anything which is at all dangerous or risky to your health?" "No." "Then why do you want to live to be ninety years of age?"

Now, I observe this fact, which is a very curious one. All the colleges that I know anything about are stiffening up. That is, they have a feeling that college is the place which is intended for intellectual development. It is a curious idea. But it has had its effect. Now, there is one very notable thing about it, and that is that the parents as a rule object and the students do not. That is a curious fact which I think anybody will admit who has had experience with the young men and with their parents. The fathers and mothers think we work the poor boys too hard nowadays. The poor boys do not seem to think so at all, as far as I can make out. They do not all succeed in taking the hurdle, but those who do not, think it is all right, that if they do not take the hurdle they should not win the race.

In fact, the curious thing is this, — that

young men rather like to show their abilities, both physical and mental, and they are interested in anything that they do and do hard, and when they do anything hard they like to do it and they like it better, it seems to me, than their parents did. Perhaps, it is because their parents were not obliged to do it as hard.

The fact is, the intellectual life is a seamless garment. We are getting to learn that all subjects of human thought are intimately interwoven with all other subjects of human thought and cannot be separated, and that all human developments of thought, from the earliest instruction in school, ending with the professional school, are all one continuous line of thought, and that they are all so woven together that they cannot be separated, that they cannot be distinguished. In the colleges we should be in an absolutely hopeless position if it were not for the secondary school; the secondary school would be in a hopeless position if it were not for the primary school. And to some extent the order is reversed. If there were no such thing as colleges, all institutions, of this kind would of necessity be somewhat different from what they are, — in fact, very different from what they are.

The task we are working on now is to develop the secondary institution in such a way that the passing from one to the other may be smoother and may not present a stumbling block. When I say "we," I am not speaking of any one college, for whatever is true of any one college is true more or less of all others. We are all headed in the same direction, we are all trying to do the same thing. We are trying to make the transition as easy and as natural as it can be. We are trying to take the freshman in the beginning of the college course and teach him the traditions and methods of the School for a time. The length of time varies; with us it is one year, in some other places it is

two years. But in any case we are trying to make the transition easy. There was a time when the change in the surroundings, in what was expected of the boy when he entered a college, was so great that many of them got drowned before they ever learned to swim. We are trying to avoid that. We are trying to keep on in the methods for a while, — that is, particularly in the close supervision of the young man when he first comes, so that he may find himself not suddenly thrown absolutely upon his own resources without knowing how to make use of them.

On the other hand, another change has taken place in the preparatory schools — and I am going to use the word “preparatory” in the general sense. They are all preparing, but in the secondary sense as compared with what they used to be in the past. They are undertaking to do a great deal of the work that used to be done in college. One of the very notable things that has come before us is the teaching of the writing of English. Thirty or forty years ago it was absolutely necessary to teach the writing of English very systematically, very thoroughly, because it was not done in the preparatory schools. Now we have found ourselves absolutely compelled to change our whole method of teaching English composition because the schools have taken up the methods that were adopted in the colleges thirty or forty years ago, and they are doing it, and doing it so well that the complaint commonly made by the freshmen is that they are merely doing all over what they have already acquired the power of doing in school.

The result is that we have made a complete alteration in the way we propose to teach, and we have asked Bliss Perry to take charge of the teaching of the English A at Harvard, and he proposes to revolutionize it considerably because a great part of the youths who come to use already know what used to be taught with great care.

That same thing is going all the way through. Our colleges have had a long history and they have been changing from the beginning. At first the college was nothing but a secondary school. You look at the requirements that were made in the early days and they were practically the things which are now given in an institution of this kind. And the boys entered very young. They entered college at fourteen years of age and graduated at eighteen or nineteen, and at first they were taught almost wholly Latin and Greek, but gradually it changed until they got to something more in the nature of university work. That progress has been continuous and at the present time

we are trying more and more in all the colleges to do work more of a university character. I would define work “of a university character” as self-education under guidance. All true education is finally self-education. We have tried the experiment a great many times of educating the boys against their wills, and it is just as impossible as the experiment which has been so often tried by railroads of passing two trains upon a single track. That has never succeeded but the railroads have never given up the attempt. Now we have made up our minds that the attempt to educate anyone against his will is perfectly hopeless. The first thing you must educate is his will; the first thing you must make him see is that there is nothing so interesting in life as the exercise of the mind, and the exercise of the mind on problems. To some men it must have a practical bearing, to others the very fact that they have not a practical bearing makes them all the more interesting. But the important thing after all is the interest that comes to almost everybody as a strong interest in anything which they thoroughly attempt to do.

For that reason we must take the youths as they come from the school and we must try to attack them in the methods in which they are in the habit of working and gradually get them into a state of more and more independence of thought under guidance, — under the guidance of tutors, for instance, who will take the boy himself and study that youth as a whole and try to make him interested in something by continually working with him as an individual, as a person. We are not manufacturers of sausages where you can put in anything that you please from a pig or a rabbit to a horse, or anything else, and turn out equivalent sausages when you get through. We are working with the individual boy and trying to develop his interest and his powers to the utmost.

In doing that, this process is continued of doing a more and more advanced type of work in the colleges, and the secondary school is consequently doing more and more the kind of work that used to be done in the colleges. Now I know that there are difficulties, and very grave difficulties there because it puts an additional burden on the four years of the secondary school. A part of the work that is now done in those four years, which are years of pressure, ought to be pushed down to the years preceding, to the grammar school and to the primary school. We begin too late and therefore we do not get far enough. I am informed and therefore believe, as the lawyers say — although that is the very poorest reason

for believing anything — but I am informed and therefore believe that in Boston no child is allowed to enter the public schools of the City until the age of five, and in Cambridge until the age of six, and very commonly when they do enter they are put in the kindergarten. When does that boy learn to read? He learns to read so late that a great deal of the earlier period of life, when things are learned very rapidly, is passed over before he gets to the things that he ought to be doing, and our whole education is slowed down, and at the same time we are piling more instruction on the upper end by lengthening the time to our professional education, with the result that a man is nearly fit for his grave by the time he enters his profession.

I feel strongly that all our education ought to begin younger, and, for those who are capable of it, ought to go faster, in order that a man may be able to enter into his profession and marry and have a family at a reasonably early age. We are trying to do that, and can do it if the schools which prepare will bring pressure upon the schools below them to start earlier and go quicker.

That is the only message that I have to give, as I see it, from the college and from the

professional school which follows the college. Let me say one word in closing about this institution. As Mr. Perry has said, there is something about an institution which takes a grip upon a man, and particularly on any man connected with it, which he cannot escape if he has anything in the nature of a heart in him. The fact that he is one link in a long chain that runs back into the past and will run forward forever in the future, and that what he knows is that he is merely trying in his day and generation to help to improve and perfect and carry forward in its normal line of progress something which has been of infinite value in the past and that will be of still greater value in the future is an inspiration to any man because it sinks him in something far greater than himself.

You have a beautiful place here, a position unparalleled in any educational institution that I know of; you have an enormous amount of ground, you have an outlook over the whole surrounding country, and you have developed it with the beauty and the inspiration that will never be forgotten and that men will be thankful for generations hence when all of us sleep below the turf.

The Toastmaster then introduced Professor Charles H. Forbes with these words:

One of the very noblest poems of Walt Whitman has for its title "Passage to India," and in one of his subsequent verses he has the phrase "Passage to India and More Than India."

It is one of the sources of pride of this institution of Phillips-Andover that it has as a professor of Latin one who gives you a passage to the Latin world and to more than the Latin world. If I were to describe Professor Charles Forbes in his organic relation to this institution now over twenty years, I would say that he was not only professor of Latin, that he was in the highest sense professor of civilization. It is impossible to go into his classes, I am told, and hear nothing but Latin. You hear the principles of truth and duty and righteousness, you have travel and personality and biography and observation of a philosophic mind that dwells upon the great and beautiful truths of civilization.

It was said of Anatole France by one of his

commentators that the great sculptor Rodin was not particularly interested in this literary artist. You know that until Rodin was in middle life he was a struggling art student and his day of triumph arrived very late. On Sundays during all those years he had a feast at home. It consisted of a stewed rabbit with a peculiar kind of sauce. Now, Rodin was given a commission to make a bust of Anatole France and he kept putting it off year after year. People asked him why he kept putting off the making of this bust year after year, and finally he said, "Well, I will tell you: this man Anatole France — he is the gravy but has he the rabbit?"

Now we have a gentleman on our faculty — Charlie Forbes — who not only has the rabbit but he has that very poignant, very alluring, and very highly tempered thing called the sauce and the gravy. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Professor Charlie Forbes.

Professor Forbes, who was given an enthusiastic reception, then replied:

PROFESSOR FORBES'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman, Alumni of Phillips Academy, my old boys, and their mothers and sisters: I do not know whether to feel proud or humiliated to be placed so nearly in the soup. I have been called most everything, but never before have I been called the gravy. So if I slip about in my speech you will know that it is nothing but my natural characteristic.

I could not help recalling as President Lowell uttered those beautiful closing words an inscription upon the monument to the dead erected in the square before Canterbury Cathedral,—a lovely cross with figures representing the different arms of the service and a pitifully long list of names of those who, from that small town, had given their lives, and the Archbishop of Canterbury had composed the words which thereon were inscribed:

"True love by life, true love by death is tried;
Live thou for England; we for England died."

That is what an institution means to those who love it.

The Chairman has kindly given me youth when he suggested that I have been here twenty years, but the class of 1892 knows better. This, sir, is the completion of my thirty-fifth year of joy, and I am somewhat embarrassed to know the proper conduct for a fossil on exhibition. My trilobite fellows of the museums set me an example, for they appear to grin and bear it. And surely the crafty campaigns of thirty-five companies of the Phillips Boy Scouts should make me a past master in the art of grinning and bearing it; and in truth they have not manifestly dented the convexity of my front line! Having learned modesty from the heroes of the late war, however, I shall not descant upon the many barrages that have assailed my trenches while I secretly trembled in my dugout on the platform.

Our inexorable Principal has called me up to recite and sternly asked: "Watchman, what of the night?" Tom Moore whispered the answer:

"Oft in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of other days around me;
The smiles, the tears
Of boyhood's years,
The words of love then spoken."

We masters have a singularly happy life here; seasoned, to be sure, with the titillations of

tiny frets and worries, with succulent moments of criticism and grouching, with the lingering inanities of shop talk; but also with a glorious freedom to study and to plan, to dream and to build.

The schoolmaster must be something like a man, if he expects any evidence of youth's instinctive tribute to manhood. For these guileless faced youngsters measure us with ruthless scales. Sad are the fruits of our labor, if few pupils ever recall the impact of moving force from their contact with us.

I would rather hear from an old boy that it had been my good fortune to stir him to some intellectual assurance, to some wholesome action, or to some worthy ideal, than to be told—well, shall I say the sort of thing kind critics call the truth?

It has been my not unhappy lot to struggle with the task of making men through the agency of a dead language. Naturally this postulates a constant watchfulness to avoid the role of an undertaker! So of course I must rouse the spirits with the call: "This is the day of resurrection and of life, *debout les morts!*—Up ye dead men!"

Facts may be pounded into the most stoutly armored head, with patience and a good mallet, but a mind apparently needs an electric impulse before it will give forth sparks of its own; or, in the cant of educationists, "exhibits the inner activities of the individual." Alas! we all recall some worthy pedagogue, in school or college, who did not generate a spark capable of stirring the sympathies of a barrel of gunpowder. I have known an honest dolt to make live boys hate even the game of football, and a very learned man parch the air till his hearers yawned. Hence the perpetual unrest of the planners of education to devise better methods of stirring interest. New machinery, new methods become the vogue and fade away. Yet something is gained by the trials. We have learned that projects that arouse interest only in things trivial, or too obvious to stretch the gray matter of the student, are worthless. We are not interested in further enfeebling the minds entrusted to us, by carefully removing the work from study. Pupils have come to us wholly unaware of the use of their brains on such things as lessons. Their experience is that a lesson is something that is *told* one, not a problem for one to solve. At the worst it is not even a serious call upon memory, to say



THE BASE OF THE MEMORIAL TOWER

nothing of reason. Is it strange that such a product of kindly nursing limps to the hospital when his crutches are taken from him? These boys are not all fools; they have only been treated as fools.

We are striving not to block the growth of a brain and a character, but we have still some things to learn that trouble our thoughts in the stilly hour. Must we forever run a mill, put everybody through its machines, slide the changing product along the trolley lines of the curriculum, fitting him with our interchangeable parts, until, varnished and licensed, he takes to the highway to swell the menace of the other millions of Fords? We know that we can do this quantity production, but a Ford is really not an exceedingly noble image of character. The educational status of the bright boy is a blot upon our educational system. He seems to be doomed as a victim of "quantity production." When I have to wake him in my class, I feel guilty, for I sympathize with him for seeking oblivion, when waking is such boredom.

We are experimenting with this problem, and have formed some honor divisions for able students. The promise from this year's

trial is good, but the expense subdues the extravagance of hopes. However, the time will come when we shall think the results worth the money invested.

System and training will improve our teaching forces, but it is still well to advise a candidate to arrange to be born with an aptitude for teaching, before he submits to training. When is a teacher too old for his work? When he is annoyed by boyish hopes and boyish passion for life; when his love for them grows chill with his blood, he should be reverently laid upon a shelf and marked Exhibit X. On looking over the catalogue, our Trustees probably feel like making a few preliminary studies of the architecture of shelves!

Can we honestly urge a young man to become a teacher of boys? From the financial point of view there is little to say, except that compensation has not yet become so excessive that it calls for government investigation! I can only say that I should be glad to walk the path again myself. We all have our dreams of re-living our days. I should like to join the younger generation, discarding my settled prejudices, and with it acquire a new set of them. I have such faith in present-day youth,

that I should enjoy being of it, with its hopes and aims, and even sharing with it its modest talk of veneration for the cold-storage opinions of old fogies.

Young men, the work of teaching is useful and inspiring, for you will labor with the most precious of God's good creations. (If I have never called you that, fellows of '26, it is because I did not wish to spoil God's work!)

Faithfulness, skill, and zeal are the prerequisites of success, and you will need them all. Parents of boys, what do you pay for

these qualities in the makers of material things? Is your son of less consequence than your car?

The long sought fountain of youth! Of its limpid waters of optimism, the teacher may drink his fill. Birds of passage, gay of plumage, glad of song, flit about its source on the hill. Happy the master who loves the flash of wing, even when he sighs at the annual flight that wafts the birds far from the nest to the sunny lands of promise. God grant them pinions strong and swift!

The next speaker was Principal Stearns, of whom Dr. Perry said:

One of the reasons why Principal Stearns occupies the position that he does, not only in Andover but also in the American world, a position of preëminence, a position of great influence and power, is that he is a prophet not only to the boys but also to the parents. He is not a speaker of smooth things to the boys, nor is he a speaker of smooth things to the parents. The boys like truth and the parents like the truth, and we know that our boys get it from Mr. Stearns, and we know that we get it right straight from the shoulder from Alfred Stearns.

One of the members of my class told last night a story which I may be permitted to tell here about two young boys of eight or ten. One said, "Do you believe in the devil?" and the other said, "No; it is just like Santa Claus, it is your father."

I have heard a great many reports of Mr. Stearns's addresses to grownup people. Some of these people were somewhat hurt, many were alumni, but all listened.

I present to you Alfred Stearns as one of the great American investors. In my opinion he is the greatest American investor of our times. He graduates perhaps the largest class of boys from any first-class institution in America of secondary character. He impresses upon them his love of truth, honor, manliness, and religion. I say to you that I think the investment that Alfred Stearns has made here all these years is the finest, the most profitable, the most successful and the most rewarding investment of time, thought, brain, muscle, nerve, of any man of our generation.

I present to you Alfred Stearns.

We give here Dr. Stearns's address in full:

PRINCIPAL STEARNS'S ADDRESS

Mr. Toastmaster, honor guests, fellow alumni, including you young men of the outgoing senior class, for you are with us now: Somebody has to stand in the position of a representative of the trustees on these occasions and take the bouquets that come so freely on times like this. It is a pleasant and inspiring, though at times a somewhat humiliating thing to do. Yet it is not clear to those of you who gather on these occasions that the main job of the man who stands as the representative of his teaching force is taking more cabbages and carrots behind the scenes than he gathers in bouquets on an occasion like this. But he needs some freshening up — we all need it at the end of the year when we are all a little tired and high strung, so that we always look forward to this gathering as the source of new strength and courage and inspiration for the days ahead. We thank you

for coming. We thank you for the evidence of constant and of ever increasing loyalty, and we thank you for the new courage and hope that you give us to go on with the work in the days that still lie ahead.

It is always my privilege at this time of year to mention some of the good things that have come to us in material ways, and I will give you briefly a list which I have here of the things which have been coming our way this year. I mention them, not in the order of their size but as they happen to come on my chronological list.

A legacy of \$1000 from the Estate of DeWitt Roosa, Class of 1871. This is an unrestricted gift.

From Philip M. Stearns, Class of 1919, \$200 for two scholarships which he has just established and expects to continue.

Money for the purchase of the Smith chair.

The chair was in the old Blunt house, as it was known to so many of you, and it is now in our possession.

One thousand dollars from Frank Dale Warren, Jr., Class of 1915, to establish the Frank Dale Warren Scholarship in memory of his father, Frank Dale Warren, Class of 1879.

From Mr. Philip Allen for evergreen planting \$2738.20, in addition to the \$5000 given last year for the same purpose. This was a very helpful gift to enable us to increase the beauty of this already beautiful place.

A legacy from the Estate of William W. Crapo of the Class of 1849, \$5000. This is also an unrestricted gift.

Two hundred and twenty dollars from Rev. John J. McClelland, Class of 1903, to establish the Thomas and Martha McClelland Scholarship Fund.

From Mr. Smith L. Multer \$5000, to establish the Smith Lewis Multer, Jr. Scholarship, in memory of Smith Lewis Multer, Jr., of the Class of 1923, who died recently at Yale.

Fifty thousand dollars for a magnificent organ to be placed in the auditorium of George Washington Hall, given by the donor in memory of his wife.

From the same generous donor \$10,000, whose modesty forces us to omit his name, to establish the James C. Sawyer Musical Foundation, — a foundation which will enable us to establish the nucleus of musical entertainments here in the School which we believe will equal those that are given in any institution in the country.

Ten thousand dollars to establish the Alfred E. Stearns Lectureship Foundation along the same line, the idea of the donor being to give us something substantial on which to build in the matter of lectureships and musical entertainments.

I do not think that I need to dwell upon the material prosperity that has come to us in these very recent years through the generosity and loyalty of our old Andover boys. No school that I know of can boast of greater things in these lines than Phillips Academy today. You see the evidences all about you, and I hope that you have drunk in their beauty and their significance, and that you yourself will continue to aid us, if not in material ways, by your constant loyalty and your constant friendliness and your constant confidence that we are trying to carry out our ideals for the future of this school.

All of us wonder as we gather on an occasion like this what the future may have in store. I want to touch just a minute on the material side before I leave it. You have seen this beautiful quadrangle which we have been

developing out here and that magnificent building which was given us by so many of our loyal sons, — the finest recitation building in the country today, I believe. Beside it is the new and gorgeously beautiful George Washington Hall, which will have the auditorium which will mean so much to the School in years to come, the administrative offices also centering there. You know what that means for the future, as the boys who come here and are raised under that influence, in that atmosphere, go out and carry with them all its meaning, with all its significance in their lives, as their memories carry them back to the sacred places about the hall which perhaps meant so much to them in those formative days on which they look back as the happiest and most important in their lives.

There is just a little building needed to complete that quadrangle, and they have a committee of the trustees recently appointed to develop the material side of the School in an appropriate way, that they may present something from the trustees to the alumni on the 150th anniversary of the School two years hence. The plan is to build in the little corner on this side of the quadrangle, opposite George Washington Hall, a science building named in memory of one of our most distinguished sons, — Samuel F. B. Morse; \$50,000 have already been secured for that purpose, and we hope ere long, through the support of those who believe in us and are able to do so, to be able to announce the completion of that fund and to start immediately on the construction of the building, beautiful plans for which have already been prepared.

In other lines, it is not so apparent what we have done, yet there are some very significant internal changes to which I want to call your attention briefly. In my early years at Andover 70 per cent of the student body was new every year. That meant a tremendous, top-heavy school. The average stay of Andover boys was less than two years, — less, I believe, than a year and a half. Our object — and we all shared the desire to accomplish that end — was to reverse that percentage and to get a stable body coming up through the lower years of the School, offering us a backbone. Today those figures are practically reversed and the main student body now stays with us, while the 30 per cent comes for the shorter time.

In spite of that change, we are simply overwhelmed with applicants, which seem to increase every year. I was looking over the cards at the office a day or two ago and we have approximately 800 boys fully registered, their applications and letters all in and hammering

us to open the doors. We can't do it. We can take only about 215 or 220. Somebody has got to be disappointed.

With that change in the character of the student body we brought out a lot of criticism from those who thought we were turning into a kindergarten, those who felt we would not have the character of men that we have had in the past, those who felt that we would not be successful in athletics and various other lines. I became interested to get actual figures to see, if I could, how that thing was working over a ten-year period, for example. When Williams Hall for the youngest boy was established it was known as the kindergarten, the hothouse, and so forth, and it still carries some of those names in the minds of the upper classmen, who forget repeatedly that one, two or three years before they were kids themselves. But we wanted the facts and we went to the figures to see, and looking over the period of ten years we drew off some very, very interesting figures. Those ten years include the present senior class. Some of the most prominent leaders in that time started in Williams Hall.

We found these interesting facts: we compared that group of boys with the boys who entered the same class, the junior class, and went out into other buildings, with a little less control and guidance. We took the group also entering the Lower Middle Class, the second year, and we ran them through for ten years to see what they had done, and the interesting things were these: the boys who entered the junior class outside of Williams Hall had results almost identical in achievements in the scholastic line. We went to the boys' own record of outside activities to see just what those fellows had done in all lines, — school work, school play, school activities in general, — and we found that while those two groups ran side by side remarkably close in their average, the boy from Williams Hall ran side by side with them in scholarship, and one or two other minor school responsibilities, and that when it came to the general line of activities, on which the student body chiefly bases its estimate — membership on teams, publication boards, management, and so forth, the Williams Hall boys outdistanced the others two and three to one in all those activities.

When you come to inquire as to why the scholarship is not higher, it is easily answered by saying that those other students were picked out on a scholarship basis before they came, — gleaned out, as it were, from scores of applicants who were refused. But we will better the scholarship list.

In other words, the very thing that we sought to do and we believed in, has apparently been achieved, as the records prove. And why should it not be so? If we have all these glorious facilities here, if we have this splendid instruction which you all know about, if we have all of these ideals and traditions behind us to inspire, why should not the boy who comes here for four years gain more than the boy who comes for one or two? The fact that he does is apparent from the records. I speak of that because it indicates a change which is not so apparent to the older man as are the changes which you see in the material equipment about you, and yet a change of vast significance to the present and the future of the school.

You have been looking at all the beauties about you today on this hilltop, bathed in all the glories of spring, with the spring greens and colorings that you see about you, and you are naturally filled with something of a thrill as it carries you back. Yet I cannot feel but that we fail in those lines at this time, and that we must not forget that even as you, in your spring days as undergraduates, loved occasionally to bay the moon like a dog, so these settled and beautiful and inspiring things to so many of us ring the death knell occasionally to some of our weaklings, as they did in our time, so that the close of the year is not always the pleasantest season for the headmaster to face, for then he sometimes has to face the parents at closer range than he would prefer, as I myself have had to do in these last two weeks. But I am not going to dwell on that as that is simply an incidental part of it all.

I want to say a word for the younger generation of the present day. Your toastmaster has introduced me as though I were ready to bark and growl and snap at you all. I hope I have not reached that stage; if I have it is time for me to quit. In the years following the war, we cannot refrain from acknowledging that there had come over American life a definite letdown in moral standards, a definite breaking up of some of the old ideals, a definite surrender seemingly of the spiritual values of life to the more material but passing superficial interests that claimed our immediate attention. The youngsters felt it and they suffered from it, and they naturally had their fling. But anyone who has studied the problem for the last two, three or four years at close range cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that while the elders for some reason or other still have their loose hold on the higher standards



GEORGE WASHINGTON HALL NEARING COMPLETION

that have guided us in the past and made us great, — the observance of law, the belief in a spiritual ideal of things, a grip on religion, the things for which our fathers stood, a part of their life and blood, — the younger generation has been using its head. While some of those of more shallow makeup, more limited vision, more selfish interests, have taken their fling on the weaker side, there has been a growing body, a stronger body of those who are resenting this attitude of the older generation and are holding us up to close scrutiny, who are examining our purposes and are asking whether we are genuine and true or not in our professions and deeds, and finding then that we do not ring true at times, turning from us and searching out their own way. After all, it is their world that we are making or unmaking today. They have got to live and play in it, they have to face the problems that we leave behind. For some reason, and a perfectly natural one, I believe they are not altogether satisfied with the world that we are making for them.

Just a night or two ago, after the public speaking, the prize speaking, a graduate of the School said to me, "Well, if that represents the

standard of those boys, why don't you scrap the preachers and let them do the talking?" Some of us, Heaven knows, would be glad to do it. There are some of us who are feeling that some of these boys are capable of pointing us to higher ways.

Youth is not different, after all, except perhaps in its more sincere desire to know the truth and see the goal, the truth which it would make its own, the goal towards which it would strive. If there is one thing that can always be said of the younger generation today and in the days past, it is that if there is one thing that youth hates it is hypocrisy and sham. Nothing will condemn a schoolmate quicker. Isn't it after all fine that it is so? It looks for the truth, it goes to the truth; it is not used to shams, it is not used to compromises. It wants to know whether you or the thing which it seeks rings true or not, and if it does, it will give it its allegiance, as it has through all the ages.

A father was greeting his boy a short time ago who was returning from college with his diploma in his hand. He had all the earmarks of a modern boy fresh from college, his clothes were loud, his socks shouted, his vest was

flashy if he had one, his trousers probably bulged without limit at the ankles, and he had all the latest fads in his adornment. The father looked him over for a minute in utter contempt and then said to him rather soberly, "So you are through college." "Yes, sir." "And you have graduated." "Yes, sir." "You call yourself a college graduate." "Yes, sir," said the boy rather proudly. "Well," said the father with a touch of bitterness, "you look to me more like a damn fool." A little while afterwards a friend of the father's who had been through college with him in his college days came into the house and said to that boy, "You are through college, are you?" "Yes, sir." "Graduated?" "Yes, sir," said the boy proudly but a little more soberly than before. The man looked at him with a smile and said, "Well, I would know it; you are the perfect image of your dad the day he got through college." Let me finish the story. And the boy's answer was, "So dad has just been telling me."

They are not so different after all, except I am led to believe more and more that the youth of today have in some way higher ideals than we. They are working more earnestly to realize those ideals in their lives, because they know what that is going to mean for the future, which is to be theirs when you and I are gone.

There are some ways, too, that they show the same old spirit. I have thought a good many times that the boys of today were not as rugged, not quite so scrappy and peppy as they used to be in the earlier days. I am rather inclined to modify that estimate after the recent ball game we had down here in Andover. I don't know whether all you here know this story or not, but we had a ball game with our friends at Exeter last week that was some game. I have seen ball games year after year, but I hope I will never see another one like that, because I know perfectly well if I do it will be my last, and I am not quite ready to quit yet. After a tremendously thrilling game all the way through, when the Andover team, which was rated a power, was leading, and had been coming strong from behind, in the ninth inning with two out and men on bases it looked as if all we had to do was to shout, the thing broke and the conditions were reversed and before we knew it Exeter had carried off the game in a generously presented victory. That Exeter stand simply lost its head and went into a frenzy. Having been through so many games and suspecting a little what might happen I had gone down out of the grandstand, and I was pretty well down front

when the storm broke. When the Exeter crowd, after cheering the Andover stands, made a break to get the old scoreboard across the field, I saw there was likely to be trouble and I joined the crowd, and for the first time in my life ran behind an Exeter banner. It looked funny. There in the dust and the smoke of it all I managed to keep up with the boys, and suddenly I looked up and in front of me not more than six feet was the distinguished principal of Phillips-Exeter Academy, running with equal fervor and enthusiasm.

No, times have not changed so much after all, except, as I say, along the lines I mentioned. When we get to the point that we are ready to admit that they have, that youth is different, that it has not the qualities which do not always appear upon the surface, then, as Professor Forbes has said, it is time for us to get up on the shelf and stay there.

One other thing indicative of this. You have read a lot in the papers in recent months and in the last few years about the tremendous deception in our colleges and schools today. A short time ago the editor of one of the leading magazines asked me to write an article on that subject, saying it was time the parents woke up and were told the true conditions in the boarding schools today in the matter of liquor, for example. I wrote back and said I did not believe I could write such an article because I did not believe it was true. Then the editor wrote back and said for me to write on the other side if I would. I said I would make some investigation. I took pains to investigate fifteen of the leading colleges and universities and fifteen of the leading boarding schools, and some outside. I wrote those who were in close touch with the undergraduate activities, and I got from fifteen schools the unanimous opinion that the conditions were better today than they had ever been before. I got from every college concerned, with the exception of two, where there were qualifying reasons, the statement that there was less drinking in the colleges today than there had ever been before.

The Dartmouth College paper published recently a striking editorial article in which it commented on the testimony of the undergraduates at the dry and wet hearings in Washington recently. It said, "What do these undergraduates know about past conditions that they get up there and talk so glibly about things being so bad? What do they know, — those young men?" Then it said, "We have been to the real reliable source of information and we got our testimony based on those sources, knowing that they

can be relied on and that what we say is true. We have interviewed every college janitor about the place and the universal testimony is that the old time he-man drinking fellow is gone and buried for good." Yet as we look at the papers, flaunting as they invariably do the mistakes and the weaknesses of human nature, one would gather the impression that we were all going to the dogs and the colleges and schools were leading us there.

It is my honest belief that we never have had in our midst cleaner or higher minded boys than we have today, and that while

some may stumble and fall, occasional ones may make fools of themselves for the time being, we are living up to the old tradition of carrying the flag just a little bit higher, and we are helping in that way to build a better future for the boys who go from us and a nobler land for them to live in.

Dr. Perry now called upon Professor Forbes, who, in presenting to the Trustees a portrait of Professor George Thomas Eaton, made the following remarks:

PROFESSOR FORBES'S REMARKS

Having made one effort, I am going to read to you now, because I do not want to miss what I have to say.

A delightful commission has been entrusted to me, and would that golden words were mine to clothe the pleasure it gives to me and will give to all of you alumni and friends.

In the year 1880, which you men of 1926 look upon as almost prehistoric, a young man joined the faculty of this academy. He came from Amherst, dangling a Phi Beta Kappa key upon his watch-chain. Fifteen years earlier his father had gone to his honored rest after a brilliant service of eighteen years to the school. A portrait of that worthy father has hung upon our walls since 1878. A brother, William W. Eaton, also taught in school from 1871 to 1873. The young man was nurtured on the spirit of self-sacrificing performance of duty. During all these forty-six years the Academy has had no more devoted lover, no more skillfully useful servant than George T. Eaton.

Gifted and practiced in the handling of biographical details, he has been our master authority on the personnel of our graduate body. Nobody knows the Andover boys as he knows them. He knows their mothers' maiden names, their wives and babes, where

each one lives, and where the many sad tombstones stand. We of the faculty have shifted our cares upon him. When we wish to know about a man, we merely turn to Mr. George T. Eaton and ask "What was this man's year?" It comes from his lips instantly.

No figure is so eagerly sought for at Commencement season as that of the old friend and counsellor of thousands of the boys of the Phillips Family. You would not sit comfortably here if he did not assign you your seats.

Now a grateful friend of the Academy, Mr. Edward F. Ryman of the class of 1899, has generously provided, as a permanent gift to the future sons of Phillips, a portrait of Mr. Eaton to hang beside that of his honored father. The distinguished artist, Mr. William H. Walker, has caught the soul of the man and with unerring hand has caused it to speak through the semblance of the flesh.

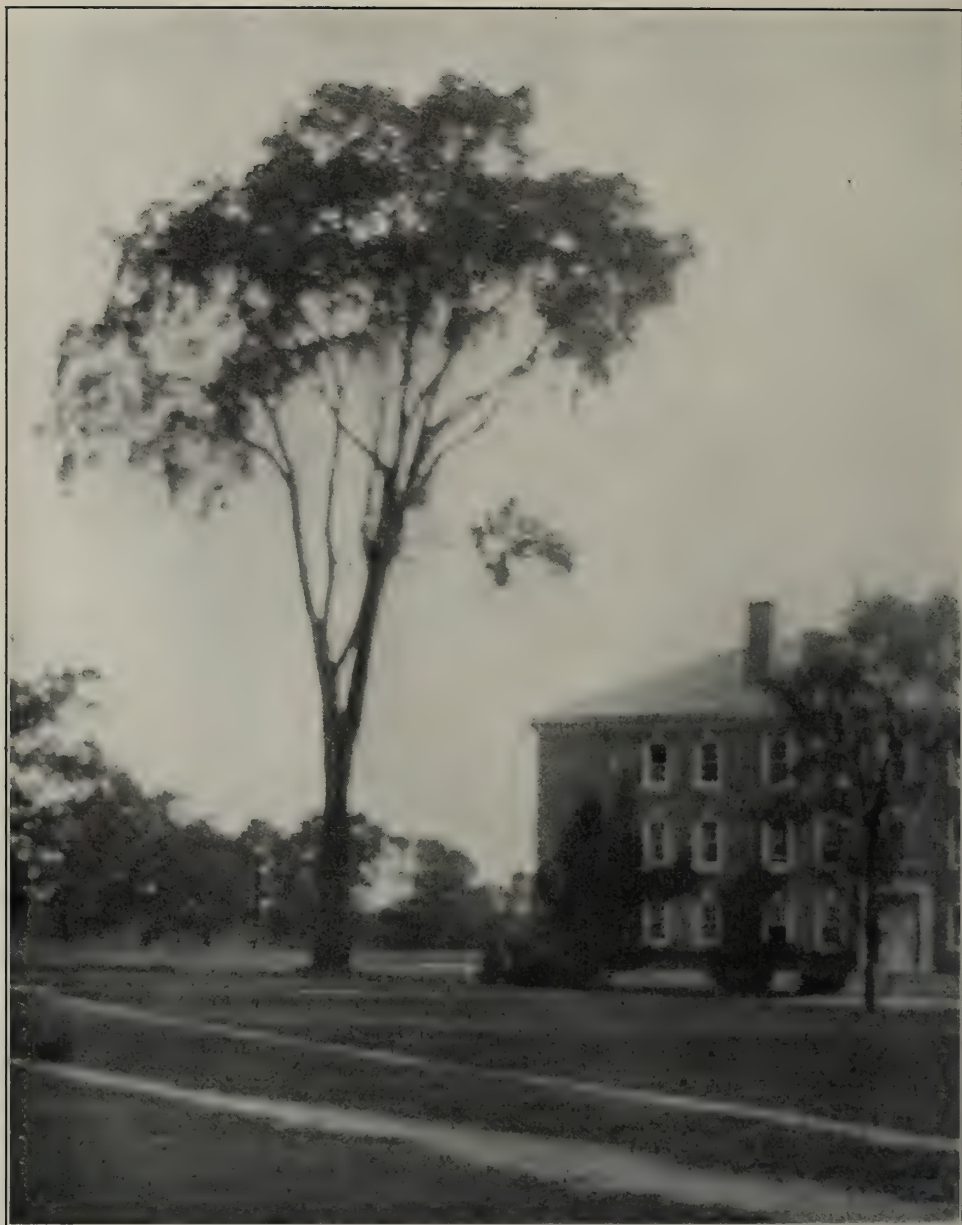
In the name of Mr. Edward F. Ryman, it is my pleasure to present through you, Professor Ropes, to the Trustees of Phillips Academy, this portrait of their faithful and beloved servant: *homo virtute et pietate gravis*, "a man distinguished for his virtue and loyalty."

Professor James Hardy Ropes, representing the Trustees, then replied as follows:

PROFESSOR ROPES'S REMARKS

An institution is a living thing. It inhabits its buildings; it has material surroundings and possessions but it is a living thing, instinct with life which resides in memories and traditions, in hopes and incentives, and which has as its soul living men and their work and love and effort, sacrifice, loyalty and aspiration.

There is no more durable satisfaction in life than to have built your life into the life of a living and immortal institution. That has been the privilege of the man whom we are glad to honor today, and in behalf of the trustees we accept with gratitude the loyal gift of the generous alumnus who sits with us at this Board.



Photograph by Edward F. Ryman, '99

A CORNER OF THE CAMPUS

What Mr. Forbes has said of Mr. Eaton has told us trustees nothing that we did not know before, and we could have said more. Some of us have known Mr. Eaton from our earliest youth as neighbor, as friend, as teacher, and we delight to honor him. He has contributed to this School all that he has, and he has been a power here for truth, for sound learning, for good teaching and religion, and it is one of our joys that his life enters into the prominent memories of this School.

A man's name is forgotten but his work lasts, and it is always to us a great satisfaction if his name, too, can be remembered through such a speaking portrait as this which has to-day come into our possession. It will hang forever on our walls with that of his honored and well remembered father, and we shall

The meeting was then adjourned by the Chairman until June, 1927, and the guests proceeded to the playing fields to see the annual baseball game between the school nine and an alumni team. The day was concluded with the Promenade, held in the Gymnasium, at which the patronesses were Mrs. Claude M.

know that in the Eatons stands the keeper of the great traditions and the inspiring memories and the high hopes of Phillips Academy.

You have today elected Mr. Eaton for, I don't know how many times, statistical secretary, as it is called, of this Association. As I heard the name I could not help thinking, as Mr. Dooley said about something, that that was a mean thing to say about anybody, for the fact is that "statistical secretary" does not describe him. He is the man who holds in the palm of his hand the whole body of Phillips alumni.

Mr. President, the trustees accept with gratitude and pride this noble gift.

Mr. Eaton, I may say to you, sir, that in accepting it we regard our act as a pledge of our gratitude, our love and our honor.

Fuess, Mrs. John L. Phillips, Mrs. John S. Barss, Mrs. John Crocker, and Miss Grace Clemons. Under the lanterns strung from the elms the lawns and the training field were singularly beautiful, and Commencement Week ended in a mood of gaiety and elation.



Emerson, '67

Sawyer, '67

TWO OF THE OLDEST ALUMNI PRESENT

General School Interests

Progress on George Washington Hall

Work on George Washington Hall, the new administration building and auditorium, has continued throughout the spring, and the structure, although not fully completed, was open for the inspection of alumni during Commencement Week. During the summer the equipment of the various administrative offices, including those of the Principal, the Registrar, the Treasurer, the Alumni Secretary, the Purchasing Agent, and others, will be transferred from Brechin Hall to George Washington Hall, which will thus become a vital center of undergraduate life. For the present the library will be retained in its old quarters in Brechin Hall. Unless there is some unforeseen delay, moreover, chapel services will begin next September in the new auditorium, and the Stone Chapel will be set aside for Sunday services only. These changes will naturally have a profound effect upon the daily program of both teachers and students, but they will result in improvement in many respects. No definite plans have as yet been made for the formal dedication of George Washington Hall.

The Library

During Commencement Week, Miss Sarah L. Frost, the Librarian, prepared an exhibition of books written by members of the Phillips Academy faculty, including more than fifty separate titles. Among the authors represented were Professor Charles H. Forbes, Professor Allen R. Benner, Mr. James C. Graham, Mr. John L. Phillips, Principal Alfred E. Stearns, Mr. Arthur W. Leonard, Mr. Archibald Freeman, Professor Warren K. Moorehead, Dr. Alfred V. Kidder, Mr. Lester E. Lynde, Mr. Frederick E. Newton, Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Mr. Herbert F. Fraser, Dr. Carl F. Pfatticher, and Mr. Lawrence, V. Roth. The collection covered books of every sort, from school-boy stories to textbooks, biographies, and highly technical monographs. It is probable that very few American college faculties could show a more impressive list of publications.

Library Notes

Some interesting additions have been made to the library during the year, both by gift and purchase. With the income from the

Douglas Crawford Memorial Fund were secured several valuable books, among the most important being the facsimile of the First Folio of Shakespeare's Plays; some finely illustrated editions of the English classics were purchased from the Poynter Fund, Mr. Edward Brooks of Andover generously gave from his own library rare volumes of early American history, and one hundred and forty-six volumes, imported from France, were added to the French Department.

At the end of the year, under the efficient leadership of the Student Council, a drive was made for textbooks for the Loan Library and more than five hundred volumes were secured. A permanent fund is needed for this library so that it may be possible to buy the more expensive textbooks to lend to scholarship students.

A number of exhibitions of pictures borrowed from the Massachusetts Library Art Club have been held during the year but the exhibition which proved the most interesting was one for which the material was supplied by the students from the Near and the Far East who were members of the school. Costumes, swords, and other objects of interest were shown from China, Japan, Korea, Syria, Palestine and the Philippine Islands. These were supplemented by pictures of the art, scenery and customs of the countries represented and by a valuable collection of weapons lent by Mrs. John McClellan of Andover.

The attendance for the whole year was 25,000 and the average daily attendance 100. While the library will always be used chiefly for reference work there has been a gratifying increase in the number of volumes taken for outside reading. It is noticeable that more books of real merit are being borrowed than ever before. Modern plays, modern poetry and books of historical or political interest have been in demand by those students who read for pleasure and profit and not because the books are "required reading."

More than 1100 volumes were added to the library during the past year and a better equipment secured in the way of shelving and filing. With the increase in the number of books and efficiency of administration there has also been an advance in the usefulness of the library and in the service which it has been able to render to the students and faculty.

Faculty Notes

Principal Stearns has kept the following engagements during the spring term:

Preaching at Girard College, Philadelphia; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.; and Morristown School, Morristown, N. J.

Speaking before Philadelphia Alumni Association, New York Alumni Smoker, Boston University, Massachusetts Congregational Conference, Boston, Parent-Teacher Association, Manchester, Mass., Lasell Seminary, Grange, at Middleton, Mass., and the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion, Winchester.

Among the members of the faculty who are this year reading papers for the College Entrance Board are Mr. Archibald Freeman, Mr. Arthur W. Leonard, Mr. John L. Phillips, Mr. Guy H. Eaton, Mr. Winfield M. Sides, and Mr. Lawrence V. Roth.

A new school story called *The Andover Way*, by Dr. Claude M. Fuess, has recently been published from the press of Lothrop, Lee, and Shepard. Dr. Fuess has also edited a new edition of Dana's *Two Years before the Mast*, which has just appeared in the Modern Readers' Library, published by the Macmillan Company. Dr. Fuess delivered the Commencement address at the Georgetown High School, on June 30.

Among the members of the faculty who will be in Europe this summer are Mr. Charles A. Parmelee (who is on a year's leave of absence), Mr. Allan R. Benner, Mr. Guy J. Forbush, and Mr. Roy A. Spencer.

News has recently been received of the death from cerebral hemorrhage of Henry Nichols Sanborn, Instructor in English at Phillips Academy for four years, from 1907 to 1911. Mr. Sanborn, who was a Dartmouth graduate in the class of 1902, became, after leaving Andover, a librarian, eventually settling in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he was connected with the Public Library of that city, and had just begun the construction of a new central building. He is well remembered at Andover as an excellent teacher and a genial, kind-hearted man.

Mr. M. Lawrence Shields, Instructor in Biology, will take a summer course in the United States Government laboratories at Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

At the Yale Commencement, on Thursday, June 23, Professor Charles Henry Forbes, who has taught Latin at Phillips Academy since 1891, was awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In presenting Professor Forbes to President Angell, Professor William Lyon Phelps said,—

"Charles Henry Forbes, Head of the Latin Department in Phillips Academy, Andover. A graduate of Brown, he pursued and caught advanced learning at Berlin, Paris, and Rome. For thirty-five years he has been teaching at Andover, where he has been, is, and will be a living force for culture. He makes good Latin scholars and good men,—himself the noblest Roman of them all." The *Providence Journal*, in commenting on the honor conferred on Professor Forbes, said editorially as follows:

YALE HONORS A BROWN MAN

Commenting on the award of honorary degrees by Yale University this week, the *New Haven Journal-Courier*, in an article printed elsewhere on this page of the *Journal*, expresses satisfaction because five of the recipients are graduates of Yale.

At the same time the *New Haven paper* would not have all the honorary degrees at New Haven go to Yale men, we suppose, and will admit, if pressed, that an excellent selection was made when the authorities determined to bestow the degree of master of arts on Charles Henry Forbes, a graduate of Brown in the class of 1890.

Professor Forbes, who has spent an entire generation teaching Latin at Phillips Andover Academy, was easily the first scholar of his class at Brown. He was president of his class in Freshman year (United States Senator Sackett of Kentucky was its president in Senior year), and was recognized from the outset as the possessor of a forceful and talented personality. He is one of the two teachers of full professorial rank at Andover, has served as acting Principal, and more than once has been voted by the Senior class at the Academy as the most popular member of the faculty.

Presenting him on Wednesday for his degree at Yale, Professor Phelps (whose father and brother, by the way, were Brown men), said: "For thirty-five years he has been teaching at Andover, where he has been, is, and will be a living force for culture. He makes good Latin scholars and good men—himself the noblest Roman of them all."

And President Angell (a grandson of a President of Brown and the son of one of its best-known professors) added: "You have translated into living realities the beauties of the ancient classics."

These academic tributes, it is pleasant to bear witness, are richly deserved.

Dr. Carl F. Pfatteicher has recently edited *A School and College Hymnal*, which will shortly be published by the Oxford University Press. The book sets a high standard for hymn singing, discarding all those hymns which do not meet the requirements of good music. It will be reviewed in a later number of the *Bulletin*. —

Mr. Herbert F. Fraser has accepted a position as Professor of Political Economy in Swarthmore College.

Mr. John Crocker, Instructor in English for the past two years, has resigned his position and will study for the Christian ministry, planning to spend next year at Yale Divinity School.

Mr. Herbert Harold Vreeland, Jr., Instructor in English, is leaving Phillips Academy in order to associate himself with a Country Day School in New Haven, Connecticut.

News has been received of the death, in Washington, D. C., of Walter Y. Durant, formerly Instructor in English in Phillips Academy.

Seven New Bells Added to the Memorial Tower Carillon

Through the generosity of the donor of the Memorial Tower, Mr. Samuel L. Fuller, '94, of New York City, seven new bells from the foundry of the John Taylor Company, Loughborough, England, were installed in the tower during the month of May, thus completing the three octaves of the Carillon. The bells installed were the two lowest semi-tones, marked on the clavier C sharp and D sharp, and the five uppermost semi-tones. The Carillon now consists of thirty-seven bells, being the third highest number in America, outnumbered only by the Rockefeller Carillon in New York City and the Carillon at Cohasset, Massachusetts. Recitals are played on the Carillon every Sunday afternoon from 3.30 to 4.30 during the fall and spring terms of the academic year (fall term to Sunday before Thanksgiving Day, inclusive; spring term from first Sunday in May to Baccalaureate Sunday inclusive). During the year a double quartette of trombones has been organized called the "Andover trombone quartette," which plays in connection with the Carillon recitals. The quartette has made such progress during the year that it has twice been invited to broadcast from the studio of the Edison Electric Company in Boston.

The New Auditorium Organ

Work is in progress upon the new organ which is being built for the new auditorium

by Cassavant Freres, St. Hyacinthe, Province of Quebec, Canada. The organ, a four-manual instrument, will contain one hundred speaking stops of the draw-knob type, and somewhat over one hundred couplers and combinations. The chambers are at present in virtual readiness for the organ, though the latter will not be completed before February 1, 1927.

Music Notes

As it was impossible to hold the annual concert by the combined Andover-Exeter Musical Clubs this year, owing to the epidemic of illness at Exeter, the Andover clubs gave their own concert in the chapel at the beginning of the spring term. The concert was probably the best ever given by the clubs, the orchestra undoubtedly containing the finest material the school has ever had, and the glee club singing in addition to a number of shorter pieces two larger Handel choruses, the one with orchestra, and the second with orchestra and organ accompaniment. An outstanding feature of the program was the excellent solo playing of Bennett, '27, a remarkably gifted young cellist.

The last of the series of concerts by visiting artists was the piano recital by Mr. Percy Grainger, the distinguished Australian pianist, who displayed his usual dazzling technique, his rhythmical sense, and his bent for folk-song melodies. The concert was a memorable occasion.

At the joint concert with Bradford Academy the two schools sang conjointly Bach's difficult cantata: "How brightly shines yon star of morn."

At the Baccalaureate Service the choir sang Gounod's "Domine salvam fac," from the *Missa des Orpheonistes*, the "Sanctus" from the St. Cecilia Mass, Kremser's "Netherland Prayer of Thanksgiving," and the hymn of Addington Symonds, "These things shall be, a loftier race than e'er the world hath known shall rise," to the melody "Gonfalon Royal" by Dr. Percy Buch of Harrow. On Wednesday evening of Commencement Week, in connection with the Potter Prize Speaking, the Cutter Competition of orchestral instruments took place. Three violins and one cello contested. The first prize was won by Bennett, cello, the second and third by Spruill and Rhodes, respectively. In connection with the dramatic performance on Thursday evening of Commencement Week, the orchestra played a classical suite and the glee club sang a number of selections.

Preceding the class day exercises on Thursday and the Commencement exercises on Friday, Mr. Pfatteicher played recitals on the Carillon in the Memorial Tower.

The Multer Scholarship Fund

Mr. Smith Lewis Multer, of South Orange, New Jersey, has recently given to the Trustees of Phillips Academy the sum of \$5000, for the establishment of the Smith Lewis Multer, Jr. Memorial Scholarship Fund, in memory of his son, Smith Lewis Multer, Jr., of the class of 1923. The income from this fund, amounting to \$250, is to be awarded annually at the close of his Upper Middle year, to a worthy student of limited means, who in the judgment of the Principal, has exhibited promise in scholarship and qualities of leadership and wholesome influence in the general activities of the school.

Smith Lewis Multer, Jr., spent three years at Phillips Academy, where he was one of the school leaders, being a distance runner of much ability, manager of the Football team, member of the *Phillipian* board, the Senior Promenade committee, the Glee Club, the Advisory Board, and the Athletic Council, and member of K. O. A. At Yale he had already made a name on the Track Team; but he was taken down with scarlet fever during this last winter and died, March 9, 1926, in a New Haven hospital. He was one of the most popular and talented Andover men of his time, and it is eminently fitting that he should be commemorated at his old school by the Multer Scholarship Fund.

A New Samuel F. Smith Relic

Dr. Carlton S. Francis, of Brookline, Massachusetts, has recently presented to the Trustees a copy of the first stanza of the national anthem *America* in the handwriting of Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author, and signed with his name. This will be added to the already extensive collection of memorabilia connected with Phillips Academy and the town of Andover which is now being built up on the Hill. It is peculiarly appropriate that this interesting document should be received just after the school has acquired the chair in which *America* was written in 1832.

Memorial Day Observance

Following a procedure which will, it is hoped, become an established annual custom, the procession from the town, including the surviving members of the Grand Army of the

Republic and the American Legion, marched on the morning of Memorial Day to the Academy Memorial Tower. Here, in the midst of a large crowd of Academy students and other spectators, appropriate exercises were held. A trombone octette under Dr. Pfatteicher's direction played the national anthem *America* from the top of the Tower; Principal Alfred E. Stearns spoke briefly from the granite rostrum at the base; representatives of Andover Post, Number 8, American Legion, laid a wreath in memory of Phillips Academy's heroic dead, after which a volley was fired and "Taps" was sounded. At the close of this impressive ceremony, the parade continued its march to the local cemeteries.

The Phillips Club

At an April meeting of the Phillips Club Mr. Edward V. French, of Andover, spoke interestingly on *Earthquakes in the United States*, using material which he has been collecting for some years. The club has recently received from Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buck, of Andover, a billiard table in excellent condition, which has been set up in the club rooms, where it has proved very popular.

Phelps House

Mr. and Mrs. Horace M. Poynter have rented the Phelps House and will occupy it during the coming fall and winter. It was occupied for many years by Mr. and Mrs. Markham W. Stackpole, and more recently by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert H. Vreeland.

Bequest to Phillips Academy

Through the will of the late William Wentworth Thayer, '02, of Concord, New Hampshire, Phillips Academy will receive the sum of one thousand dollars, to be used for general school purposes.

Honor to Andover Man at Yale

Charles Hastings Willard, P. A. '22, and a member of the class of '26 at Yale, was awarded at Commencement the Alpheus Henry Snow Prize of \$500, to the Senior in Yale College who "through the combination of intellectual achievement, fine character, and personality, shall be adjudged by the faculty to have done the most for Yale by inspiring in his classmates an admiration and love for the best traditions of high scholarship."

Willard is a member of Alpha Delta Phi, the Pundits, and Skull and Bones. He continues the splendid record made at Phillips Academy, where he won the Faculty Prize, given to the highest scholar in his class.

Gift to Dr. Grenfell

In acknowledging a gift of one hundred dollars contributed by the undergraduates to the furtherance of his work in Labrador, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell points out that it was through the late Reverend C. C. Carpenter, of Andover, that he first went to Labrador and that the relationships between the academy and the Grenfell Mission have always been intimate. The school has for many years made an annual donation to this philanthropy.

Officers of the Upper Middle Class

Officers of the Upper Middle Class for the Spring Term were elected as follows: President, Walter Moore Swoope, of Merion Station, Pennsylvania; Vice-President, Dudley Landon Vaill, Jr., of Winsted, Connecticut; Secretary, Harry Towne Jones, Jr., of Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Officers of the Lower Middle Class

The Lower Middle Class has chosen its officers as follows: President, Richard Henry Kingston, Jr., of New York City; Vice-President, Brett Osborne, of Ravinia, Illinois; Secretary, William Avery Gould, of Millerton, New York.

Officers of the Junior Class

Officers of the Junior Class have been elected as follows: President, Daniel John Layton, Jr., of Georgetown, Delaware; Vice-President, George Philip Braun, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois; Secretary, Oliver Markham Healey, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Society Reunions

On Saturday, May 8, the school secret societies, with the exception of A. U. V.,—which chose a date a week later,—held their annual reunions, and alumni to the number of more than 150 returned to the Hill. P. A. E. reported thirty-two back, this being the largest number of any of the societies. There were good representations present, however, in all the houses.

College Delegations Visit Andover

On Sunday, May 16, a delegation of Yale undergraduates, including Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., G. W. Haight, and Donald Stevenson, Yale '25, now graduate secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Yale, spoke under the auspices of the Society of Inquiry, taking pains to answer questions about the college. Later in the term a similar delegation from Princeton, including Waller B. Booth, Dan Caulkins, and J. Edson Andrews, of Andover, spoke in the Peabody House before an audience of considerable size.

The Literary Club

During the spring, through the initiative of a small group of active undergraduates, a new organization, called The Literary Club, has been formed, and has received faculty sanction on the same basis as the secret societies. The club has secured rooms in the old academy laundry building, on the second floor, and has fitted them up with furniture, rugs, and other decorations. The members have displayed commendable energy in entertaining visiting clergymen and in holding discussions of literary topics. If, as now seems likely, the organization is made a permanent affair, it may become an important element in undergraduate life.

The Pot-Pourri

The *Pot-Pourri*, or year book, appeared just before Commencement, dedicated to Dr. Peirson S. Page, with his photograph as a frontispiece. The Managing Editor was William Henry Swift, 3d, of Montclair, New Jersey, and the Business Manager was Allan Mortimer Hirsh, Jr., also of Montclair. The volume followed strictly the traditions and policies of other years, with even less than the average originality.

Musical Clubs' Dance

On the evening of Saturday, April 20, the combined Musical Clubs of Phillips Academy entertained the young ladies of Rogers Hall School and the faculty of Phillips Academy with their families, the occasion being a dance in the Gymnasium. Guests were received by Miss Parsons, Principal of Rogers Hall, Mrs. Carl F. Pfatfeicher, Mrs. Guy H. Eaton, and Mrs. Claude M. Fuess.



THE CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK TEAM OF 1926

Back Row, Standing: Dudley (*Manager*), Avery, Manning, Sullivan, Ford, Kieselhorst, R. Hall, D. Watt, Kimball, Douglas.
Second Row, Seated: S. W. Smith, P. Davis, Thurber, E. Latham, D. Latham, Pomeroy, McKinley, S. Walker.
Front Row, Seated: Francis, Reiner, Weicker, Vaill (*Captain*), B. Thompson, Holmes, Kingston.

Athletics

SPRING ATHLETICS

By M. Lawrence Shields

With the last crack of the bat in the Alumni versus Phillips Academy contest the official year was closed. Principal Stearns, pitching what was nearly his twentieth game for the Alumni, showed flashes of the old fire that made him famous in his day. The game was called in the middle of the fifth inning; the reasons announced being threatening rain and lack of breath in the ranks of the alumni. The score was seven to four, in favor of the school nine.

In our tilts with Exeter the scales balanced for the spring, Andover winning Track and Tennis and their rivals Baseball and Golf.

Undoubtedly the outstanding team of the academic year was that of track. It was the strongest aggregation ever assembled on the old hill which has been honored by many fine teams in many branches. It was a tribute to the personality and perseverance of Ray A. Shepard, who has piloted Andover men since 1919, and was probably the strongest preparatory school team in the country. During the year they defeated the Exeter relay team for the third consecutive year; won the Harvard Interscholastics, making it six straight; and took the Exonians into camp in the spring, making it four in a row. Weicker, one of the larger boys in the school who stands at six feet nine, threw the discus over one hundred and forty-five feet, close to the American schoolboy mark. Avery and Sullivan cleared above six feet in the high jump for a new record, and Kingston put the shot further than any Andover man has done up to this time.

The training in the various lines of athletic activity which the boys have received here seems to have stood by them well. The Harvard-Yale baseball game saw eight former protégés of "Fred" Daly get their letters. Ben. Cutler, of the class of 1923, won the "Johnny Mack" cup at Yale for the best all-around track athlete. "Charley" Borah, '25, pushed the great Paddock to a world's record of nine and five-tenths seconds in the 100-yard dash. So close were they that the majority of the spectators picked Borah as the winner. In the same afternoon he negotiated the furlong in twenty and four-fifths seconds, which is close to the top. It is claimed by the western followers of track that Borah is well on the way to be tagged "the fastest human."

Baseball

Coach Merewether had an unusually green squad of stickmen to work with this year; but throughout the season they exhibited signs of good coaching which is sure to tell next spring, when they will again be under his care. He did extremely well in coaching them in the art of base-running. Out of fifteen games played, six were won; eight dropped to opponents, and the game with Yale Freshmen was called in the ninth, on account of rain, with the score five to five. Games were won from Wentworth, Lawrence High, Dartmouth Freshmen, Huntington, Boston University Freshmen, and Cushing. Contests were lost to Harvard Seconds, Dean, St. John's Prep, Harvard Freshmen, Holy Cross Freshmen, Worcester, St. Anselm's, and Exeter. The Andover All-Club team was defeated by the Red All-Class team in the New Hampshire town.

Neither of the two rival schools has been noted for more than mediocre strength on the diamond this year; if anything, the Exonians were given the edge on the contest. So they came to Andover confident of a victory. They looked strong warming up in the field before the umpire announced the batteries for the day. The game was destined to be one of the most hair-raising ever played on either field. It was typically school-boy baseball. The unexpected was always present. Both sides were forever furnishing surprises of good and bad ball. Up to the first half of the ninth inning the game went through vicissitudes that would demand an expert to trace and which would easily form the material for a school-boy novel, and the score was six to four in favor of the Blue. With Exeter at bat for their last time, there were two out; the contest was nearly ours and already the crowds were leaving the stands. The last Red batter came to face the pitcher; two strikes were called on him, and as the third pitch came over the plate he hit an easy fly to the Andover infield; to the stands the game was ours, but there was the turning point. An infielder fumbled it and the batter was safe at first base. Two more Exonians reached the bases, filling them to capacity. Then up came Coombs, the Exeter second baseman who had been earlier knocked from the pitcher's box, and hit a drive to left field, sending three runners across the home bag. The score was seven to six. Andover at bat in the last half of the ninth inning failed to score. Exeter had won. The contest was



AVERY CLEARING THE BAR

over, and rightfully jubilant, they picked up the bases for souvenirs, cheered their defeated opponents, and rushed off to the special train to celebrate a victory.

Track

The track team made a very impressive showing for the season; they, however, dropped one meet to the Yale yearlings, and it must be said of that team that they were stronger than most teams of the smaller New England colleges. The cinder path followers defeated Harvard Freshmen, Worcester, Dartmouth Freshmen, Exeter, and won the Harvard Interscholastics. They took the Harvard Interscholastics by a larger score than had heretofore been recorded; more than doubling the points of their nearest rival. They defeated Exeter on Plimpton Field in a grand style; the final check-up showed eighty-five to forty-one, a larger score than had ever been made by either institution. The Second Team went further and piled up eighty-nine points to thirty-six for the Red All-Class team. A summary of the big meet is included to show how the different events went.

	A.	E.
100-yard dash	4	5
220-yard dash	3	6
440-yard dash	4	5
880-yard run	4	5
Mile run	4	5
Low hurdles	8	1
High hurdles	6	3
Shotput	8	1
High jump	8	1
Broad jump	8	1
Pole vault	7	2
Discus	9	0
Javelin	4	5
Hammer	8	1
	85	41

Avery was the high point winner, scoring twelve and a half points. Weicker established a new dual meet record in the discus, as did Kingston in the shotput. Avery and Sullivan sprung to a tie in the high jump, establishing a new mark. Ellis, for the Exeter team, took the hundred and the two-twenty in fast time.

Weicker was elected captain for next year

and will have returning with him Avery, Kingston, and several others who won their "A", to form a nucleus for next season.

Tennis

Luce, who is to captain next year's baseball team, led Coach Kelley's tennis squad this season to seven victories out of ten matches. Captain Luce and Thomas were the out-

standing stars. The Harvard Second team beat them twice and the Crimson Freshman team administered defeat. Contests were taken from Malden High, Brown Freshmen, M. I. T. Freshmen, Merrimack Valley Country Club, Dartmouth Freshmen, Newton High School, and Exeter. Exeter was taken into camp by the score of six to three, and Sturtevant was nominated to lead the net team next year.

Class Reunions

Reunion of Class of 1876

The Class of 1876 celebrated this year its fiftieth anniversary. The members present at Andover were Nathaniel Stevens of North Andover, Massachusetts, Robert DeLos Martin of Waukesha, Wisconsin, and Frederick I. Allen of New York City. The latter two motored from New York for the reunion.

Other members of the class expressed regret to the Class Agent for their inability to be present at the reunion.

At Andover they were hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Poynter at the Farrar House, whose kindness added greatly to their pleasure.

The growth of Phillips Academy since 1876 its greatness, beauty, and progress, made the members of the class proud of the old academy. The Class Day exercises and the Alumni Luncheon were notably fine.

It is hoped that many of this class will endeavor to be present two years hence when Phillips Academy celebrates its sesquicentennial.

FREDERICK I. ALLEN
Class Agent 1876

Fortieth Anniversary of '86 an Ideal Reunion

Here are recorded a few impressions left on the mind of an Andover '86 man by our fortieth anniversary reunion, held on Andover Hill June 17 and 18, 1926. The writer came to our thirtieth anniversary in 1916 — his first sight of "the Hill" since graduation — and is coming to our fiftieth, ten years hence, if he can. He indites these lines by request and by permission of our most energetic and devoted secretary, Darragh de Lancey.

Most if not all of us '86 men have often dreamed of an ideal class reunion of school or college mates, that was to come, say thirty or forty years after graduation; when old friends would sit down together in the serene maturity of middle age, tell their life stories to one another, review their failures and successes, count up their children and their other blessings, compile their experiences and set forth their philosophy derived therefrom.

Our meeting of last week was just this thing — an ideal class reunion. Each one of us felt the significance of the occasion, fell into its atmosphere, and enjoyed it to the full. May those of us whom envious Time shall spare meet again on "the Hill" in the same fellowship, ten years from now!

Nineteen of us sat down to dinner in Peabody House on Thursday evening, June 17: Bovey, Yardley, de Lancey, Lawrence, Bancroft, Strong, Odlin, Graves, Perry Corliss, Banks, McClung, Moody, Coombs, Heppenheim, Wicks, Rockwood, Foster, and Stevens. Perry said grace, after which we stood in silent tribute to the eight members of the class who had passed to the life beyond since our last reunion.

Following the enjoyment of an excellent meal (for which Phillips Academy refused to allow us to pay anything), Yardley, our class president, spoke a few words of greeting and asked the secretary to read the letters and telegrams he had received from those unable to attend the reunion. Heppenheim read a delightful epistle from Lovell, who lives in Coaticook, Canada, and has not forgotten his school days. Next, Yardley called for life-histories all around the table and, beginning with Corliss and ending with Perry, there followed a record of human experience as varied in character, as fine in spirit, as philosophical, as



Standing: Moody, Banks, Odlin, Strong, C. Perry, C. Bancroft.
Seated: Heppenheimer, de Lancey, Yardley, Cortiss, McClung.

dramatic and as funny as anything of the kind your historian has ever heard in his "born days." Here we were — seven business men (or "capitalists", maybe), four ministers, two lawyers, a surgeon, an educator, a farmer, a research worker, a sculptor, and a writer. One of the business men had been "on the side" a lay judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, and had seen a lot of life besides. The sculptor had, at the age of fifty-two or thereabouts, turned from civic activities to the study of art as "an adventure in individualism"; one of the lawyers had compassed wide wanderings in the interest of his clients, and had had diverting times. One of our ministers, also a teacher, showed us how one could alternate between preaching and practice (there is nothing inconsistent in it, either), while the three others found delight and added opportunity outside their preaching, in social work, community causes, and literary activity. How Coombs safeguarded the ballot boxes when the New Bedford city hall burned on election night; what Happenheimer did to the westerner who objected to soft drinks; how Odlin appraised Miami real estate or "pulled the badger" in the mining camp; how Rockwood started his business career; how Bovey and Crosby have kept their boyhood friendship unbroken through the years — all these and more were stories which held us intent through the hours of a memorable evening. For here was not merely a recital of bare facts, but a chapter from life itself, replete with instruction. Here were brought out the conclusions of men of superior education and ripened experience in their varied fields of endeavor. Their endeavor had been as successful as their ideas were sound — their philosophy had "worked." Rockwood was right when he said that the best way to use a man is to trust him; Yardley was right in stressing the worth of personality in business as everywhere else; Strong was eternally right in maintaining the necessity for a moral basis and a spiritual background in the social order.

And so we sat in friendly communion until near midnight, parting with the assurance in our hearts that '86 was doing its share of our country's work with fairness, honor, wisdom, and diligence; that the bond which united us was stronger than ever; and that the best of all reunions was this fortieth anniversary of ours.

On Friday, most of us attended the annual

"Exhibition" in the Stone Chapel, and the Alumni Luncheon later in the day, over which Perry presided with his wonted felicity, and we did not forget to have our picture taken — as large a group, one may venture to say, as any forty-year class has mustered in the history of Andover reunions.

The luncheon was well attended, enthusiastic, and highly successful. The graduating class gave us a "yell," to which we responded with the "long Phillips cheer" of earlier days. We heard that '86 stood well up, this year, in the list of givers to the Alumni Fund, having subscribed over \$1000. We witnessed the unveiling of an excellent portrait of Professor George T. ("Pap") Eaton, sole survivor of the Andover faculty of our day, still full of vigor and recalling us all. ("You sent me out of class one day, Professor Eaton, and I didn't deserve it," said one of us. "Yes, you did, sir!" was the instant rejoinder.) Conspicuous on the speakers' table was a graceful statuette done by our '86 sculptor, de Lancey, a model for a larger work which may some day adorn the Academy campus.

We missed the absentees. We wanted you to see how great the old school has become under the strong and steady hand of Alfred Stearns — great in numbers, in spirit, in the scope of its work, and in material equipment. New buildings are rising about the campus every year; chief among them stand the central academy building where recitations are held, and the fine George Washington Hall, with its great assembly room and its historic Stuart portrait of the First American. Comfortable dormitories dot the campus (no use looking for English and Latin Commons nowadays!), while, all about, the grounds of the school have been laid out in surpassing beauty and order. Come and see, classmates, come and see!

So ends your Historian's brief chronicle of the fortieth anniversary of our class. At our dinner, somebody quoted a bit of Browning, which, because it fits the occasion, may be repeated here:

Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life, for which the first was made;
Our times are in His hand
Who saith, "A whole I planned,
"Youth shows but half, trust God;
"See all, nor be afraid!"

TALCOTT MINER BANKS
Scituate, Mass., June 20, 1926.



THE CLASS OF 1896

Standing: Sargent, Carter, Tuttle, Cook.

Seated: Crouse, Holden, Drinkwater, Hyde, Poynter.

Reunion of Class of 1896

The class of 1896 gathered in small numbers for its thirtieth anniversary. Aside from the graduating exercises and the alumni luncheon, its chief pleasure came in the pleasant chat around the dinner table on Thursday evening. At that time those present were Carter, Cook, Crouse, DeWitt, Drinkwater, who presided graciously, Hyde, Holden, Poynter, Sargent, and Tuttle. Christie appeared next day for the alumni luncheon. The Carter twins, graduating with 1926, Holder's three sturdy lads, and Howard Speer, Yale 1900, whose son was graduating with 1926, were guests of the class. It was a pleasure to learn of the fine records made by

the Carters and Speer, in line with the honorable careers of their fathers. Each member of the class made a short talk, and the meeting adjourned to bed about eleven, gathering again next morning for the Exhibition, whose stirring appeal never wanes as youth after youth goes forward to receive the reward of his effort.

It is hoped that in 1931 a much larger proportion of the class may gather; there is a certain inspiration even in so small a gathering and to the faculty and authorities of Phillips the gathering of her sons gives renewed courage.

HORACE M. POYNTER



THE CLASS OF 1901

Standing: Deming, Wishard, Angus.

Seated: Browning, Campion, Burns.

Reunion of the Class of 1901

Seven members of the class of 1901 held a reunion on Thursday and Friday, June 17 and 18, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation from Phillips Academy. The men who foregathered were John Farson, Harold Deming, and Gilbert Browning of New York; Edward Campion of Columbus; and J. L. Burns and John C. Angus of Andover. Despite the fact that we did not have the inspiration of a large gathering, and although we were frankly disappointed because we did not have the opportunity to meet many old friends, none the less the reunion was a delightful, successful affair.

There was no set or formal program to bind us to hours or events, but the time from Thursday noon to Friday evening was given over to quiet walks, an inspection of all the new and splendid school developments, and a reminding and a remembering of mates and events of the years from '97 to '01.

After the class dinner, given us by the school Thursday night at Williams Hall, some of the men attended the performance by the Dramatic Club and some visited. On Friday morning we marched in the Alumni parade and attended the graduation exercises. These exercises were especially interesting to us, for Chester de la Vergne's boy was among the graduates and Dutch LeVine's youngster was cited for scholastic attainments. After the alumni dinner we watched the ball game, where the Principal once more gave evidence of the youthfulness which defies time.

This, then, is the record of our twenty-fifth. Our only regret is that more men could not arrange to come and enjoy the generous hospitality of the school authorities, to see the amazing and beautiful expansion of the school plant, to experience the cordiality of old teachers, and, best of all, to enjoy one another.

JOHN C. ANGUS

Reunion of Class of 1906

At the Alumni Luncheon in Borden Gymnasium, Dr. Perry said that Andover's influence was cleansing. That was one of the outstanding remarks of the occasion, and one which appealed strongly to the graduates of former years.

On Thursday, June 17, the early members of 1906 began to arrive. In the morning, M. D. Cooper, with his son John, appeared. During the evening Tom Lynn came. Next day W. H. B. Cooper, with his wife and daughter, arrived in time to join the procession to Chapel. Harold Cross and Arthur Sweeney were present at the Alumni Luncheon.

The Class was represented by one or more members at Class Day Exercises, Principal's Reception, Alumni Class Dinner, Musical Clubs Concert and Dramatic Club Performance, Annual Exhibition, Alumni Luncheon,

and the Baseball Game between Academy and Alumni. At the last event Tom Lynn sat on the bench and told Dr. Page how to manage both teams at once.

In the election of officers of the General Alumni Association, the designation of C. P. Franchot to be one of the Vice Presidents met with hearty approval and brought honor to the Class of 1906.

Accommodations for graduates of 1906 and 1916 were provided at Johnson. For wives and daughters, hospitality was offered at Williams Hall.

All of the activities of Reunion were so enjoyable that it was enthusiastically agreed to make an attempt to gather in all possible members of 1906 for similar events in 1931. For this purpose, Arthur Sweeney was chosen to take charge of arrangements.

M. D. COOPER

Alumni Interests

Obituaries

1851 — Stephen Thompson, son of Benjamin and Hannah Walker Thompson, was born in Woburn, October 8, 1835, and became a leather merchant. He died in Winchester, March 2, 1924.

1853 — Eben Grant Marsh, son of John and Frances Tallmadge Marsh, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1836, and was cashier of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., in New York City. Later he was in the comptroller's office of New York. He died in Paterson, N. J., May 23, 1926.

1854 — Frederick Deming, son of Frederick and Mary Gleason Deming, was born in Litchfield, Conn., October 30, 1832. He was an accomplished linguist and musician and died at an advanced age in Litchfield, June 28, 1925.

1858 — Albert Leonard Alger, son of Ward and Elizabeth Howard Alger, was born in West Bridgewater, March 27, 1839, and became a coal dealer and farmer in his native town and died there, November 26, 1925.

1859 — Thomas Albert Emerson, son of Thomas and Emily Minerva Swain Emerson, was born in South Reading (now Wakefield), December 27, 1840, and graduated from Yale in 1863, and from Andover Theological Seminary in

1869. He was assistant paymaster in the United States Navy during the Civil War. He was pastor at Wolfeboro, N. H., Braintree, Clinton, Conn., and Hadley. He died in Northampton, April 17, 1926.

1861 — Samuel Richter Maclean, son of Samuel and Susanna Richter Maclean, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 5, 1842, and was a member of the Yale class of 1865. He was a banker in Pittsburgh, New York City, and London, England. He was a director of various corporations and author of financial articles. He died at a sanitarium in Ireland, April 8, 1926.

1863 — Francis Wayland Noyes, son of Somerby and Mary Noyes, was born in West Newbury, December 1, 1844, and died there August 23, 1923.

1864 — Henry Allison Wesson, son of Henry and Julia Ann Flint Wesson, was born in Shrewsbury, January 4, 1842. For more than a quarter of a century he was totally blind, living in Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died September 10, 1925.

1865 — Edwin Lawrence Barnard, son of Edwin Herman and Angelina Lovejoy Barnard, was born in Lowell, July 26, 1850. He was a treasurer of the S. D. Warren Corporation, and in their employ for fifty years. He was promi-

nent in religious work in Winchester and Boston. He died in Sharon, May 18, 1926. A brother, C. B., was in the class of 1888.

1866 — George Arthur Strong, son of George Perrine and Melinda Fales Strong, was born in Port Gibson, Miss., October 21, 1848, and graduated from Yale in 1871, and studied law at the Columbia Law School. He practiced his profession in St. Louis, Mo., in Buffalo, N. Y., and in New York City. He died in Plainfield, N. J., May 25, 1926.

1868 — John Goddard Phillips, son of Lebbeus Rude and Susanna Heath Goddard Phillips, was born in Sharon, May 29, 1848, and attended Amherst, Bowdoin and Williams Colleges, but did not graduate from any. He was in the shipping business in the export and import trade in Boston, retiring in 1901, to live in Sharon, where he was editor of the *Sharon Advocate*. He died in Sharon, June 8, 1926.

1869 — Edmond Cunningham Ingalls, son of Wilson and Jane Ann Case Ingalls, was born in Glenville, N. Y., June 19, 1849, and graduated from Harvard in 1873 and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1876. He had pastorates in Benson and Duluth, Minn., South Paris and Saco, Me., Brookfield, and in Colchester, Conn. He died in Reading, April 25, 1926.

1870 — William Earl Dodge Stokes, son of James and Caroline Phelps Stokes, was born in New York City, May 22, 1852, and graduated from Yale in 1874. He was clerk, broker and builder. A son, W. E. D. Jr., was in the Phillips class of 1915. Mr. Stokes died in New York City, May 18, 1926.

1873 — Frederick Julian Stimson, son of Henry Clark and Julia Maria Atterbury Stimson, was born in Paterson, N. J., January 21, 1856, and graduated from Yale in 1877, and from the Columbia Law School in 1879. He practiced his profession in New York City during the rest of his life and died May 31, 1926.

1874 — George Henry Levia, son of Julian Francis and Mary Jane Joy Levia, was born in Georgetown, October 5, 1849, and became a book-keeper. He died in Nashua, N. H., April 5, 1926.

1875 — Gilbert Morton Nichols, son of Thomas Gilbert and Irene Lazell Crane Nichols, was born in Assonet, December 20, 1856, and was connected with the class of 1879, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He took a course in Agricultural Chemistry in the Bussey Institution of Harvard and was a farmer in

Assonet. He was also a coal dealer and did probate business. He was a selectman, on the board of health, and a trustee of the Public Library in Freetown, and died in Taunton, July 28, 1925.

1876 — Charles Irving Webster, son of Nathaniel Sawyer and Lucy Ann Lord Webster, was born in Boscawen, N. H., January 6, 1856, and was a member of the class of 1880 of New York University. He was a member of the board of education of East Orange, N. J. His life was spent as a teacher in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey. He died in East Orange, March 31, 1926.

1877 — Arthur Fuller Odlin, son of Woodbridge and Abby Pratt Comstock Odlin, was born in Concord, N. H., April 25, 1860, and attended the Dartmouth class of 1881 and the Amherst class of 1882, but did not graduate. He received the degree of LL.B. from Boston University in 1885. He practiced law in southern Florida and from 1900 to 1907 was attorney-general of Porto Rico and then for three years was a U. S. Judge in the Philippine Islands. He recently died in Florida.

1881 — Edward Cecil Whitman, son of Abraham Newland and Lavinia Hart Whitman, was born in Canso, Nova Scotia, December 16, 1861, and was a non-graduate of Acadia College, of which he became later a member of the board of governors. He was a merchant in his native town and was its Mayor for many years. He died in Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 29, 1925.

1883 — Frank Ellsworth Sprague, son of Benjamin Franklin and Catherine Ellen Denton Sprague, was born in Litchfield, N. H., September 23, 1861, and graduated from the Harvard Dental School in 1887 and practiced his profession in Nashua, N. H. He died in Nashua, August 17, 1924.

1886 — Benjamin Edward Carter, son of Benjamin Edward and Amelia Theresa Hopkins Carter, was born in Warren, Conn., March 7, 1866, and graduated from Harvard in 1890. He was instructor in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for seventeen years and was associate professor of Mathematics in Colby College from 1910 till his death in Waterville, Me., June 10, 1926.

1887 — Frank Reid Murray, son of Cyrus and Elma Little Murray, was born in South Charleston, O., May 12, 1865, and died there, January 17, 1923.

1887 — Wadsworth Noyes, son of George Freeman and Marion Deering Noyes, was born

in New York City, August 16, 1867. He was an insurance agent in Portland, Me., and died in that city, April 20, 1926.

1888 — James Wilson Osborne, son of Robert and Mary Angevin Osborne, was born in Eagle Harbor, Mich., November 4, 1862, and attended Boston University Law School. He practiced law in Superior, Duluth, and Ely, Minn. In the latter place he was city attorney and judge of the municipal court. He died in Superior, Minn., April 17, 1926.

1889 — Leland Howard Littlefield, son of Daniel Greene and Marie Antoinette Mac-Murray Littlefield, was born in Pawtucket, R. I., May 7, 1870, and was a member for one year of the class of 1892, Brown University. He spent most of the rest of his life abroad, living in England and in Switzerland. During the World War, he was on the staff of Ambassador Walter H. Page in London. He died in Lugano, Switzerland, April 9, 1924.

1893 — Benjamin Franklin Rice, son of Benjamin Franklin and Nancy Jane Riddell Rice, was born in Washington, D. C., January 9, 1875. He was a lawyer in Tulsa, Okla., and died there July 28, 1924.

1894 — Richard Martin Lester, son of Daniel Brinson and Margaret Isabella Russell Lester, was born in Savannah, Ga., September 20, 1875, and graduated from Sheffield in 1897. He received the degree of LL.B. from the University of Ga., in 1898. He practiced law in Savannah till 1902 and then removed to Oklahoma City, Okla., to Tishomingo, Ind. Ter., to Ardmore, Okla. In 1913 he returned to Savannah. He was a United States Commissioner, a vice-president of the Southern Paint & Supply Company. He died in Savannah, April 3, 1926.

1895 — Clement Fessenden Merrill, son of William Fessenden (1858) and Eliza Fessenden Merrill, was born in Peoria, Ill., October 8, 1877, and graduated from Amherst in 1899. He was chief clerk to the trainmaster of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Harrisburg, Pa., and rose to be vice-president and general superintendent of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway. He was active in all civic affairs in Warwick, N. Y., where he died March 18, 1926. A son, William F., 3d, is in the Phillips class of 1927.

1896 — Joseph Cary James, son of Garth and Caroline Cary James, was born in Milwaukee, Wisc., October 4, 1874, and died there, September 10, 1925.

1897 — Robert Roughan, son of James and Mary Kelley Roughan, was born in Boston, September 30, 1876, and graduated from Harvard in 1902. He engaged in real estate and insurance business in Charlestown and died in San Diego, Calif., May 31, 1926.

1901 — Ellery Anderson Man, son of Frederick Halsey and Fannie Fuller Man, was born in New York City, October 18, 1881, and graduated from Princeton in 1905. He was a lawyer in New York City, where he died September 25, 1922.

1902 — William Wentworth Thayer, son of William Fiske and Sarah Clark Wentworth Thayer, was born in Concord, N. H., April 15, 1884, and graduated from Harvard in 1906. He was appointed Rhodes scholar from New Hampshire and took his degrees from Oxford. On his return he entered the Harvard Law School, graduating in 1910 and practiced law in his native city. He was county solicitor and was in the state legislature for two terms. He was a director in many important companies and was president of the Alumni Association of the American Rhodes scholars and business manager of the *American Oxonian*. He died in Concord, June 15, 1926, and left by will \$1000 to Phillips Academy.

1907 — Daniel Crough Hickey, son of Daniel Crough and Ellen Bird Hickey, was born in Allentown, Pa., April 26, 1888. He was connected with the J. M. Simpson Co., Bakers and Confectioners, and later was tax appraiser of Westchester County, N. Y. He died in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., March 25, 1926.

1908 — Alfred Hull Ramage, son of Samuel Young and Cora Evelyn Hull Ramage, was born in Reno, Pa., February 14, 1888. He was in the oil business at Tulsa, Okla. During the World War he was at the Officers Training Camp at Fort Niagara, and then entered the Aviation School at Buffalo and Ithaca, and was commissioned 2nd Lieut. in the Air Service. He died April 17, 1926, at Old Point Comfort, Va.

1910 — Robert Sayre Fitz Randolph, son of James Fitz and Jennie Sayre Randolph, was born in Morristown, N. J., January 13, 1891, and graduated from Princeton in 1914. He was with the International General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y. During the World War he was Captain of the 9th U. S. Infantry, and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre. He died February 18, 1926, at Morristown.

1913 — Robert Ruffner Theobald, son of Henry and Mary McCullough Theobald, was

born in Dayton, O., December 7, 1891. In the World War he rose from Coxswain to Lieutenant in the United States Navy. In 1920 he received his B.A. degree from Yale with enrollment in the class of 1918. He was vice-president of the Toledo Scale Co., and died in Toledo, O., December 19, 1925.

1914 — Percy Lyman, son of Percy and Louise Chol Lyman, was born in Milford, Pa., December 1, 1892, and was sales manager of the American Medical Association, and died in Rockville Center, N. Y., March 28, 1922.

1919 — Bruce Knox Torrey, adopted son of John Paine and Bertha Scott Torrey, was born in Boston, June 7, 1901. During the past months he had been employed in the Phillips Academy supplies office. He died in Andover, June 6, 1926.

1921 — William James Van Patten, son of Charles Strain and Elizabeth Guest Grinnell Van Patten, was born in Burlington, Vt., May 9, 1903, and graduated from the University of Vermont in 1925. He entered the employ of the Corn Products Company, and on May 15 he was badly burned by escaping steam in their plant near Newark, N. J. He died in an Englewood hospital, May 21, 1926.

1923 — Aymer Turnbull Mercer, son of John Turnbull and Eva Somerville Mercer, was born in Methuen, January 4, 1906, and was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the time of his death, which occurred in Boston, April 13, 1926.

1923 — Augusto Villalon, son of José Ramon and Maria Wilson de Villalon, was born in Camp Columbia, Marianao, Cuba, January 15, 1904, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He died after an operation in a New York hospital, August 14, 1925.

1924 — William Harvey Cushing, son of Harvey William and Katherine Crowell Cushing, was born in Baltimore, Md., August 4, 1903, and was a student at Yale in the Junior class, and was killed in an automobile accident at Guilford, Conn., June 11, 1926.

1929 — Richard Hylan Adams, son of Wallace Vernon and Alice Hylan Adams, was born in Westmount, Quebec, Canada, April 5, 1909, and died in Lowell, May 14, 1926.

Personals

1863 — Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell has written *The Golden Parable*, published by the Fleming H. Revell Company.

1874 — *The Family Life of George Washington* has been written by Charles Moore and published by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

1877 — Rev. Edwin E. Aiken may now be addressed, Church of Scotland Mission, Ichang, China.

1888 — Hugh A. Bayne, formerly of Coudert Brothers, Paris, France, announces that he has opened an office at 106 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris, for the practice of law in European Countries.

1888 — Rev. Oliver H. Brosnon is minister-in-charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Santa Barbara, California.

1892 — A new church, St. Paul's by the Lake, has been completed, in Chicago, Ill., Rev. Henry N. Hyde, rector.

1893 — Harold Winthrop Brown and Mrs. Alphonso Bickford Brown were married in Dover, N. H., May 15, 1926.

1895 — George W. Dulaney, Jr. is president of the Climax Engineering Co. at Clinton, Ia.

1896 — Emerson Brewer Christie has an article, *The New Albanian Constitution*, in the March issue of the *American Political Science Review*.

1896 — Walter P. Eaton has written *A Bucolic Attitude* published by Duffield.

1896 — Albert B. Franklin is with the Alfred H. Wagg Organization, Florida Realtors, and may be addressed at 207 South Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

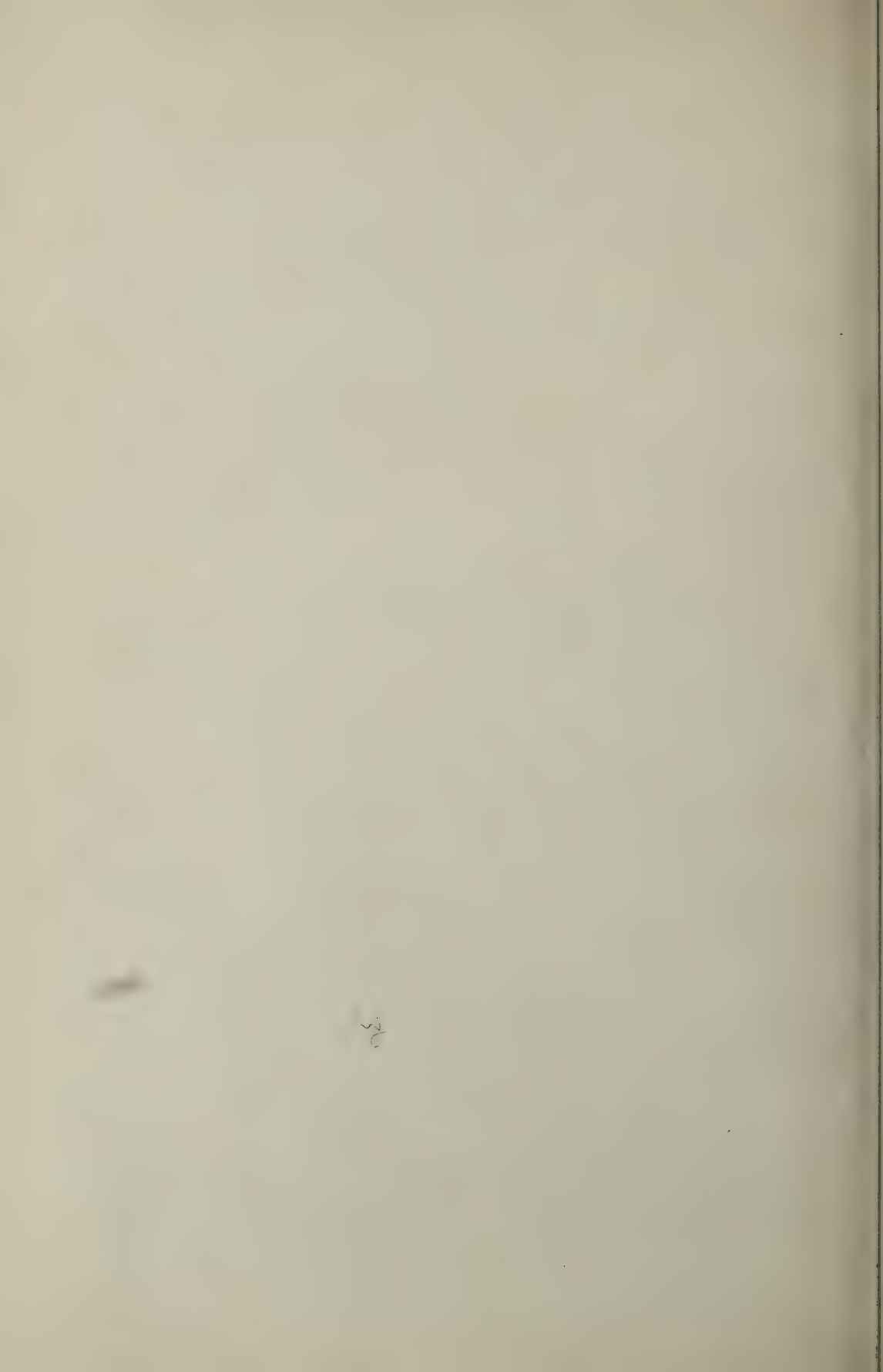
1897 — Benton C. Moss is sales engineer for the Anthony Company of Long Island City, and is living at the Park Lane Apartments, Kansas City, Mo.

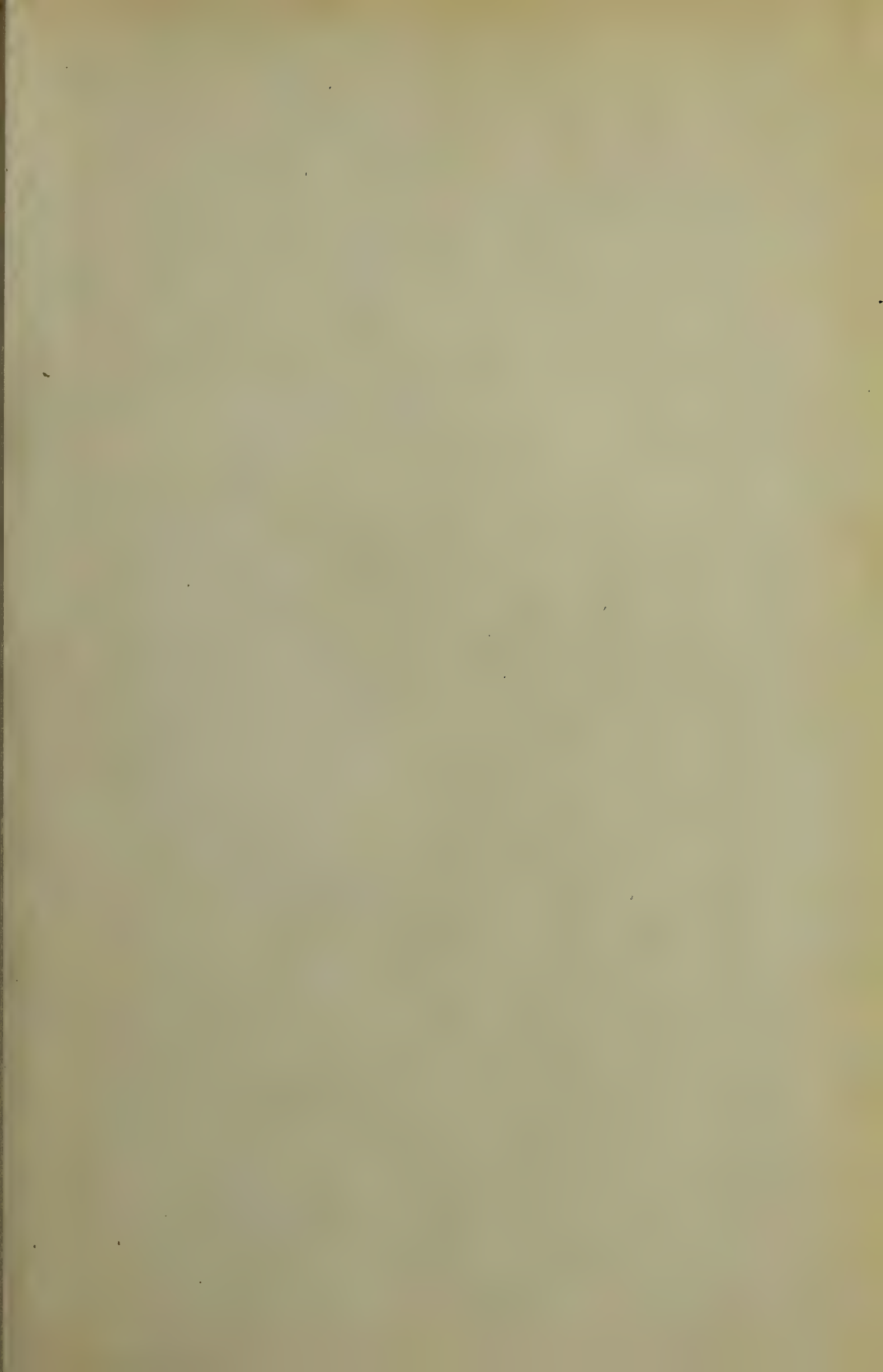
1899 — On Easter Sunday of this year there was opened for service the new edifice of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church of LaGrange, Ill. The rector is Irvine Goddard, who has been at LaGrange since 1918, and who according to the local paper has been a dynamic force for betterment in the community, a loving shepherd to his parish, and a man of scholarship and religious power.

1901 — Gardner A. Richardson is United States commercial attaché stationed at Athens, Greece.

1901 — Dwight M. Wishard is in the bond department of Hitt, Farwell & Co., 160 Broadway, New York City.

- 1902 — Edward E. Beals is president of the Great Lakes Land Company of Detroit, Mich.
- 1904 — Richmond K. Fletcher is now associated with Ralph Adams Cram and is doing the detail design for the west front of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.
- 1905 — Herbert H. Ramsay is a lawyer at 41 East 42nd Street, New York.
- 1907 — Edward H. Patterson, Jr., is president of the Hudson-Mohawk Mutual Casualty Co., of Albany, N. Y.
- 1908 — Reginald Humphrey Fullerton and Miss Gwendolen Graves were married in New York City, June 5, 1926.
- 1909 — Rev. David E. Adams is pastor of the East Congregational Church of Ware which dedicated its new house of worship during the first week of June.
- 1909 — Russell Stiles is now associated in the practice of law with Appleton, Rice & Perrin, at 59 Wall Street, New York City.
- 1911 — Clement M. Gile is connected with the Gulf Refining Company and may be addressed at 920 Maryland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 1911 — Huntington T. Morse is manager of the Buffalo office of the Munson Steamship Line.
- 1912 — Douglas D. Milne is commercial representative of the Long Lines department of the A. T. & T. Co., with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1915 — Edwin D. Rattray is in the oil business in Oklahoma, and may be addressed at 506 Security Building, Tulsa, Okla.
- 1915 — William Earl Dodge Stokes and Miss Florence Crittenton were married in Key West, Fla., May 11, 1926.
- 1916 — Clinton M. Jones is a partner in the Alexandria Bay Transportation Line, and lives at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
- 1916 — Rev. Elliott Speer, Chaplain of Lafayette College, has been elected president of the Northfield Schools, founded by Dwight L. Moody.
- 1917 — Lucian Willis Bugbee, Jr. and Miss Hettie Justine Pritchard were married in Indianapolis, Ind., June 1, 1926.
- 1917 — Rolph T. Marsh is a member of the law firm of Marsh, Spencer & Marsh at 160 Broadway, New York City.
- 1918 — Richard Withington Howe and Miss Marian Elizabeth Decker were married in Cohasset, April 10, 1926. He is with the Atlantic Corporation, 10 Post Office Square, Boston.
- 1918 — Donald Stuart Smith and Miss Elsie Watts Joiner were married in Rochester, N. Y., June 5, 1926.
- 1919 — Frederick W. Bates is with the Weber Dental Manufacturing Co., of Canton.
- 1919 — Ray P. Foote is with the Bankers Trust Company at 10 Wall Street, New York City, and is living at Englewood, N. J.
- 1919 — Charles Pelham Greenough Fuller and Miss Nora Cunningham Cleveland were married in Houston, Texas, June 16, 1926.
- 1919 — Bruce P. Hyde is an industrial engineer with the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., in Pawtucket, R. I.
- 1919 — Stuart Huntington Otis and Miss Alice Elizabeth Carpenter were married in Lake Forest, Ill., May 22, 1926.
- 1919 — Leander H. Poor is assistant yardmaster, North Bound Yard, Benning, D. C., of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
- 1920 — Robert Morrill Clough and Miss Maybelle Marian Burditt were married in Reading, June 19, 1926.
- 1921 — Donald W. Leach is with the advertising department of the R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company of Wallingford, Conn.
- 1921 — Gordon McGregor is boy's director at the Palema settlement in Honolulu, H. I.
- 1921 — Robert Louis Munger and Miss Nancy Medora Templeton were married in Waterbury, Conn., April 22, 1926.
- 1921 — Alfred Kittredge Pearson and Miss Carolyn Cushing were married in Fitchburg, April 17, 1926.
- 1921 — Richard Reiner and Miss Virginia deAnguera were married in St. Louis, Mo., June 30, 1925.
- 1922 — Russell Alexander Alger, Jr. and Miss Phoebe-Anne Bailey were married in Pasadena, Calif., March 29, 1926.
- 1923 — Leo F. Daley has been elected president of the Harvard student council for the college year 1926-1927.
- 1923 — Charles Frederick Karnheim and Miss Ethel Howes were married in Wollaston, May 10, 1926.
- 1924 — Theodore S. Riggs is an editor of *The Pointer*, a publication of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. Cadet Riggs has been historian of the 1928 class and has taken part in the indoor meet and been a member of the boxing squad.





WELLS BINDERY
WALTHAM, MASS.
APRIL 1944

CATALOGUE ROOM

